

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

The "Canons" to such young persons as are about entering society, but who may not have a very accurate acquaintance with its forms. We make a few extracts.

In paying a visit, or seeking the company of any one upon foreknowledge, it is manifestly a compliment to be well dressed, and an insult to be slovenly.

A man of sense, as well as a man of the world, will always dress in the fashion.

When you are going out to walk, you should draw on your gloves, and make all the other adjustment in your attire, before you open the street door. It is offensive to see a man dressing himself in the street.

It is offensive to offer a gloved hand to a person, unless he, too, is gloved. If two persons meet one another and both have their gloves on, they should shake hands without removing them.

When company enter the room at an evening party or ball, the gentleman of the house should go up and bow to them before they present themselves to the lady.

If you are at another house than your own, and see a lady coming in, unattended by a gentleman, you should offer her your arm, and take her up to the lady of the house. You should do the same to ladies who are taking leave, and you should conduct them to their carriages.

If a lady is going to her carriage, or is alone in any public place where it is usual or would be convenient, for ladies to be attended, you should offer her your arm and service, even if you do not know her. To do so in a private room, as in the case above mentioned, might be thought a liberty.

At an evening party you should make a point of going all round the room after you have saluted the lady of the house, and bowing to every lady with whom you are acquainted.

If you are presented to a lady at an evening party, you should call upon her soon after.

When you receive a card of invitation, you should return an answer immediately—in the same hour that you receive it.

At an evening party, a gentleman should abstain from conversing with the member of the family at whose house the company are assembled, as they wish to be occupied with entertaining their other guests.

When you send a book to a gentleman or lady, as a gift or loan, or return one which you have borrowed, you should enclose it in a white paper under seal.

When you salute a lady, or a gentleman, to whom you wish to show particular respect, in the street, you should take your hat entirely off, and cause it to describe a circle of at least ninety degrees from its original resting place.

At a house where you are intimate, you may drop in and take tea without being invited, but it is otherwise with dinner. Never dine with your most intimate friend without being invited in particular.

In company, you should never tilt your chair back upon its hind feet; especially not at a dinner table.

A man should make it a point to avoid all singularity of manner. Unconscious eccentricity is a defect which every one should labor to overcome; and every voluntary attempt to deviate from the usual manner of doing ordinary acts, is a foible unworthy of a man of sense.

A young man, during the first years of his entrance into company, should direct his efforts and attentions chiefly to women. Among them he should spend his time, and with them should become as familiar as possible. It is by intimate society with accomplished woman, that men become accomplished.

There is nothing more diligently to be avoided than every species of affectation. It is always detested; and it always disgusts.

To endeavor to be thought possessed of virtues or defects, is a form of vanity; and of the most ignoble kind. A man of sense will always resolve to present himself to the world in his real character; to do nothing that is not genuine, and say nothing save in a natural manner.

Absence of mind should be most carefully shunned, both in conversation and action. In the former, it makes a man odious; in the latter, ridiculous.

New Papers.—A paper has been started in Memphis, Tennessee, under the name of the "Loser," and another at Jefferson, Indiana, called the "Humbug." To judge from the signs of the times, neither of these new publications should want patrons.

To our Subscribers.

With the close, and until the opening of the navigation, the Transcript will, in conformity with the conditions on which it is published, be issued twice a week only, viz. on the mornings of Wednesday and Saturday, in as short a time after the arrival of the mail as enables us to give the latest news. In the event of important news being received on other days of the week we shall communicate it to our subscribers in an extra.

The next number of the Transcript will appear on Wednesday next.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, FRIDAY, 29th NOV. 1839.

Yesterday's mail from the south was again without anything from New York, leaving Thursday's, Friday's and Saturday's papers of that city due, and leaving us in ignorance as to the arrival of the British Queen.

We have not seen nor heard any explanation of the cause of this delay. The Liverpool steam ship is by this time near New York, we suppose, the 16th instant being her regular day of sailing from Liverpool.

A letter bag for the Liverpool which leaves New York on the 14th, will be made up at the Quebec Post Office, on Thursday the 6th proximo. Letters posted here after that day will run a great risk of missing the steam ship, Friday being a day on which letters posted for the United States are no more advanced than they would be on the following day.

By the Kennebec mail, yesterday, we received the Skowhegan (Maine) Sentinel of Monday last. It contains nothing new.

We are sorry to learn that several of the sufferers from the fire of Monday week last have experienced no abatement in the pains with which they are afflicted. Mr. Séguin, the nephew of Dr. Séguin, received on Monday the last consolation of religion, and his life it is hourly expected will be brought to an untimely close. Mr. Hamel, shoemaker, is also considered by the Doctors to be beyond earthly aid. None of the sufferers have yet been able to leave the house, and most of them are still confined to their beds. The pecuniary distress resulting to the families of those who are unable to afford the loss of time is great, and again we call upon the public in general, and the Insurance Offices in particular, to come forward and afford some relief to these unfortunate men.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.—We are desirous of directing the attention of our readers to an advertisement, in this day's Transcript, of an exhibition of paintings. They are from the studio of Mr. Antoine Plamondon, a native artist of this country, whose talents as a painter have on several occasions been advantageously manifested. The paintings now being exhibited are intended to ornament the large Roman Catholic Cathedral in Notre-Dame Street, Montreal. Mr. Plamondon has been three years engaged on them, and the result of his labours is a series of pictures which will associate his name with those of the first artists of the age.

CLOSING OF THE NAVIGATION.—The Canada which arrived here yesterday at 2 1/2 P. M. left Montreal on Tuesday at 1 P. M. with the barges Perseverance and Idas, both deeply laden, in tow. Winter is regularly set in at Montreal and the navigation between the cities of Quebec and Montreal is now closed for the season, as we understand that the Canada proceeds from here direct to winter quarters at Sorel. The British America steamer got aground at Isle à Bague, near Montreal, on her

last upward trip, but was pulled off by the Canada and has proceeded to winter quarters. On enquiry at the steam boat office this (Friday) morning we are informed that it is yet uncertain whether the Canada will leave to-day or to-morrow. If the weather continue fine—of which there is appearance—she will go to Montreal.

There was a report in town yesterday that the Charlevoix steamer was lost and Captain Chénier drowned. The Canada reports the Charlevoix aground at Sorel and this is, we are happy to find, the extent of the damage.

Mr. McKenna, of Green Island, who arrived here yesterday, reports the Mountaineer, hence for Sheerness at anchor off Green Island.

UPPER CANADA.

The Kingston Chronicle of the 23rd instant contains lengthy reports of meetings held for the purpose of adopting addresses to the Governor General; we subjoin the answers of His Excellency to the two Kingston addresses which will afford an idea of the contents of the documents which called them forth:—

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS OF THE INHABITANTS OF KINGSTON.

Gentlemen,

I thank you for your Address and congratulations on my arrival in this Province. You have rightly understood the motives which have induced me, at this early period of my administration, to proceed to Upper Canada; and I trust that my personal observation during my stay here, may enable me to recommend to Her Majesty's Government, and to Parliament, such measures as may be conducive to the welfare of this important Province.

To remove all causes of reasonable discontent in these Provinces—to promote their advancement—above all, to cement the connection between them and the Mother Country, by strengthening the ties of interest and attachment,—these are the duties committed to me by our Sovereign, and I earnestly hope that, in my endeavour to discharge these important but arduous duties, I shall receive the support of all Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Canada.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER TO THE MERCHANTS' (KINGSTON, U. C.) ADDRESS.

Gentlemen,

I thank you for your address of congratulation on my arrival in this Province. I am fully sensible of the mercantile importance of your City, and you may depend upon my best attention being given to whatever measures may tend to extend and improve the commerce of this Province.

I receive with pleasure your declaration in favour of the re-union of the two Canadas. It is by that measure, if founded upon wise and equitable conditions, that we can most readily expect to make this great Country prosperous and happy, to strengthen the connexion with the Parent State, and to develop the vast resources which are possessed by both Provinces.

I trust that I shall receive from all Her Majesty's loyal Subjects within this Province, a cordial co-operation in my endeavours to promote their welfare, and the settlement of their affairs on a permanent and satisfactory basis.

From the Kingston Chronicle, 23d Nov.

Trade of Kingston.—The following table will enable the reader to form some idea of our commercial intercourse with our neighbors during the past season.

Imports of Produce at Kingston, from the United States, during the season of 1839.

MONTHS.	BU.	BBL.	BBL.
	WHEAT.	FLOUR.	PORK.
April,	735	1,295	261
May,	—	2,896	1,949
June,	—	1,185	1,597
July,	—	3,370	1,923
August,	—	5,334	—
Sept'r,	198	7,065	34
October,	30,552	26,759	555
Nov'r,	9,620	18,653	692
Total,	31,105	61,579	7,011

Lieut. Leary, R. N.—We have learned with regret the departure of this officer for England. The zeal and activity with which while in command of the Tender "Bull Frog"

he ferreted out and broke up the nest of Brigands infesting the Thousand Islands, will long be remembered by the inhabitants of this frontier, for whose safety and protection he ever evinced the most watchful and vigilant care. We wish the gallant officer to return to his native country and that he may long enjoy the fruits of his valuable public services.

The Weather.—Since Wednesday last we have had very intense frost, and ice on the Catarqui Bay has been rapidly forming. Today, however, the weather has moderated much, and a heavy gale of southerly wind which prevails, will have the effect of keeping our waters for some time longer upon, for the purposes of navigation.

One of the Rideau Canal Steamers, having 7 or 8 Barges in tow arrived at this port from Bytown, yesterday, and 18 or 19 more of these Barges heavily laden are near at hand, on the same route—affording the best evidence that the ice which has already formed on the Canal is not proof against the activity and enterprise of the Ottawa Company.

Our wharves are still covered with Flour and Pork, destined for Lower Canada.

The following is a notice by the London Age, of a pamphlet lately published by Dr. Thomas Rolph, on the relative advantage between Upper Canada and South Australia, in reply to a pamphlet published by Thomas Leigh Hunt, Esq. We are truly happy that Dr. Rolph has taken up so bold a position in defence of Canada; and have no doubt that it will be attended with the best advantages, not only to Upper Canada, but to British North America in general:—

We have been extremely gratified by the appearance of the above opportune and well-timed pamphlet, by Dr. Rolph, of Upper Canada, in which he irresistibly appeals to the Government and the people to direct their attention to the proper, and systematic colonization of that gigantic arm of the British Empire. We think this judicious pamphlet set forth, in the most convincing manner, the great aptitude of that noble Province for British emigration, and the safe and profitable investment of British capital. He has very satisfactorily shown the absurdity of looking to new Colonies, when one with such a number of advantages lies at our very door, requiring but a still farther infusion of British population and wealth to render it one of the most flourishing and prosperous of our Colonial empires. Dr. Rolph has most happily retorted on Mr. Hunt, whose work on "Australia and Canada" produced this admirable rejoinder, his absurdities about the wilderness, when the object of Mr. Hunt has been to divert the attention of the people from a country containing half a million of inhabitants, and nearly two millions of cultivated land, to one that is but a wilderness still, and will be so, when Upper Canada possesses its millions of people.—The inhabitants of that noble Province must highly appreciate the zeal, activity, and talents of their defender, Dr. Rolph.—Montreal Gazette.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

The New York papers to Saturday evening inclusive have come on, but they contain no tidings of the British Queen beyond a "we understand" that she would not leave until the 4th or perhaps the 5th instant. Strong westerly winds have prevailed at New York, and these may have retarded her progress.

The New York papers contain nothing of interest.

The detention of the mail was caused by the freezing of the outlet of Lake Champlain which prevented the Boats coming down to St. John's.

The passengers for the British Queen have been obliged to proceed on to New York by land.

The Montreal Morning Courier of Wednesday does not contain a word of news. There is nothing from Upper Canada.

HORSE FOR THE WINTER.

A GENTLEMAN living a short distance from Quebec, wishes to obtain the loan of a HORSE from now to the First of May, on terms of reciprocal advantage. Any person desirous of disposing of one may Address Z. at the Transcript Office. Quebec, 29th Nov.

EXHIBITION O

Consist THE PA OF OUR SAVIOUR IN PORTLAND

By Ant.

THE following are the to be viewed at present, i House of Assembly, for I. Father, if thou be w from me; nevertheless I done.

II. Jesus said unto him, Son of Man, with a kiss

III. If I have spoken evil; but if well, why an

IV. A damsel came an west with Jesus of Galil

V. Herod mocked him gorgeous robe.

VI. Pilate took Jesus a

VII. They plotted a cr on his head, and a reed i

VIII. Pilate saith: beh you, that ye may know T then came Jesus forth w and the purple robe; an behold the man. St.

IX. Pilate washed his h saying I am innocent of t

X. Jesus hearing his p place called the Place of in the Hebrew, Golgotha

XI. Behold, and see if undo my sorrow. Lu

It was the third hour and with him they cruci on his right hand and th

XII. He said, it is fini and gave up the ghost.

The earth did quake, a graves were opened. St.

XIII. Joseph of Arimat begged the body of Jesu

XIV. When Joseph had ped it in a clean linen of new tomb, which he ha

PRICE OF ADI Quebec, 29th Nov. 183

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Quebec, 29th Nov. 18

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6 Boxes Cav

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Quebec, Nov. 29th 18

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THE Subscriber

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Quebec, 6th Nov. 18