# THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

AND GRUBBAL ADTERTISER.

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THE TRANSCRIPT

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BINTERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS EXECUTED WITH

Neatness and Despatch

AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

#### Morten.

STANZAS BY LAVINIA.

Tis in vain that I braid my hair,
Or twine its dark earls with flowers,
For none whisper me I'm fair,
And tell of my bright eyes' powers.
Ising, and though sweet is my lay,
Its awectness is thrilling to none;
Life's spring is fast wearing away,
And I am unsought and unwon.

know that my eyes are bright, I see that my check is fair; My treases are darks an ight, And my brow is unshaded by care, have witnessed the : if flowers bloot. At the coming of nineteen springs, And never was thought of gon, In my young heart's imagining.

he summer is hastening on,
Its roses are fading fast,
Vilie I am unwoord and unwon—
Andi youth, like the rose, will not lastonng love lend me one of thy darts,
Ere my beauty, like summer has flown;
will not wound too many hearts,
And but one will I keep as my own.

REPLY TO LAVINIA.

Not in vain have you braided your hair,
Ortwined in its curb a sweet flower;
Though I said not, dear maid, you were fair.
Yet my spirit still own'd the soft power.
When I've heard your melodious voice,
Prudence bade me the sweet peril shun,
Nor dream that a maiden so choice,
If I wooed her, would ever be won.

May your spirits be ever as light,
And your brow remain ever as fair,
And your brow remain ever as fair,
Be never o'erclouded with care
May flow'rs in thy path ever spring,
Hlooming fresh, till life's journey be de
And the village bells very youn ring,
To say you are woed—and are won!

The leaves which are now falling fast Tell us summer is bustening on-youth's shown, like the rose, cannot last : Then St. if I woo, you'll be won! Ohl words can but coldly impart The feel ngs I wish to make known— Dear Lavinia ! you'e long had my heart, In pity, then, give your own.

### FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

130 BOXES ENGLISH SOAP,
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THE MAID OF PAUDA: OR,-THE COUNCIL OF TWO.

By W. H. Harrison,

It was on the occasion of the heir of Visc It was on the occasion of the heir of Visconti attaining his majority, that the splendid palace of the Count, his father, was the scene of feasting and rejoicing. All the world, that is to say, the world of Padua, was there; and every thing which could please the eyn or the ear of the man of taste, or administer to the less refined appetities of the lovers of food living, was provided with a liberality commensurate with the princely revenues of the hospitable entertainer. pitable entertainer.

pitable entertainer.

The host, not confining his invitations to the rich and the high-born, had gathered around him those whose only wealth was their talents; and, among others, was a young student of the university, whose name was Leonardo; and who, by the liveliness of his wit, contributed largely to the amust ment of the evening. Wherever he moved, a circle gathered around him, and even a bind man might have traced his progress, through the crowded salons, by the laughter which proclaimed his presence.

Presence.

He was standing by an open window, when some quick reply, which he had made to a sallying remark that was audressed to hir, attracted the attention of a female who was sitting with hee back to the company, and caused her to turn her face full upon the speaker. Leonardo paused, and the merry expression of his features, changed, for a monent, to that of admiration, as the beautiful vision of that tair girl's face met his gaze. It will not be difficult to find excuses for the vanity which stimulated the young student to put forth all his powers of convenation, while he felt that the attention of so lovely an auditor was rivetted upon him, nor did he task his gendan in yan; a smile from the sweetest lips in all Padua was the rich guerdon of his exertions, as with a sparkling yet good natured repartee, he tamed the jest of some assailant upon himself.

"Did Leonardo fall in love with the dames!?" it will be asked. Hewas infinitely ited discreet a person to think seriously of the heires of the wealthiest house in tally. It is the had ever seen; and had he been the heir Visconti, he would have been but too happy to share his honors and possession with such a wife. But the case was far otherwise. Leonardo, though of respectable family, was dependent upon his talents for making his way in the world; and the path he had chosen to fame and fortune was that of medicine, in the science of which, he had, young as he was, attained a degree of proficiency that had attracted the netice, and gained the applause of the heads of the college.

His means were limited, but, happily for him, his wants were more so; and thus, by abstinence from the gailes, to use no harsher term, which characterised the applause of the would have been during the fall, and freedom from the anxiety consequent on pecuniary embarrassments, as well as from the himoda which the pursuit of pleasure were more so; and thus, by abstinence from the gailes, to use no harsher term, which characterised the generality of the young men of the university, he

tust.

Leonardo, on the contrary, was the merriest fellow alive; and his countenance said as much, and if a light conscience, and unvarying health could make a man nerry, he had good right to be so. It may he, however, that this was the very quality which had taken

Gialetta's fancy. She had known, even 'n her short life, many very miserable wives, who she was informed, had very "sad husbands," and therefore it is possible that she might prefer a merry one. This, however, is mere conjecture—we wish not to dive into the depths of a young lady's heart, though perhaps, if we did, we should find some very funny thoughts there. This, however, we do know; that on her arrival at home, she remarked to the abigal who assisted her to unrobe, that she thought Leo-assisted her to unrobe, that she thought Leoassisted her to unrobe, that she thought Leo-

assisted her to untobe, that she thought Leonardo worth all the tagged, tasselled, and timselled coxcombs at the entertainment.

Well, time passed on, as pass it will—whether we waste or value it; and our young collegins studied, and danced, and fiddled, and joked as usual, with but one apprehension in his mind, hamely, that he was too merry for a declor of playsic, and that he should assuredly laugh in the face of the most profitable half of his patients, that is, those whose discasse existed only in their imaginations.

But, 's asys the word of inspiration, "there is a sing to laugh and a time to weep," and Leonardo could be sad, as all who have kind and generous hearts must often be, in this world of misery and rears. He was sad when, at the bed-side of some patient, who could not be sad, as all who have kind and generous hearts must often be, in this world of misery and rears. He was sad when, at the bed-side of some patient, who could not be sad, with the mind of the profession, he saw that medicine could don't more, & he could 1 o longer bid the weeping, whe or the distracted parent to be of good chee. He was yery sad too, when he contemplated the rawages of the disease which kills the soul, and winessed the agony of the heart which could not pray, save that the mountains and tocks shoud fall and "hide him from the wealth of the Landb."

Leonardo occasionally met Giulietts at public places and private entertainments; and as meither of them had the fashbronable accomplishment of Kreping the smile at the heart from mounting to the lips, its was discernable enough to a wincess of their meeting that the pleasure of it was mutually felt. Doubless our readers will take for granted that, on all practicable occasions, they squeezed "emselves into the recesses of bay windows—licensed to carry two only—and leoked at the moon and talked in whitigens, with innumerable parentheses of sighs, and occasional application of the gloved in whitigens, with innumerable parentheses of sighs, and occasional application of the g

her room.

It happened one morning, as he was passing through an obscure street in Padna, he felt his garment plucked, and on turning round beheld a stripling, Vincertalio by name, whom he recognised as the page of Giulietta. The youth cast a hasty glance around him to satisfy himself that no other eye than Leonardo's was upon him. "Your parlon, signor," he said in a subdued tone, "but I have that to say, which may not be breathed here, least a hird should carry the m thee; but where may I safely communicate with you at nightfall?"

"In no safer place," was the reply; "than my own room, where you will find me from eight until midnight. Know you the house?" "Yes, signor, and will wait on you at

"Be it so," said Leonardo ; and ere the words died upon his lips, the page darted down a narrow avenue, leaving our student lost in a wilderness of conjecture as to the occasion of

wilderness of conjecture as to the consistency the promised visit.

The last stroke of the hon, of nine was yet ribrating, when a gentle tap was given at the door of Leonardo's humble chamber, and the next moment, the page advanced with noise-less step into the room before the student.

The boy's story was briefly to the effect, that, about three weeks previous, Guidetta had been persuaded to remain in the damp air of the evening longer than was warranted by prudence, and the consequence was a somewhat severe cold; that the sister of the marchese her father, who was frequently on a visit at his house, had professed the greatest alarm on the occasion, and insisted upon calling in medical aid, pointing out one Vivaldi, anhysician who had settled in Padua some

and mo the occasion, and insisted upon carling in medical ait, pointing out one Vivaldi, a physician who had settled in Padua some year or two before, and by the almost miraculous cures he performed had acquired a reputation which eclipsed that of every practitioner in the city. The page wenton to state that this measure was adopted, if against the remonstrance of the marchese, certainly in opposition to his opinion, inasmuch as he was disposed to regard the indisposition of his daughter as a mere cold which the ordinary remedies, and a few hours confinement to her chamber, would remove.

Accordingly the physician came; looked remarkably grave upon the case, hinted at pulmonary disease, and concluded by stating that if prompt measures were not rerorted to, he would not answer for the consequences. Of course he had carte blanche:—prescribed, and recomanended that a nurse should forthwith be provided—some discrete person whom the young lady's family would doubtless oe able to select. Her aunt, the marchese's sister, named one on the instant, and Giulietta, nolens woicas, was placed on the permanent sick list. The remedies, however, which were applied by the physician, appeared, in the judgment of the page, to be worse than the disease; for the effects of the first dose were giddiness and loss of sight, and a train of feelings allogether so unusual, that if they did not create apprehensions in the breast of the young lady, thoroughly alarmed her faithful servitor.

The page paused for a moment at this part of his narrative, when his auditor remarked, well, my friend, in taking for granted that feel an interest in a lady whose virtues must recommend het to all who lave the honour of her acquaintance, you do ne but justice; but to confess the truth I am at a loss to guess to what your story tends. Vivaldi is a man of unquestionable shility—without a rival in Padua, and your mistress is in good handa."

"I doubt it." responded Vinzentio.

"Indeed"?" exclaimed the student with a smile; "then you differ from all the wo

cions? Whence arise your nortable suspicions? "I will tell you," said the youth. "Giulietta is the marchese's only child, in the event
of whose death the vast estates of the family
will, at her father's decease, go to the Count
Rinaldi, his sister's busband, in the right of
his wife. Now all the world knows that the
count is in such pecuniary embarrassmen',
that he has been driven to exile himself. His
wife is an ambitious woman, and I know her
to be an unprincipled one, though she bears a
fair name in the world, and is an especial favorite of her generous and too confiding broliver."

"Well," rejoined Leonardo, " you have aswith, '1 pained Leonato, " you have as-signed a motive to the aunt of the young lady; whether she be actuated by it, 'tis not for me or you to determine; but whence arise your suspicions of Vivaldi?"

suspicions of Vivaldi ?"

"I like not that the same vivalety" ex-lamed the page,
"Nor I either," was the reply," because
e never laughs, and that is a bud size a but
man may be very disagreeable, and yet not
arbor thoughts of munder."
"My mistrust of him," resumed the youth, a man may be

"arises not so much from one or two what singular deaths which have occurred in families where he has attended, although they struck me forcibly at the time—as from a look, which was exchanged between him and my lady's nurse, and which was not likely to have passed between two persons who professed to meet as entire strangers. They were evidently betray-d into the signal by a forgetfulness of my presence, et, which they were no sooner conscious, that Vavaldi turned an eye of scrutinizing inquiry up a my countenance."

(6) And what road here the second of the secon

"And what read be there! asked Leo-

nardo.

"As much as he would have guthered from a heal plank or stone wall," was the dry rejoinder of the stripping.

"Heaven forbid," exclaimed the other,

"that your fears should have aught of truth for their foundation! But tell me of whom were the drags purchased which Vavaldi pre-acribes?"

scribes?"
"Of Grasso, the little apotherary, by the

"Of Grasso, the fittle aporterary, by see church yonder," was the answer, "As honest man and a frae," remarked the student. "I know him for one who would not put his hand to so dark a deed as that you hint at. But, tell me, who is despatched for the medicines?"

hint at. But, tell me, who is respectively the medicines? "
"Myself," replied the page.
"Then, perhaps," resumed his companion,
"you can name the ingredients."
"You can name the ingredients."
"Nay," said the boy, "it passes my humble knowledge to read the cramped scrawl of the learned physician; but there," he added, drawing a paper from his bosom; "read it for yourself! I am even now on my way for ano-

ther supply."

Leonardo eagerly snatched at the paper but after a glance at its contents, he remarked Well! there is nothing here to kill or cure.

One would think that Vivaldi, having beer called in, deemed he must do something for called in, deemed he must do something for his fee; and, ther-fore, has prescribed that which will do neither good nor harm, while he trusts to Nature to work the cure of an unimportant ailment in her own way."

"But are you sure," said the page, "that it is not the mere vehicle—menstraum I think

nts not the mere venteer—meastrain i find you doctors call it—of some pernicious drug, inten led to work the mischief I apprehend?"

"To be sure," was his reply.

"Who, of course, administers it to the pattent," resumed Leonardo.

"No," said the boy, "that office, by special responses to the course of the cou

arrangement—wherefore, I know not, except for the purpose of implicating me—is reserved for me; and as the potion is not taken until noon, when my lady has quitted her chamber, there would appear no reason why I should not perform it.?

To be concluded in our next.

# ANECDOTES OF THE ORIGIN

make me in your restoration. But to your story. Whence arise your horrible suspinors?"

"I will tell you," said the youth. "Giu-

belonged to England.

From Funch, it is an easy transition to
Noces—which is said to have derived its
appellation from a gentleman of the name of
Francis Negus, a person of considerable consequence in the reig. of George the L. Party
spair ran high at that period, and even intruced itself dangerously at convival meetings.
On one occasion, when Mr. Negus was present
a set of political opponents fell out over their
cups, and came to hot words, when Mr. Negus
interfered, by recommending the disputants in
future, to dilute their wine; which suggestion
foriunately diverted their attention from the
subject of dispute to a discussion on the merits joriunately diverted their attention from the subject of dispute to a discussion on the merits of wine and water. The argument ended in a general resolve so to qualify their potations in future, and also to give the bereage the nickname of Negus, which ultimately became minimatelly and the properties of the properties of the pro-taining and the properties of the properties of the pro-minimatelly and the properties of the pro-perties of the properties of the properties of the pro-perties of the properties of the properties of the pro-perties of the properties of the properties of the pro-taining and the properties of the properties of the pro-perties of the properties of the properties of the pro-taining and the properties of the properties of the pro-taining and the properties of the properties of the pro-taining and the properties of the properties of the pro-taining and the properties of the properties of the properties of the pro-taining and the properties of the properties of the properties of the pro-taining and the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the pro-taining and the properties of the properties of the properties of the pro-taining and the properties of the properties of the properties of the pro-taining and the properties of the properties of the properties of the pro-taining and the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the pro-taining and the properties of the protaining and the properties of the properti

universally used.

While we are upon this conzenial subject,
we may advert to the names of
Poar and Surnar-which are derived, the
first from the Portuguese city of Oporto, one of he principal places whence it is exported, and he second from the district of Xeres in Spain, where the vines are grown which yield that

where the vines are grown which yield that species of wine. Hock—is a word derived from Hocheim, in Germany, where Hock is made. Pourks—get its name from being chiefly used, at one time, by the class of people in London called by that title.

London called by that title.

Gas.—The term gas sprang from the same source as ghaist or ghost, both being from a Tentonic word signifying spirit or supernatural being, and variously spelt, gast, ghas, or otherwise, according to the different Tentonic dirivise, according to the different Frutonic di-plects. Some of the mineral springs of Ger-nany exhale a vapour, which haugs above them in the semblance of a light thin cloud. This being seen, was occasionally taken for a chais or ghost, but those who had a little more wit at their inger ends, knew the thing to be neither more nor less than a vapour. From this describe appearance, however, were the neither note nor less than a vapour. From this deceptive appearance, however, arose the custom of applying the term phais to all vapours or aeritorm bodies, and being adopted by the continental chemists, the word soon became universal in this sense. By the hye, may not this circumstance of vapour arising from natural springs, under certain states of the atmosphere, be the origin, source, and foundation, of all the wille ladies that ever haunted wells, from the Naiads of old Greece, to that beautiful apparition that flitted for a moment before the gaze of the last lord of Ravenswood, when, in fulfilment of his sad doom, he sought to win the heart and hand of the unhappy bride of Lammermuir!

the unhappy bride of Lammermuir!

Arma.—Arena is a word now in common use, to designate a field, or theatre of action of any kind. The term is a Latin one, and means simbly sand, at least it originally did. It acquired its present signification from the circumstance of the amphitheatre at Rome being strewn with sand, in order to fit the ground for the combats of the prize-fighters, and also to drink up their blood! The word arena, therefore, remains a monument, as it were, of the cruel propensities of the Roman people, whose very women were wont to shout with savage and unnatural delight at the spectacle of wretched creatures hacking and maining each other's undefended bodies, on dire compulsion, or struggling for their lives, in the agonies of mortal fear, with prowling beasts of prey.

Talking of amphitheatres and arenas, puts us in mind of the word

Orchestra: Every one knows that this term

in mind of the word

Orchestral: Every one knows that this term
is now applied to the place set apart, in theatres and other resorts of the kind, for the band
of musicians. The haughty patricians of
Rome, could they become eye or ear witnesses
of this employment of the word, would feel
very indigoant, seeing that orchestra had once
the honor to signify the seats or gallery approfriended to their lordly order, in the places of
essenthle, in the city. assembly, in the city.

ANECDOTES OF THE ORIGIN OF WORDS.

Gaoc.—This compound beverage, received its name from Admiral Vernon, who was the first that made such a dilution imperative on board a ship. The old naval hero used to wear a grogram cloak in foul weather, which first gined the appellation of Old Grog for himself, and finally for the liquor which he iatro luced.

Purch—is directly derived from the Persian numeral purit, in the Sanscrit puncha, fire, addication the number of the ingredients. Addison mentions a fox-hunter, who testified extrems surprise on finding, that, out of the

the initid—it such an expression is antowards. If one turns up Dr. Johnson, or any other grave etymologist, the term

News—is found ascibed to the Latin norus, new. We cannot help admitting that this derivation is a very probable one; still be must have been an ingenious and elever fellow who bit upon another way of accounting for who but upon another way of accounting for the origin of the word, semely, as compounded of the first letters of the cardinal points, North, East, West, and South; whereby is to be un-derstood, that news signifies information from all quarters. This is a good idea and worthy of note, though it be fanciful.

#### LOVE OF COUNTAY.

Wherever, O man, God's first sun beamed

Wherever, O man, God's first sun beamed op on thee-where the stars of heaven first shone above thee-where his lightnings first declared his eminpotence, and his stoom-wind shook they soul with pious awe—there are thy affections—there is thy country.
Where the first human eye bent lovingly over thy cradle—where thy mother first bore thee joyfully on her become—where thy father engraved the words of wisdom on thy heart—there are thy affections—there is thy country. And though it be among bare rocks and desert islands, and though poverty and care shall there with thee, thou mayst love that land for ever; for thou art man, and thou canst net forget it, but it must ablde in thine inmost beart.

And freedom is no empty dream

And freedom is no empty dream—no barren imagination—but in her dwells thy cours\_gr, and thy pride, and the certainty that thou art of high and heavenly race.

There is freedom where thou canst live in the customs, and fashious, and laws, of thy fathers—where that which rejoiced their hearts rejoiced thine—where no foreign oppressor can command thee, no foreign ruler drive thee according to his will, as cattle are driven at the

cording to his will, as cattle are driven at the will of their drivers.

This thy country—thy free country—is a treasure which contains within itself indes-tructable love and faith; the noblest good, (accepting religion, in which dwells a still higher freedom,) which a virtuous man can or can covet.

OMANCE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

BOMANCE IN THE NIMETERSTH CENTURY.

A recent letter from Thessaloniea gives the details of quite a romantick adventure, which affords rich material either to the playwright or the novelist. Mustapha Pacha, one of the ablest publick officers of Turkey, has recently delivered Macedonia from formidable brigands, who have infested the country for upwards of four years. The means he adopted are creditable to his talents for stratagem, and his knowledge of human nature. They are too singular not to be mentioned. Having leanned that a young Albanian girl, bearing the name of Theodosia Maria Samik, residing at Michick, a town on the fronters of Greece, had that a young Albanian girl, bearing the name of Theedosia Maria Samik, residing at Michick, a town on the frontiers of Greece, had secret communications with the robbers, Musterbah had her watched and questioned, but he failed in obtaining any disclosures. He then engaged one of his lieutenants, named Ismael, a young man of remarkable personal beauty, to go and endeavour to gain her affections. This officer succeeded to such a degree that she became warmly attached to him, and informed him that her 1 in name was Endoxia Theresa Gherundaxi, and that she was the niece of the chief of the brigands, Michael Gregorio Gherundaxi, whose troop amounted to between fourteen and fifteen handsted menses. He painted in glowing terms the charms of their errant and adventurous life, and urged Ismael to join them. He pretended to yield to her supplications, and then learned further from her, that her unche wordt hold a general muster of his band on October twenty-eighth, in the forest of Pheloides. All this Ismeal ammunicated to Mustapha, but, in order to avert suspicion, went with his fair one to the rendezvous. The wily Mustapha collected his troops, surrounded the assembled freebooters, and, as they refused to surrender, attacked them with all his force. The greatest number of the brigands fell on the spot, preferrindeath on the field to a capture and an ignominious execution. A few escaped for the ment, but they were afterwar's taken, and are awaiting their sentence in the ctadel of Thesalonica. Amont the ded were found the chief, Gherundaxi, whose head was cloven by a strole from a subre, and the young lieutenant, Ismael, whose loves at had been penetrated by a musket wath on the field to a capture and an ignomious execution. A few escaped for the moent, but they were afterwar's taken, and are
waiting their sentence in the c tadel of Theslonica. Among the ded owere found the club of
the rundant, whose head was cloven by a strokeon as abre, and the young lieutenant, Ismael,
those brea at had been penetrated by a masel,
all. Mustapha cut off the heads of all the

SARCASM—has a fearful derivation. It comes from the Greek sarcadso, to pick the flesh off; and in truth, sarcasm may be justly on discovering the trachery and subsequent said to pick the flesh, not off the beity, but off the inind—if such an expression is allowable. If one turns up Dr. Johnson, or any other grave etymologist, the term

News—is found asscibed to the Latin norms, latin the following the condition of her lot.

"HE LATE CHARLES GILFERT.—The quonds in manager of the Bowers Theatre was a tradiar fellow, and one of the most facinating men of his day. At Albany he met with a Mr. Lemair, a Frenchman, of whom he borrowed money until he nearly ruined him. Lemair was one day in a towering rage at the cause of his misfortunes, and used to tell the following characteristic story of his friend:—"Monsieut Charles Gilfert, he come to Albany. He have ruin me in my business—mes affaires. He borsow de Eurgeat from me to large amount. He go to New-York, and promise to send him, right away, ver quick. But, togez-cous, when I write to him, he return me von repease inconceaunte, von impudent auswer, and say, I may go to the devil for look for him. I leave Albany instantly, determined to have the grend personal satisfaction for the affront he put upon me. I walk straight avay from de bateau a capeur, de steamboat. I go to my boarding-house. I procure von large stick, and rush out of de presison to meet him. By-and-by, bientot, I see him von large vay off, very remotely. I immediately batton up my cost vith strong determination, and hold my stick uerce in my hand, to break his neck several times. Ven he come near, my indignation rise. He put out his hand. I reject him. He smile, and look over his spectacles at me. I say, you von scoundrel, coquin infame. He 'HE LATE CHARLES GILFERT .- The quonsay, you you scoundrel, coquin infame. He smile de more, and make an grand effort, great trial, to pacify my grande indignation. smile de more, and make an gravat egors, a great trial, to pacify my grande indignation, and before he leave me, he borrow twenty collais from me once more, by gar! A ver pleasant man vas Morsieur Charles Gilfert; ver nice man to borrow Pargent, ma foi."

THE TRANSCRIPT

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

EXTEST DATES. From Landon, . . Dec. 24 From New York, From Liverpool, . Dec. 24 From Haifax, From Pans, . . Dec. 21 From Totolito.

The packet ship Philadelphia, 25th Decem-

The packet ship Panadetpina, 20th December from London, prived at New York on Saturday last bringing papers a few days later than previous dates.

The steam ship Liverpool was anxiously locked for, and the Great Western, which was to sail on the 19th ult. may now be considered

The London Courier contains a long star-ment purporting to be a plan for the future Government of the Canadas, intended to be s'abmitted to Parliament by the Earl of Dur-ham. By this it is proposed to abolish the name of Canada, and to divide the two pro-vinces into four, namely, Queber, Montreal, Toronto and Kingston, having their own Le-gislatures, these, with the Provinces of New Brunswick, &c., to come under the general name of British North America, and to be go-verned by a Vicercy. It is proposed that there shall be a Secretary for the British North American Colonies, and an office established at London. Other minor details we have not time to give.

at London. Other minor details we have not time to give.

The Liverpool steam ship arrived home in safety in fourteen days and ten hours.

The Queen was residing at Brighton, and Lord Melbourne was transacting business in

ondon.
The Torch-light meetings continue to be numerous, and it is said that troops have been sent over to England from Ireland, to be ready in case of necessity to suppress riots.

At Toronto, on the 28th ultimo, the Procla-tion of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, as Governor General of British North America, and other public documents, were read in the Executive Council Chamber, and His Excel-lency Sir George Arthur again took the oatts of officer of the Council Chamber of the College of the C

The following extra outrage committed on of Vosburgh and famil are teken from an office the Montreal Gazette

Ebetween two & the morning, as the family their clothes on, (a) pelled to adopt in con-state of that section warning, the window lently stove in, and party of twelve or for with muskets and bay made no attempt at a marauders demanded being all the money them. They then b them. They then be cords, and having place dren in the kitchen, to into the other room themselves to every troyed that which th y then entered the m seized some fire of valuable horses, as a sleigh, set fire to th a siern, set me to the mine cows, and eight flames—a large quant troyed—they brought house and having los they had brought withey commeaced firing throwing the fire about hills. women and children w men, and commenced only man the family dian lad, of between years old, who had for the family, and who d in the attack. His fa husband and wife car husband and wife car this man commenced his bayonet into Vosh Although his hands we seize the bayonet, and ant, and although the in wresting the bayor rushed through the do shots after him, but wi Another of the party into the father, who all the bayonet from the leader or officer of the sword and cut the old dreadful wound on hi and states that the la membered, before be membered before be seeing the first ruffian berrel and endeavour with the breach while from the first blow on sensible. You will k men were all spectator roborated the evidenc

roborated the evidence "Yen will observe" or 12 auer of the part; sword, and cet down it man was minutely des midding stature, darf whiskers, was the g although the Vosburgle Frenchman spoke go deutly a man in the t and swore, "that be damn Tories, as the G our friends"—this he were praying for mer.

our friends "—this he were praying for mer "When the ruffinas the elder Vosburgh, it dieighs—on crossing it shouts of triumph, when farmers who lived men arces, and seei barn, came to the assi and ultimately succe flames, and saving the meantime, hower, V from his swoon, and fuge in the house of a The only one of the

The only one of the nised by the Vosburgi Michel dit Peter Brur

The several Volucity were inspected, Thursday last, by Macdonell, w o exp faction at the genera

them in triumph wretched Eudoxia, ry and subsequent state of complete reason. Mustapha is-own palace, and which could ame-

EFERT.—The quonthe most facinating he met with a Mr. he met with a Mr.
whom he borrowed
ned him. Lemair
rage at the cause of
o tell the following
iend:—" Monsieur Albany. He have t, voyez-vous, when me von répense in-auswer, and say, ? k for him. I leave affront he put upon from de bateau 4 go to my boardingte stick, and rush him. By-and-by, e vay off, very reatton up my cost e vay off, very rentton up my coat
and hold my stick
k his neck several
ar, my indignation
I reject him. He
pectacles at me. I an grand effort, he borrow e, by gar! our Charles gar! A ver arles Gilfert; rgent, ma foi.

SCRIPT. 9TH FEBRUARY

dphia, 25th Decem-t New York on Sa-rs a few days later

Vestern, which was

mains a long state-plan for the future das, intended to be by the Earl of Dur-need to abolish the ivide the two pro-Queber, Montreal, ving their own Le-Provinces of New under the general erica, and to be go-It is proposed that for the British North n office established

ip arrived home to ten hours.
ng at Brighton, and
usacting business in

ngs continue to be nat troops have been Ireland, to be ready

in ultimo, the Procla-ir John Colborne, as ish North America, ts, were read in the her, and flis Excel-again took the oathe

r corps at Montreal, re pay and gratuity

y; Montreal Rifles; val Volunteers; 2nd Montreal Light In-

The following extracts of the late diabolical outrage committed on the persons and property of Vosburgh and family at Caldwell's Manor, are token from an official account published in the Montreal Gazette of Thursday last :-

"Between two & three o'clock on Saturday morning, as the family were walching, with their clothes on, (a practice they were compelled to adopt in consequence of the disturbed state of that section of the country) without state of that section of the country) without warning, the windows of the house entered by a party of twelve or fourteen here, well armed with musk-its and bayonets. The Vosburghs made no attempt at defence, but merely begad that they would save their fives. The manuders demanded money, and ten dollars being all the money in the house, was given them. They then bound the two men with cords, and having placed the women and chidren in the kitchen, took the men with them into the other rooms of the house, helping themselves to every tring portable and destroyed that which they could not remove—they then entered the kitchen, and a party of them seized some fire brands from the hearth and ran towards the barn, they took one pair of valuable horses, and having yoked them to a sleigh, set fire to the buildings—three horses nine cows, and eight calves perished in the flames—a large quantity of hay was also destroyed—they brought the double sleight to the house and having loaded it, and two sleighs they had brought with them, with plunder, they commenced firing the dwelling house, by throwing the fire about in all directions; the women and children were, as I have so now burning in various parts. A party of ruffians pushed the Vosburghs, father and son, still bound with cords, into the room with the wonly man the family recognised was a Canasidan lad, of between eighteen and nineteen years old, who had formerly been a servant in the family, and who doubtless acted as guide in the attack. His face was blacked, but both husband and wife can swear to his identity—this man commenced the attack by through this hands were tied, he continued to seize the hayonet, and struggle with his assailant, and although thrice wounded, succeeded in wresting the bayonet from the musket, and rushed through the door—the ruffans fired two shots after him, but without effect—the escepe! Another of the party then thrust his hayonet into the father, who also succeeded in wresting the bayonet from the musket the leader or officer of the party the varning, the windows of the house were vio-ently stove in, and the house entered by a arty of twelve or fourteen wen, well armed

gendbered, before becoming insensible, was seeing the flist ruffian seize his musket by the breef and endeavour to knock his brains out with the breach while he lay on the groundfrom the first blow on the head, he became insensible. You will keep in mind that the women were all spectators of this scene, and cornborated the evidence of old Vosburgh.

"Yer will observe that I mention an officer, or I cauer of the party as having drawn his sword, and cet down the elder Vosburgh—this san was minutely described to me—he was of midding stature, dark complexion and black whiskers, was the general spokesman, and although the Vosburghs seemed to think he was a Frenchman spoke good English—he was evidently a man in the better classes of society, and swore, "that he would hang as many God damn Tories, as the Government have hing of our friends"—this he said when the women were praying for mercy.

"When the ruffians thought they had killed the elder Vosburgh, they left the place in their dights—on crossing the lines they gave some shouts of triumph, which alarmed four American farmers who lived close to the lines—these men areas, and seeing the flames from the barn, came to the assistance of the Vosburghs, and utfinately succeeded in putting out the flames, and saving the dwelling house. In the meantime, hower, Vosburgh had recovered from his swoon, and with his family taken refige in the house of a neighbour.

The only one of the marauding party recognised by the Vosburghs was the servant ladmiched dit Peter Bruriette."

The several Volunteer Companies in this city were inspected, on the Explanade, on Thursday last, by Major General Sir Jamus Macdonell, we expressed the highest satisfaction at the general appearance and discipline of the corps.

The Montreal papers state that Hindenlang, e an officer in the rebel ranks, and soi-disar the French, was ordered for execution esterday morning.

The parish church of St. Anne de la Pérade was broken into on Monday night, and money and plate to the amount of £1500 carried off Suspicion fell upon some individuals residing in the parish, and they were arrested. On of them, named Gendron, it is said, has confessed to his participation in the crime; and marrly 'the whole of the property has been found in a wood, where they had concealed it.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of Mr. The Coroner's inquest on the body of Mr. Taché, of Kamouraska, returned a verdict of wildful marder arainst some person or persons unknown." The Conadien of yesterday mentions a report that a person had been arrested on suspicion in the District of Three-Rivers, but his name is not given. We have been informed, however, that the person who was last seen in company with Mr. Taché, arrived at Sorel on Tuesday morning, and shortly afterwards took flight. He was followed as far as St. Ours, where he left his horse and sleigh, and further trace of him, was lost; but it is expected that he will not be able to cross the lines to the Unifed States without suspiciog, being excited sufficient to cause his detention.

suspicing, being excited sufficient to cause his detention.

A second performance by the privates, &c. of the Coldstream Guards took place in the theatre of the city on Turusday evening last, the proceeds of which are appropriated for the benefit of the widews and orphans in the Military Asylum. The spirited and popular dram of Tekeli was performed in a manner that gave evident satisfaction to all present, and elicited rapturous applause. The parts of Wolf and Fekeli had justice done them by Taylor and Williams, and most of the subordinate characters were cretainly deserving of much praise. The two fquale characters were performed by some of the conglet sex, but they were managed with con-iderable tact and discrimination, particularly that of Christine, by Fox, who had few difficulties to surmount as regarded voice and personal appearance.—Between the play and the afterpiece, a variety of somes were sung by Sergeants Port, Salter, and Fox, most of which were loudly encored; and the calcratinments concluded with The Biggand, in which the part of Massanoin was played by Mr. Taylor with vivacity and spirit, and the piece was well received.

We were glaf to find the zeal and exertions of these robusteers in behalf of a really charitable and dascriving object adequately seconded by the public encouragement, the bouse having been well filled, if not crowded, in every part.

part.

Augustin Doyon, one of the political prison-ers from St. Joseph, was liberated from jail on Thurslay last, on giving bail for his future appearance. His parents and frierds had ad-dressed a petition in histochaif to the Governor General. The Guertte says of the prisoners from Le Beauce, "We have heard that some of them had been trying to raise a party to serize the arms sent forward on the Kennebec Road."

An American named Nelson, from the State of New-Hampshire, was committed to the jail of this city yesterday on a charge of treason. He was apprehended at Ireland, in the County of Megantic.

The Official Gazette of Thursday contains the appointment of William Bell and George F. Bowen, Esquires, to be Clerks of the Court and Clerks of the Peace for the District of St.

Francis.

David Kinnear, Esq. is appointed Justice of the Peace and Stipendiary Magistrate for the District of Montreal.

We understand that Mr. Aubin, the late editor of the Fantasque, and one of the politi-cal prisoners at present in confinement in the jail of this city, has been attacked by typus fever. He has, however, the advantage of the best medical assistance, and his recovery

A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on the body of a private of the Coldstream Guards, who, whilst in the apparent enjoyment of per-fect health, suddenly dropped down dead. On a post mortem examination, it was found that his death was caused by the bursting of a blood vised, and a verdict to that effect was re-tuned.

The Montreal papers give a list of the ar-

the last month, at the head of which we find 226 for drunkenness! and 50 for assault and battery! O tempore! O mores!

MARRIED.

Last Tuesday, at Champlain, by Reverend Mr.

Jugusy, Curate of that place, Mr. J. B. Duval,

god 77 years, to Mrs. Widow Michel Garvin, aged

8 years, of the parish of Cape de la Madeleine.

Thursday last, in this city, at the age of 78 years and 6 months, after a short illness, Mrs. Genevice Bois, wife of Antoine Parant, Esquire.

In St. Vallier suburbs of this city, Louis-Elzéar, and Laurent-Eusebe, sons of Mr. Joseph Johin, Tanner, the first aged 6 years and a half, and the econd aged five years. Both died within the pace of 24 hours.

cond aged five years, age of 24 hours. At St. Roch, Tuesday evening last, after a long aces, Mr. Eticane Drolet, at the age of 74 years e was one of the oldest Messengers of the late

illness, Mr. Etienne Dyolet, at the age of 74 yet He was one of the oldest Messengers of the House of Assembly. At Montreal, Monday morning last, Mr. Geo Watson, a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, many years a resident of that city.

# QUEBEC MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING TOTHE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING for the elections of Officers, will be held at the Rooms of the Institute, Palace Street, on TLESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 12th instant, at 7 o'clock.

All Members, particularly those favourable to the diffusion of intelligence and mechanical knowledge, are requested to attend.

The Officers and Managing Committee will meet at SIX o'clock precisely.

MICH. QUIGLEY,
Quebce, 9th Feby. 1839.

Rec. See'y.

Quebce, 9th Feby. 1839.

Just Published and for Nale INSTRUCTIONS & DEVOTIONS

ARREVOR SIME

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

6th February, 1839. W. COWAN & SON, 13, St. John S

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, Corner of St. John and St. Stanislaus Streets,
300 MINOTS Marrowfat and Boiling

300 MINOTS Marrowfat and Boiling PEASE, 100 Barrele American Apples, 50 Dozen Superior Cider, 1 Ten Prime American Cheese, A small Lot of Oranges.

ALSO, London Petter, Cognac Brandy, Holland Gir, Virgin Honey, Irish Pork, Flour, Oatmesil, Pot and Pearl Barley, London and Montreal Candles, Wax and Spermaceti Candles, English Soap, Lemon Syrup, Oils, Wines, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS BICKELL.

SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA,
FOR SALE BY
MUSSON & SAVAGE.
Chemists and Druggi

FOR SALE.
THIRTEEN Hogsheads superior U.C. Leaf

Tobacco,
100 Catty Boxes Young Hyson
10 Chests Souchong
10 Half Chests do.
2 Boxes Pouchong

Pork—Mess, Prime Mess and Prime.
Atso...

Pork—Mess, Prime Mess and Prime.
And doily expected,
16 hhds. Gallipeli Oil.
HENDERSONS & CO.
25th October.
St. Peter Str.



EXTENSIVE EV NING SALE OF NEW BOOKS, &c. on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., and fol-lowing days, at the Rooms of G. D. BAL ZARETTI.

ALARGE COLLECTION of French ReHigious and School Books, Station-ry, brc., marticulars of which will be given an a Ca'al gue, to be had at the office of the Broker on Monday next.

Sale to commence at half-past Six of clock each evening.

Quebes, 9th Peby, 1839.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS .

SIX HUNDRED MINOTS PEAS, 1X HUNDRED MINOTS PEAS,
50 cws. Ship Biscuit,
20 bbls. Boston Crackers,
50 kegs Butter,
30 casks Salad Oil,
40 casks Hull Cement,
Green and Blue Paint.
CREELMAN & LEPPER.

#### NEW CONFECTIONARY STORE No. 52, ST. JOHN STREET.

THE Fubscribers most respectfully inti-mate to their friends and the public at large, that they have always on hand a choice assortment of Fresh Cakes and Confectionary, as usual.

SCOTT & M.CONKEY, Queber, 1st May, 1838

RECENTLY RECEIVED AND FOR SALE SALMON, in hardwood Tierces and Bar-

Orels.
Dry Codfish; and Cod and Seal Oil, in Barrels.

Quebec, 6th Oct. 1838.

#### POTATOES.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, 3000 EUSHELS excellent Montreal
Potatoes, just arrived on board
the barge "Favorite," at Hunt's Wharf.
Apply on board or to

CREELMAN & LEPPER.

# CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

TESTIMONIALS.

TESTIMONIALS.

I HEREBY certify, that I have been acquainted with the medicinal virtues of the Caledonia. Springs, for the last ten or twelve years, during which period I have known, numerous instances of the efficacy of those waters in various kinds of disease. In particular, the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia have been radically cured by the use of dyspepsia have been radically cured by the use of dyspepsia have been radically cured by the use of a striking example; and I have not kown a single as a triking example; and I have not kown a single acase of failure in this particular.

These Springs also possess powers of the highest order, in renovating impaired constitutions, and restoring the tone of the system where it has been deranged by warm climates, improper dict, or any other injurious cause.

DAVID PATTES,

DAVID PATTER,
Judge of the Sun gate Court,
District of Ottawa.

West Hawkeslury, U. C

August 11th, 1836. It is with the greatest pleasure that I can testify to the inestimable qualities of the Caledonia Springs at which place I arrived on the 1st of August 1837, completely crippled with the Rheumatins and suffering for several weeks previous to my leaving form the most acute pains and prostration of Montarea the most acute pains and prostration of the property of

Caledonia, 16th Aug. 1837. NEAGLE.

GREEN LINE OF STAGES.



THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are begun running their

## GREEN LINE OF STAGES, BETWEEN QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

BETWEEN QUEBEC AND MONTREAL, and hope that their care and experience will merit them a portion of public encouragement. As they have made arrangements with persons fully competent and deserving of confidence, the distance will be run in two days. The Stages will leave Quebec and Montreal every Truesday, Thursday & Saturdoy, at Six o'clock precisely, and will stop at Three-Rivers, at the house of Mme. Ostrom, and at Berthier, at the house of Mme. The Harmois. Covered carriages will also be in readiness to leave at any time, to meet public convenience. Parcels will be forwarded at low rates.

to learnience. Parcels will be
rates.
MICHEL GAUVIN, Quebec.
TIMOTHEE MARCOTTE, Mc
Quebes, 12th Deer. 1858.

PILES, &c.

PILES, &c.

ILEMORRHOIDS—NO CURE NO PAY!

Price \$1.—Hays Liminent—No Fiction.

Thils extraordinary chemical composition,
the result of science and the invention of
a celebrated medical man, the introduction of
which to the public was invented with the
solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since
gained a reputation unparalled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Griding the correctness of the since the first
knowledge on this subject," and he therefore
bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solelomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solo-lomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the care of the Pless, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed externally in the following complaints:For Dropsy-Creating extraordinary absorp

Swellings-Reducing them in a few

Rheumatism-Acute or Chronic, giving

Recumatism—Acute of Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds, Croup and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest,

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in

s few hours.
Sores and Ulcers-Whether fresh or long

Sores and treers—whether them or wag standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs, and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the Piles, is "it acts like acham."

who have used it in the Place, is "it acts like acharm."

THE PILES.—The price SI is refunded to any one who will use a bottle of Hay's Limiment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being rured. These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents, and out of the many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

CAUTION—None can be genuine without a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also that of the Agents.

1.1. SIMS.

MUSSON & SAVAGE.

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INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE, L ADIES', Gentlemen's, and Children's INDIA RUBBER SHOFS, of the

FREDK. WYSE,

No. 3, Palace Street, opposite the Albion Hotel, Upper Town, and the foot of Moun-tain Street, near the Neptune Inu, Lower Town. Quebec, 25th Sert 1838.

J. HOBROUGH. MERCHANT TAILOR. BEGS leave to announce to his friends that

has received his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS.

consisting of Cloths and Vestings of the finest

Pilot and Buckskin Cloth, for Winter Top Coats, which he will make up according to order, on the shortest notice and most reasona-ble terms.

General Wolfe, corner of Palace and } St. John Streets, Sept. 20th.

OLD TYPE.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS :

532 lbs. Long Primer, 500 lbs. Small Pica,

500 lbs. Small Pica,
140 lbs. Brevier,
130 lbs. Great Primer,
133 lbs. Double Pica,
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303 lbs. Canon 5 & 8 line letter,
107 lbs. 16 line letter.
The whole weighing about 2115 lbs.—will
e sold very low for cash.

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HAVANNAH CIGARS.

FEW HAVANNAH CIGARS, of sup PETER DELCOUR,

Dec. 1838.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED. BY W. COWAN & SON.

d said by the Booksellers in Quebec &

श्राप्ता विकास

QUEBEC ALMANACK.

1880,

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.

CONTENTS :

Common Notes and Galeudar; Civil Register,—
comprising the Administrator of the Government,
Executive and Special Councils, and Officers of
Departments; Public Offices, &c.; Legal Register.—
Coarts of Justice in Lower Canada, Commissioners' Court, Court Martial, Law Officers of the
Crown, &c.; Justices of the Peace; Advocates;
Land Surveyors; Physicians and Surgeons; Quebec
Medical Board; Apothecaries; Officers of the
Customs; Quebec Trinity House; General Post
Office; Clergy of the Church of England, in Up-Board; Apothecaries; Officers of the Quebec Trinity House; General Post Icryy of the Church of England, in Up-lower Canada; Clergy of the Church of in Upper and Lower Canada; Catholic Lower Canada; Wesleyan Ministers in Invalid Committee of the Church of Canada; Catholic ower Canada; Wesleyan Mida; Congregational Church Charitable Institutions in the litary Register,—computation Public and Charitable Institutions in the City of Quebec; Military Register,—compaising the Commander in Chief of the Forces, General Officers serving in Camada, Military Severetary's Office, Adjutant General's Department, Staff of the Garrison of Quebec, Orlanace Establishment in the Canadas, Barrack Department, Royal Engineer Department, Department, Royal Engineer Department of Department, Medical Department, Chaplain to the Forces, and acting Chaplains to the Forces, Town Majors, Fort Adjutants, Indian Department, Officers of the Quebec Cavalry, Officers of the Gyal Quebec Volunteer Artillery, Officers of the Quebec Light Infantry, Officers of the Loyal Quebec Audity, Officers of the Quebec Light Infantry, Officers of the Quebec Light Infantry, Officers of the Quebec Light Company of the Engineer Rifle Corps, &c. &c.

Appenbir.

Appendix.

The Queen and Royal Family; Her Majesty's Ministers; Arrival and Departure of Mails at the Queece Post Office, Table of Distances; Post Office Rule for Rating Letters; Her Majesty's Commist Possessions; Terms of Courts of Justice, &c. Sc. &c.

#### BRITANNIA

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MESSRS DREWETT & FOWLER, Princes St.

THE real and substantial advantages afforded to
the Public by well-regulated Establishments
for the Assurance of Lives, and the sound basis on
which these institutions are founded, are proved,
inconsteatably, by their complete and continued success, and by the remarkable fact, that, in no one
instance, have they ever failed in their engagements,
in consequence of an exhaustion of the Fands provided to meet the claims. So decided and so manifest are the benefits resulting from the system of
Life Assurance in general, both in regard to the
Provision it affords to Families in the event of premature death, and the "Security it gives to Creditors
for debts otherwise irrecoverable, that with every
increase of information and intelligence, there apparars the excited, on the part of the Public, as for debts otherwise irrecoverable, that witke increase of information and intelligence, there pears be excited, on the part of the Public increased desire to participate in its protective vantages. So sound and unerring also are the julies on which Life Assurance Companies are sed, that neither commercial difficulties and trust on the one hand, nor pestilential maladia the other, have ever yet affected their stabilitimpeded their successful progress.

ASSURANCES MAY EITHER BE EFFECTED BY PARTIES IN THEIR OWN LIVES, OR BY PARTIES INTER-ESTED THEREIN ON THE LIVES OF OTHERS.

The effect of an Assurance on a person's own life is to create at once a Property in Recertion, which can be not not not not to the total can be come at one of the total can be come at one of the total can be come at one consistency of the condition of his continuing the same payment quarterly during the remainder of his life; a condition which may be judgled by the mere saving of known to the condition of his continuing the same payment quarterly during the remainder of his life; a condition which may be judgled by the mere saving of known such as the condition of his continuing the same payment quarterly during the remainder of his life; a condition which may be judgled by the person of a very slight degree of economy—such, indeed, as can searchly be fell as an inconvenience, he may do not realized a capital of a 1000, which he can be queet to the lives of others, either for the purpose of searching loans or debts, or in any case where the party has an interest in the life of another, so as to be in any may projudiced in the event of his decase. To creditors a Policy of Assurance affords a certain, and in many cases the only means of security—The debtor is too frequently unable to pay the pre-minum for an Assurance on his life; and the creditor, to whom security is the main object to be re-minum for an Assurance on his life; and the creditor, to whom security is the main object to be re-minum for an Assurance and has a to render it absolutely accessary for an Assurance to be effected on his forest as to offer, are frequently such as to render it absolutely accessary for an Assurance to be effected on his feet of the lender safely to advance the condition of mind for the lender safely to advance the condition of mind for the lender safely to advance

itte, in order to enable the tender sately to awance the amount required.

In addition to the published rates, an extensive set of Tables has been computed for Assurances; a substitution of Reversionary Annuities, Endowments for Widows and Children, and for every possible convinces of the control of the c

TONG OTHERS, THE FOLLOWING IMPROVEMENT ON THE SYSTEM USUALLY ADOPTED, ARE RE COMMENDED TO THE ATTENTION OF THE PUB

A Table of incre A Table of increasing rates of Premium on a nen and remarkable plan, peculiarly advantageous i-cases where Assurances are effected by any of securing loans or debts, a less immediate payment being required on a policy for the whole term of the contract of the payment of the contract of

ni at to appear at the office, will be visited at their own house, by one of the Medical Officers, All claims payable within Ost Morris after proof of Death.

No proof of Birth is required at the time a claim is made; the Age of the Assured, being in every case admitted in e Policy, cannot, under any circumstances, be afterwards called in question. Policies effected by parties on their own lives are not rendered void in case of death by duelting the hands of Justice. In the event of suicidie, if he policy be assigned to a bond fide Creditor, the una assured will be paid without deduction; if the solicy be not so assigned, the full amount of Freniums received thereon will be returned to the family of the Assured.

Policies having become forfeited in consequence.

minus received thereon will be returned to the iamily of the Assured.
Policies having become forfeited in consequence
of the non-payment of the renewal Premiums, my
be revived without the exact months, on the production of satisfactory evidence relative to the state
of the health of the Assured, and the payment of iacreat on the Premiums due.

By these and similar Regulations, many of which
are peculiar to this Extablishment, it is presumed
that the im-ratant object has been attained of readering a Policy of Assurance as complete an Instrument of Security as can possibly be desired.

THE Subcriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company in this City, is prepa-red to receive proposals—and to give the requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurance,

R. PENISTON. dedical referees.-Doctors Morris and Sewell Quebec, 5th Jan. 1839.

NEW GROCERY STORE,

CORNER OF PALACE & JOHN STREETS

H. J. JAMESON,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced business in the above house where he has on band a choice selection of WINES and other LIQUORS, TEAS, SU WINES and other LIQUORS, LEAS, OC-GAR, COFFEE, and all other articles usually connected in his line, and will dispose of them for the lowest possible profit, and by a strict attention to all orders which he may be favour-ed with, he trusts to merit a share of public

patronage.

N. B.—For Sale, at very reduced pricer,
38 dozen of superior London Particular O.L.P
and O. L. P. T., warranted eleven years in
bottle.

Quebes, Seut. 1834



THE Subscribers having just received from England a variety of materials for WINTER & SUMMER CARRIAGES, selected under the personal inspection of Mr. J. Savars, from the first houses in London and Birmingham, are enabled to execute their work in better style, and much cheaper than any other house in Canada.

SAURIN & CO.

SAURIN & CO. Coachbuilders

Qubece, ORh Sept 1838.

### HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEAD-ACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes cures effect-vally and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and labouring under distret which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy. It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicine, and is not research, and is entirely of a directic charac-ter from advertised patent medicine, and is not unpleasent to the taste. To be had of I. I. SIMS. MUSSON & SAVAGE, BEGG & URQUHART.

Sept. 1838.

PILES, DROPSY, SWELLINGS, ALL SORES, RHEUMATISM. It is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof that the above complaints are, arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liminent. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below. The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents' and proprietor's name, and may be had of

Use Had of I. I. SIMS.

MUSSON & SAVAGE.

BEGG & URQUHART.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.

THE Subscribers, general agents for Morison's Pills, uave appointed William Whittaker, Sub-Agent for the Upper Town, No. 27, St. John Street.

LEGGE & CO.

That the public may be able to form some idea of Morison's Pills by their great censumption, the following, calculation was made by Mr. Wing, Clerk to the Stamp Office, Somerset House, in a period of sax years, part only of the time that Morison's Pills have been before the public, the number of stamps delivered for that medicine amounted to three million, nine hundred and one thousand.

to three mining, many and the foregoing powersand.

The object in placing the foregoing powerful argument in favour of Mr. Morison's
sysem, and to which the public attention is
directed, namely, that it was only by trying
an innocuous purgative medicine to such an
extend that the truth of the Hygeins system could possibly have been established. It
is clear that all the medical men in England, or the world, put together, have not
tried a system of vegetable purgation to the is clear that all the medical men in Eng-land, or the world, put together, have not tried a system of vegetable purgation to the extend and in manner prescribed by the Hy-geists. How, therefore, can they much less individually) know any thing about the extent of its properties.

JUST PURLISHED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS

# THE QUEBEC CALENDAR

FOR 1839.

DESIDES the usual matter, it contains the remarkable events connected with the Rebeltion of 1837-8; the Civil and Military Register, Courts of Justice, Public and other Offices, Arrival and Departure of Mails at the Quebec Post Office, Terms of Courts of Justice, Eclipses, Moveable Feasts, &c., when the Court of Mails of Courts of Justice, Eclipses, Moveable Feasts, &c., COWAN & SON, Quebec, 3rd Dec. 1838. 13, 8t John Street.