

The following is copied from a little book called "A Guide to the Ball Room, by a London Man of Fashion," for the purpose of affording our readers an opportunity to see how the rules the Londoner lays down compare with "Boston notions":—

#### GENERAL RULES AS IT RESPECTS PUBLIC BALLS.

To the gentlemen.—1. Your dress should be a black coat, by one of the first tailors (dress coat); a white silk collared vest; linen frilled, and superbly white; cuffs seen; black tights, if you are well made—if not, trousers half-tight, and neat; black silk Lyons stockings; a handsome black silk sock, having a neat bow; a very fine cambric handkerchief, plain border, slightly faded. No gold guard-hairs, or black ribbon; a "Breguet" in vest; eight chain. White kid (French) gloves, exactly fitting the hand; the *chaussure* unsurpassably neat and *luisante*; tie, a small bow; a large one is an expence of ribbon worthy of a haberdasher.

2. The hair must be exceedingly well dressed.

3. The air and manner must be perfectly *dépassé*; for if a person be not as much at home in a Ball Room as in his own house, he had better shut himself up in the latter. This ease of manner must, however, be quite free from anything approaching to effrontery, which, next to affectation, is a most disgusting attribute of either sex. Never forget that it is much easier to dance than to be a gentleman. Never go to a Public Ball before a late hour.

4. It is deemed *hors de règle* to dance more than four eyes with a lady, even if she be of your own party.

5. You may converse with your partner *soit* to to, but only furtively with any other lady while standing up in the dance.

6. Eschew all imitation of the *Grimacier* of Jack Pudding in your dancing. There are some men who aim at this species of distinction in order to create a laugh. They are to be pitied!

7. You cannot be too attentive to your partner, nor must you leave her while engaged to dance with her; you must either stand or sit near her.

8. It is not *comme il faut* to engage a lady to dance beyond the fourth set on her list; a rule which may be exemplified by the remark of a beautiful *débütante* of the last season:—"I can put you down, sir," she observed, with an ironical smile, "for the thirteenth, but I shall only dance four more!"

To the Ladies.—1. However rich the materials of your dress may be, let it be remarkable for its simplicity; and let the hair be as little decorated as possible.

2. Avoid affectation, frowning, quizzing, or the slightest indication of ill-temper, or you will infallibly be marked; and it should be the grand object of your life, whether in public or in private, to pass along noiselessly and beloved, and leaving only the impress of fairy footsteps.

3. Create not the heart-burnings of jealousy, and perhaps lasting misery to yourself, by forgetting a lover for some newer face in a Ball Room!

4. No loud laughter, loud talking, staring, or any act which appertains to the *hoyden*.

5. Your handkerchief should be fine as "a snowy cobweb"; it should be bordered with deep rich lace, and delicately perfumed. As to gloves, (French) white kid; shoes small, water-like, yet strong, fitting exquisitely; and French silk stockings—all the taste you or your female friends possess, must be exerted to have them PERFECT.

6. You are permitted to command the most unlimited service of your partner; but you should impose this task upon him in such a manner as to make it delightful rather than onerous.

**Dr. Roth's Calculating Machine.**—Many persons are probably familiar with the description of an invention said to have emanated from a professor of the celebrated College of Liputa, whereby the fatigue and effort of acquiring languages, and also of using the powers of speech, were alike avoided by an ingenious system of universal symbols, which two or more persons wishing to exchange ideas, carried about with them; the only impediment to its practicability being, that the apparatus was so enormously bulky as to require a waggon to contain it, even for the purpose of carrying on a moderate discussion. A reminiscence of this highly ingenious though utterly useless invention must have flashed across the minds of many who have enjoyed an opportunity of examining, or rather of looking at the two waggon-loads of boxes, wherein are contained the celebrated calculating machine, of the still more celebrated doctor, whose infinitely more celebrated description of a certain wonderful steam engine, must (owing to the avidity with which it was seized upon and used as a puff) be fresh in the recollection of newspaper readers. The said calculating machine, which now lies packed up in some 16 or 17 huge boxes, has cost John Ball, according to the public accounts, £17,000, which, "according to Cocker," is at the rate of £1,000 per box; and a further sum of £17,000 would be necessary to complete it, without, however, any certainty being acquired that the result, which such an enormous outlay demanded would, be arrived at. It would not be too much to expect from a machine so costly, that if the entangled accounts of a bankrupt were to be put in at one end, it would put forth a "clean balance sheet at the other;" but, alas! so far from any such easy result being obtained, we fear a simple elementary calculation is beyond its present powers. Of the ingenuity

of such inventions, we do not, however, hesitate to express our admiration, though of their utility we have always entertained the strongest doubts.

Within the last few days, however, those doubts have been strongly tested by the exhibition of one of the simplest, though at the same time one of the most ingenious inventions of the kind, that it has ever fallen to our lot to inspect. Mr. Wertheimer, the partner and coadjutor of Dr. Roth of Paris, has just now brought over to this country two machines, (based and constructed on one and the same principle,) for performing the elementary operations in arithmetic; the results, as well as the manner in which they are obtained, we will endeavour to give an idea of.

The first of these machines consists of an instrument about one foot four inches in length by three inches in breadth; on the face are arranged a series of circles, within which the figures appear ranging from hundreds of thousands down to units and thence to shillings, pence, and farthings. This machine performs the two operations of addition and subtraction; the former operation is performed by reading to the operator, or his reading for himself the figures, as they occur in the separate lines to be summed up, including the shillings and pence; as fast as the figures are read the operator adjusts, by means of a small style, the circle whereon they are designated, and the adjustment of the last row of figures brings forward within the solution of the sum. The principal upon which this most ingenious instrument is constructed seems to be, as far as a hasty and superficial examination enabled us to judge, the very simple one of a progressive series of wheels, originating in the lowest term of a series, each wheel commanding the wheel immediately in contact above it, so as to produce the unit required when its own series was exhausted; thus 1-4 added to the 3-4 already shown within the circle of pence above, and left 0 on its own face. Or supposing that the pence circle stood at 11, the shilling circle at 19, and the unit pounds at 9,999, the addition of 1-4 to the 2 at the lowest term, produced at the higher circles of terms the same effect that would be produced on paper by the same operation—viz.,

The results were invariably correct, and may be increased at will to any extent or series of figures by merely extending the series of wheels and circles.

The machine for performing the more intricate and elaborate operation of multiplication and division, consists of a circular instrument about twelve inches in diameter and two inches and a half or three inches in thickness, in order to allow the machinery within sufficient space to work. It would be highly presumptuous to attempt to give a description of a machine so simple in principle as this is, from a mere inspection of half an hour's duration: it may, therefore, suffice to observe, that the outward arrangement of the several series of circles is observed in this, as in the machine above described, and that the same accurate results were invariably obtained upon testing its powers both ways, with sums in division and multiplication, consisting of different series of eight figures by five. Having thus fulfilled a duty which is merited as well by the patience, the inventive power, and the mechanical skill of Dr. Roth and his modest and able coadjutor Mr. Wertheimer, as by the probable utility and perfection of their joint production, leave the questions of price, applicability, &c., to those whose especial business it is to criticize and to point them out to the public; satisfied if this curious and imperfect description procures for the patentees that notice which they justly merit, and which, we are happy to learn, has been already awarded to them by the highest personages in the kingdom.

**GENTILITY.**—"I'd have you to know, Mrs. Stoker, that my uncle was a banister of the law!" "A fig for your banister," retorted Mrs. Grubb, turning up her nose, and putting her arms akimbo, "haven't I a cousin as is a corridor in the navy?"

**The Power of Advertising.**—A writer in Blackwood seems to have a very favorable opinion of the power of advertising. He says that nothing is so well established as the fact, that advertising will do any thing. No imposition is so glaring, no quackery so apparent, no humbug so gross and palpable, which may not be turned by an enterprising fellow to account, through the medium of the newspapers. Not only do the trades, but the professions, use this mighty letter of introduction; your lawyer puffs his books and the physician his treatise, as you imagine, but the fact and truth is, the learned gentlemen are advertising themselves; the sale of their books is not the object, but the sale of the man.

He then proceeds to illustrate the matter by stating a case—that of the late "London Assurance Company." "This infamous concern was got up by a servant out of place, aided by one or two other desperate men 'upon town.' By some means or other, forging references in all probability, the adventurers gained possession of a good house in a highly respectable neighbourhood; the bait offered that many headed gull the public, was some considerable abatement of the usual premium of similar establishments, which it was easy for those to offer who never intended to pay. The light artillery of the newspapers did the rest. Indifferent as the public may be to a few announcements in the public prints, the reiteration of advertisements is ever sure to succeed, and succeed it did in this particular instance so well, that the miscreants, after plundering unfortunate creatures to the tune of some eighty or a hundred thousand pounds, decamped beyond the reach of the law, and are now laughing at the simplicity of their victims."

"It is," he adds, "upon the newspapers that the various tribes of quacks in medicine depend for their subsistence; what they offer for sale, though it be the general elixir of the alchemists, or dirt pills, does not matter a jack-straw; the point is, how much can they afford to spend in advertising. Advertising is like law—the longest purse of all."

#### SALES BY AUCTION.

##### EVENING SALE.

**Extensive Sale of New English Books, Writing Paper, &c. &c. &c.**

Will be sold on MONDAY and TUESDAY evening next, the 20th and 21st inst. at the subscriber's Sale Room.

A VALUABLE Collection of New English Books, Writing Paper and other articles.

Catalogues of the Books will be ready for delivery on Saturday next, the 19th inst.

Sale to commence at HALF PAST SIX o'clock each evening.

G. D. BALZARETTI.

Quebec, 14th December, 1841.

##### The Quebec Argus.

Will be published at No. 20, St. Peter Street, Lower Town, at the Printing Office where "THE HARTIAN NORTH AMERICAN" has been hitherto published, and where Mr. A. Jacques, the Proprietor and Printer, will receive subscriptions and orders for Advertising. Terms the same as for the B. N. American, namely: Fifteen shillings per year, six months payable in advance. JOB PRINTING DONE IN THE BEST STYLE, AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

##### TO LET FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS.

THE extensive premises recently occupied by Doctor Douglas, on Mountain Street, and extending to Notre Dame Street, well adapted for a Hotel or first class Boarding House, the Rooms are large and numerous, with Kitchens, Allies, &c., &c. On the top, a Gallery, 70 feet by 30, traverses the whole extent of the building, commanding a fine view of the Harbour and surrounding country. These premises are advantageously situated in the confines of the Lower Town, in the immediate vicinity of the Steamboat wharves, and business part of the city. Possession now if required, apply at the office of

HUGH MURRAY,

Notre Dame Street.

Quebec, 11th Dec. 1841.

##### HAVANA.

MRS. WENT'S BOARDING HOUSE.

No. 68, Calle Inquisidor.

PASSENGERS arriving at Havana, and desirous of going to this House by despatching a message to the Proprietor will be immediately furnished with the customary permit to disembark, with their luggage, &c. A regular passport is also of course indispensable.

New York, Nov. 13, 1841.



##### NOTICE.

TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF SETTLING ON THE LAMTON 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 Ticket 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 the 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 authorize, 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 forfeiture 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. G. MURDOCH,

Chief Secretary.

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.

#### 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.

#### ORANGE MARMALADE,

FOR SALE BY

Quebec, June 8, 1841. G. SCOTT, Confectioner.

#### FOR SALE.

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

WILLIAM CHAPMAN & CO.

Quebec, May 24, 1841. Gibb's Wharf.

#### SUPERIOR

LEMON SYRUP

Manufactured and sold by

WM. PATERSON,

Grocer.

No. 18, Notre Dame Street, Quebec.

#### JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

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

CHAS. F. PRATT & BROTHER.

Quebec, 25th Aug. 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, which 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, 25th July, 1841. Hunt's Wharf.

#### REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber takes the present opportunity of re- turning his sincere thanks to his friends a 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. Cahro, 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 assortment of China & Earthenware.

#### FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

50 CASKS WHISKEY.

100 boxes Glen 84 by 94 in half boxes. 40 do. Digby Herring. 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. 254 heavy green Calf Skins.

CHAS. F. PRATT & BROTHER.

Quebec, 20th 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 BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

25,000 Regalia Cigars.

15,000 Cruz 20,000 Cruz Brand, No. 1, Principe, " No. 2, " " No. 1, " 2,000 Matthew Congress, 2,000 Rondo Congress, 10,000 Doriege, 2,000 Guisla, 1,000 Vanilla Cheroots, 24,000 Mendocia & Garcia, 5,000 Trabacos, 25,000 Regatta, No. 1, Canada Manufacture, 20,000 Matthew half Regalia. Warable Knaser Tobacco, Fine mild old Petit Knaser. Vuelta de Abajo, Fine Lighter Porto Rico, Cut Tobacco, Strasburg Snuff, French Rappee, Fine Moccoboy, American Gentleman, Natchitoches. Mix- ture, Cigar, Cases of different sizes, & Patent Matches.

#### — ALSO —

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

CHAS. F. PRATT & BROTHER.

Foot of Mountain Street, Quebec.

2nd June 1841.

#### MANUFACTURE OF RUSSIAN STOVE

By a Company under the direction of

MR. SMOLINSKI,

Who has introduced from Poland a number of work- men 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 Chim- neys, will, by writing (post paid) to the above estab- lishment, 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.

#### RAGS, ROPES, CANVASS, & OAKUM.

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

MILLES, McDONALD & CO.

Hunt's Wharf.

N. B.—A supply of superior machine-made Oakum.

Quebec, 2nd April, 1841.

QUEBEC.—Printed and published by A. JACQUES.

No. 20, SAULT-AN-MATELOT STREET.