

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Vol. II.—No. 8.]

SATURDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, 1832.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

THE TRANSCRIPT

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING,

BY THE PROPRIETORS,

W. COWAN & SON,

at the Office No. 13, St. John Street, opposite the Palace Street.

Edited by T. J. Donoghue.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For Town, 10s. per annum
When sent by Post, 12s. per annum

Advertisements, Communications, &c. may be sent to the Office, and at the Book-Store, No. 26, St. of Mountain Street, at which places the paper may be had immediately after publication.

PRINTING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

EXECUTED WITH

Velocity and Dispatch,

AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

Doctry.

STANZAS BY LAVINIA.

'Tis in vain that I braid my hair,
Or twine its dark curls with flowers,
For none whisp'ers me 'tis fair,
And tell of my bright eyes' powers.
Ising, and though sweet is my lay,
Its sweetness is thrilling to none;
Life's spring is fast wearing away,
And I am unthought and unown.

I know that my eyes are bright,
I see that my cheek is fair;
My tresses are dark as night,
And my brow is unshaded by care.
I have witnessed the flowers bloom
At the coming of nineteen springs,
And never was thought of gloom
In my young heart's imagining.

The summer is hastening on,
Its roses are fading fast,
While I am unowned and unown—
And youth, like the rose, will not last.
Young love lend me one of thy darts,
Ere my beauty, like summer has flown;
I 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,
Or twined in its curls 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 mind so resplendently bright,
Be never overclouded with care.
May flow'rs in thy path ever spring,
Blooming fresh, till life's journey be done,
And the village bells very soon ring,
To say you are wooed—and are won!

The leaves which are now falling fast,
Tell us summer is hastening on—
Youth's bloom, like the rose, cannot last—
Then say, if I woo, you'll be won!
Oh! words can but coldly impart
The feelings I wish to make known—
Dear Lavinia! you've loag had my heart,
In pity, then, give your own.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER:—

130 BOXES ENGLISH SOAP,
50 do. Candles,
30 Barrels Apples (Famouse),
5 Boxes Sweet Spiced Zealand Chocolate,

—ALSO—

Muscadel, Valencia, and Sultana Raisins,
Zante Currants, Almonds, Spanish Grapes,
Citron, Lemon and Orange Peels, Nutmegs,
Mace, Cloves, Cinamon, Maccaroons, Ver-
macelli, Spices, Candies, and Condit-
ments, French Olives, Wix's Mustard
Pickles and Sauces, &c. &c.

W. LECHEMINANT.

13th Dec. No. 1, Fabrique Street.

THE MAID OF PAUDA:

OR, — THE COUNCIL OF TWO.

By W. H. HARRISON.

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 eye or the ear of the man of taste, or administer to the least refined appetites of the lovers of good living, was provided with a liberality commensurate with the princely revenues of the hospitable 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 amusement of the evening. Wherever he moved, a circle gathered around him, and even a blind man might have traced his progress, through the crowded saloons, by the laughter which proclaimed his presence.

He was standing by an open window, when some quick reply, which he had made to a rallying remark that was addressed to him, attracted the attention of a female who was sitting with her 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 moment, to that of admiration, as the beautiful vision of that fair 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 conversation, while he felt that the attention of so lovely an auditor was riveted upon him, nor did he task his genius in vain; and a smile from the sweetest lips in all Padua was the rich reward of his exertions, as with a sparkling yet good natured repartee, he turned the jest of some assailant upon himself.

"Did Leonardo fall in love with the damsel?" it will be asked. He was infinitely too discreet a person to think seriously of the heiress of the wealthiest house in Italy. It is true, that he thought her the fairest creature he had ever seen; and had he been the heir of 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 notice, 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 gaudies, to use no harsher term, which characterized the generality of the young men of the university, he reaped the advantages of unimpaired health, and freedom from the anxiety consequent on pecuniary embarrassments, as well as from the ideoquies which the pursuit of pleasure ever makes upon the mind of the student.

Young ladies of eighteen are not remarkable to their honor be it mentioned—for pecuniary calculation in affairs of the heart; and we will not disguise from the reader, who has a right to our confidence, that something like admiration of the student found its way into the bosom of Giuletta Montalto, as she listened to the conversation of Leonardo. That his face had anything to do with her admiration we cannot believe, for he was not one of those Wetter-visage men, with an expression which has been described as "half savage, half sad," with whom young maidens are wont to fall in love at first sight, and take their morals upon trust.

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

Giuletta's fancy. She had known, even in 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 undress, that she thought Leonardo worth all the tagged, tasselled, and tinsel-covered coxcombs at the entertainment.

Well, time passed on, as pass it will—whether we waste or value it; and our young collegian studied, and danced, and fiddled, and joked, about three weeks previous, Giuletta 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, 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 went on 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 resorted to, he would not answer for the consequences. Of course he had *carte blanche*—prescribed, and recommended that a nurse should forthwith be provided—some discreet person whom the young lady's family would doubtless be able to select. Her aunt, the marchese's sister, named one on the instant, and Giuletta, *volens nolens*, 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 altogether so unusual, that if they did not create apprehensions in the breast of the young lady, thoroughly alarmed her faithful servant.

The page paused for a moment at this part of his narrative, when his auditor remarked, "Well, my friend, in taking for granted that I feel an interest in a lady whose virtues must recommend her to all who have the honour of her acquaintance, you do me 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 ability—without a rival in Padua, and your mistress is in good hands."

"I doubt it," responded Vintenzio.

"Indeed!" exclaimed the student with a smile; "then you differ from all the world in your estimate of his talents."

"Nay," rejoined the stripling, "I doubt not his talents, but I fear that they are sometimes applied to kill as well as to cure."

"In the name of all that is horrible," cried Leonardo, "what do you mean?"

"I will tell you," said the page, "because I can trust you with my secret."

"Your confidence is of rapid growth then," was the rejoinder, "for if I mistake not, we have never exchanged so many words before."

"Have you so soon forgotten," asked the other, "the widow's son whom you visited in his sickness and poverty, and rescued him from an early grave, to be the stay of his mother in her distress, which, thanks to my lord the marchese! it has been his good fortune to alleviate."

"And are you," exclaimed the student in surprise, "the little fellow whom I visited in the dark street by the convent?"

"The same," was the answer, "and be lieve to thank you as his preserver."

"Nay," responded Leonardo, "thank God, whose humble instrument, He was pleased to

"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 nine."

"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 the promised visit.

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

The boy's story was briefly to the effect, that about three weeks previous, Giuletta 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, 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 went on 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 resorted to, he would not answer for the consequences. Of course he had *carte blanche*—prescribed, and recommended that a nurse should forthwith be provided—some discreet person whom the young lady's family would doubtless be able to select. Her aunt, the marchese's sister, named one on the instant, and Giuletta, *volens nolens*, 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 altogether so unusual, that if they did not create apprehensions in the breast of the young lady, thoroughly alarmed her faithful servant.

The page paused for a moment at this part of his narrative, when his auditor remarked, "Well, my friend, in taking for granted that I feel an interest in a lady whose virtues must recommend her to all who have the honour of her acquaintance, you do me 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 ability—without a rival in Padua, and your mistress is in good hands."

"I doubt it," responded Vintenzio.

"Indeed!" exclaimed the student with a smile; "then you differ from all the world in your estimate of his talents."

"Nay," rejoined the stripling, "I doubt not his talents, but I fear that they are sometimes applied to kill as well as to cure."

"In the name of all that is horrible," cried Leonardo, "what do you mean?"

"I will tell you," said the page, "because I can trust you with my secret."

"Your confidence is of rapid growth then," was the rejoinder, "for if I mistake not, we have never exchanged so many words before."

"Have you so soon forgotten," asked the other, "the widow's son whom you visited in his sickness and poverty, and rescued him from an early grave, to be the stay of his mother in her distress, which, thanks to my lord the marchese! it has been his good fortune to alleviate."

"And are you," exclaimed the student in surprise, "the little fellow whom I visited in the dark street by the convent?"

"The same," was the answer, "and be lieve to thank you as his preserver."

"Nay," responded Leonardo, "thank God, whose humble instrument, He was pleased to

But surely, it will be said, he must have been in love with her by this time. I do not think he was. It is true her bright eyes, and her clustering locks, and her fair brow, and her sweet smile, would sometimes float between his eye and the pages of Paracelsus, and he could not help thinking that the husband of such a girl would be a very lucky fellow; and that if the prize fell to himself he should certainly go mad with delight; but when he reflected that all his wealth lay in a futurity of phials and galleops, he would laugh aloud at the absurdity of the thought of such a union.

For several days Leonardo missed "his fair friend," as he sometimes ventured to style her, at the accustomed place, where the fashion of Padua "most did congregate;" which at first did not particularly excite his surprise, until, not having seen her for a fortnight, he made some inquiries and heard, with more anxiety than he thought the intelligence would have occasioned him, that she was confined to her room.

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

them in triumph... the following extracts of the late diabolical outrage committed on the persons and property of Vosburgh and family at Caldwell's Manor...

LEBERT.—The Queeny Theatre was the most fascinating he met with a Mr. whom he borrowed... he was followed by a party of twelve or fourteen men, well armed with muskets and bayonets...

SCRIPT.

9th FEBRUARY.

From New York, Feb 3... From Montreal, Feb 1... From Toronto, Feb 1...

phia, 25th Decem... New York on Sav... a few days later... was anxiously... which was... now be considered...

contains a long state... plan for the future... intended to be... by the Earl of Dur... to abolish the... divide the two pro... Quebec, Montreal... ving their own Le... Provinces of New... under the general... erica, and to be g... It is proposed th... for the British Nor... n office established... details we have not...

er arrived home l... ten hours... at Brighton, and... sacking business in... ngs continue to be... at troops have been... Ireland, to be ready... press riots.

ultimo, the Procla... ish John Colborne, as... ish North America... is, were read in the... ber, and His Excel... again took the oath...

r corps at Montreal... entary footing on the... 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 taken from an official account published in the Montreal Gazette of Thursday last:—

Between two and three o'clock on Saturday morning, as the family were watching, with their clothes on, (a practice they were compelled to adopt in consequence of the disturbed state of that section of the country) without warning, the windows of the house were violently stove in, and the house entered by a party of twelve or fourteen men, well armed with muskets and bayonets. The Vosburghs made no attempt at defence, but merely begged that they would save their lives. The ruffians 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 children in the kitchen, took the men with them into the other rooms of the house, helping themselves to every thing 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 sleigh 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 stated, in the kitchen while the two men were detained in another part of the house, which was now burning in various parts. A party of ruffians pushed the Vosburghs, father and son, still bound with cords, into the room with the women, and commenced butchering them. The only man the family recognised was a Canadian 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 thrusting his bayonet into Vosburgh the younger's side. Although his hands were tied, he continued to seize the bayonet, and struggle with his assailant, and although thrice wounded, succeeded in wresting the bayonet from the musket, and rushed through the door—the ruffians fired two shots after him, but without effect—he escaped. Another of the party then thrust his bayonet into the fire, who also succeeded in wresting the bayonet from the top of the musket—the leader or officer of the party then drew his sword and cut the old man down, inflicting a dreadful wound on his head and face—he fell, and states that the last circumstance he remembered before becoming insensible, was seeing the first ruffian seize his musket by the barrel and endeavour to knock his brains out with the breach while he lay on the ground—from the first blow on the head, he became insensible. You will keep in mind that the women were all spectators of this scene, and corroborated the evidence of old Vosburgh.

Every one will observe that I mention an officer, or leader of the party as having drawn his sword, and cut down the elder Vosburgh—this man was minutely described to me—he was of middling 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 hung 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 sleighs—on crossing the lines they gave some shouts of triumph, which alarmed four American farmers who lived close to the lines—these men arose, and seeing the flames from the barn, came to the assistance of the Vosburghs, and ultimately succeeded in putting out the flames, and saving the dwelling house. In the meantime, however, Vosburgh had recovered from his swoon, and with his family taken refuge in the house of a neighbour.

The only one of the marauding party recognised by the Vosburghs was the servant lad—Michel dit Peter Bourcette.

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

The Montreal papers state that Hin'enlang, late an officer in the rebel ranks, and soi-disant in the French, was ordered for execution yesterday morning.

The parish church of St. Anne de la Pêrade 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. One of them, named Gendron, it is said, has confessed to his participation in the crime; and nearly 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. Taché, of Kamouraska, returned a verdict of "Willful murder against some person or persons unknown." The Canadian 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 United States without suspicion, being excited sufficient to cause his detention.

A second performance by the privates, &c. of the Coldstream Guards took place in the theatre of this city on Thursday evening last, the proceeds of which are appropriated for the benefit of the widows and orphans in the Military Asylum. The spirited and popular drama of Tekeli was performed in a manner that gave evident satisfaction to all present, and elicited rapturous applause. The parts of Wolf and Tekeli had justice done them by Taylor and Williams, and most of the subordinate characters were certainly deserving of high praise. The two female characters were performed by some of the younger sex, but they were managed with considerable 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 songs were sung by Sergeants Port, Salter, and Fox, most of which were loudly encored; and the entertainments concluded with The Brigand, in which the part of Massaroni was played by Mr. Taylor with vivacity and spirit, and the piece well received.

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

Augustin Doyon, one of the political prisoners from St. Joseph, was liberated from jail on Thursday last, on giving bail for his future appearance. His parents and friends had addressed a petition in his behalf to the Governor General. The Gazette says of the prisoners from Le Beauce, "We have heard that some of them had been trying to raise a party to seize 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. Brown, 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 political prisoners at present in confinement in the jail of this city, has been attacked by typhus fever. He has, however, the advantage of the best medical assistance, and his recovery is expected.

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

The Montreal papers give a list of the arrests made by the police of that city, during the last month, at the head of which we find 226 for drunkenness! and 50 for assault and battery!—O tempora! O mores!

MARRIED.—Last Tuesday, at Champlain, by Reverend Mr. Duguay, Curate of that place, Mr. J. B. Duval, aged 77 years, to Mrs. Widow Michel Guavin, aged 45 years, of the parish of Cape de la Madeleine.

DIED.—Thursday last, in this city, at the age of 76 years and 6 months, after a short illness, Mrs. Genessee Bois, wife of Antoine Parant, Esquire.

In St. Vallier suburbs of this city, Louis-Elzéar, and Laurent-Eusèbe, sons of Mr. Joseph John, Tanner, the first aged 6 years and a half, and the second aged five years. Both died within the space of 24 hours.

At St. Roch, Tuesday evening last, after a long illness, Mr. Edouard Drolet, at the age of 73 years. He was one of the oldest Messengers of the late House of Assembly.

At Montreal, Monday morning last, Mr. George Watson, a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, for many years a resident of that city.

QUEBEC MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING for the elections of Officers, will be held at the Rooms of the Institute, Palace Street, on TUESDAY 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 9 o'clock precisely.

MICH. QUIGLEY, Rec. Sec'y. Quebec, 9th Feby. 1839.

Just Published and for Sale. INSTRUCTIONS & DEVOTIONS FOR PERFORMING THE NOVENA OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

W. COWAN & SON, 12, St. John St. 6th February, 1839.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, Corner of St. John and St. Stanislaus Streets, 300 MINOTS Marrowfat and Boiling PEASE, 50 Barrels American Apples, 100 Dozen Superior Cider, 1 Ton Prime American Cheese, A small Lot of Oranges.

ALSO, London Porter, Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Virgin Honey, Irish Pork, Flour, Oatmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley, London and Montreal Candles, Wax and Spermaceti Candles, English Soap, Lemon Syrup, Oils, Wines, &c. &c. &c. THOMAS BICKELL. Quebec, 26th Jan'y. 1839.

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

FOR SALE. THIRTEEN Hogheads superior U.C. Leaf Tobacco, 100 Catty Boxes Young Hyson Tea, 10 Chests Souchong, 10 Half Chests do, 2 Boxes Pouchong.

Pork—Mess, Prime Mess and Prime. And daily expected, 16 hhd. Gallipoli Oil. HENDERSONS & CO. 25th October. St. Peter Street



EXTENSIVE EVENING SALE OF NEW BOOKS, &c. On THURSDAY, the 14th inst., and following days, at the Rooms of G. D. BAZZARETTI.

A LARGE COLLECTION of French Religious and School Books, Stationery, &c., particulars of which will be given in a Brochure on Monday next. Sale to commence at half-past Six o'clock each evening. Quebec, 9th Feby. 1839.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: SIX HUNDRED MINOTS PEAS, 50 cwt. Ship Biscuit, 20 bbls. Boston Crackers, 30 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 Subscribers most respectfully intimate 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, Quebec, 1st May, 1838.

RECENTLY RECEIVED AND FOR SALE S. ALMON, in hardwood Tierces and Barrels. Dry Codfish; and Cod and Seal Oil, in Barrels. EBENEZER BAIRD. Quebec, 6th Oct. 1838.

POTATOES. FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, 3000 BUSHELS excellent Montreal Potatoes, just arrived on board the barge "Favorite," at Hunt's Wharf. Apply on board or to CREELMAN & LEPPER. 10th November.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS. 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 those waters; of which my own individual case is a striking example; and I have not known a single case 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 diet, or any other injurious cause. DAVID PATTEE, Judge of the Sur. gate Court, District of Ottawa. West Haverbury, 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 Rheumatism and suffering for several weeks previous to my leaving Montreal the most acute pains and prostration of strength. I have used the waters freely, both by drinking and showering for fifteen days, and the result has been satisfactory in the highest degree. I therefore recommend them to suffering humanity, as being in my humble opinion, (from what I have seen and experienced) the most valuable medicinal waters in America; and I have only to add my regret, that they are not known to thousands of invalids, who by visiting the waters, or partaking of them, might be restored to health as I have been. THOS. NEAGLE. Caledonia, 16th Aug. 1837.

GREEN LINE OF STAGES.



PUBLIC NOTICE. THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have begun running their GREEN LINE OF STAGES, 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 Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, at Six o'clock precisely, and will stop at Three-Rivers, at the house of Mme. Ostrom, and at Berthier, at the house of Mr. Frs. Harnois. Covered carriages will also be in readiness to leave at any time, to meet public convenience. Parcels will be forwarded at low rates.

MICHEL GAUVIN, Quebec. TIMOTHEE MARCOTTE, Montreal. Quebec, 12th Decr. 1838.

PILES, &c.
HÆMORRHOIDS—NO CURE NO PAY!
 Price \$1—Hay's Lintment—No Fiction.

THIS 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 request, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon 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 cure of the Piles, 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 absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.
 Rheumatism—Acute or 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 a few hours.
 Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long 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."

THE PILES.—The price \$1 is refunded to any one who will use a bottle of Hay's Lintment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. 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,
 I. I. SIMS,
 MUSSON & SAVAGE,
 BEGG & URQUHART.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.
 JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE.

LADIES', Gentlemen's, and Children's
 INDIA RUBBER SHOES, of the best quality.

FREDK. WYSE,
 No. 3, Palace Street, opposite the Albion Hotel, Upper Town, and the foot of Mountain Street, near the Neptune Inn, Lower Town.
 Quebec, 25th Sept. 1838.

J. HOBROUGH,
 MERCHANT TAILOR,
 BEGS leave to announce to his friends that he has received his

FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS,
 consisting of Cloths and Vestings of the finest descriptions and newest fashions.

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

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

OLD TYPE.
 FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:
 the undermentioned fonts of OLD TYPE,
 viz:—

532 lbs. Long Primer,
 500 lbs. Small Pica,
 140 lbs. Brevier,
 130 lbs. Great Primer,
 133 lbs. Double Pica,
 145 lbs. Double English,
 203 lbs. Canon 5 & 8 line letter,
 107 lbs. 16 line letter.

The whole weighing about 2115 lbs.—will be sold very low for cash.
 W. COWAN & SON.

HAVANNAH CIGARS.
 Just Received,
 A FEW HAVANNAH CIGARS, of superior quality.

PETER DELCOUR,
 2nd Dec. 1838. No. 3, St. John Street

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
 BY W. COWAN & SON,
 And sold by the Booksellers in Quebec & Montreal.

QUEBEC ALMANACK,
 FOR
 1839.
 PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.

CONTENTS:
 Common Notes and Calendar; Civil Register,—comprising the Administrator of the Government, Executive and Special Councils, and Officers of Department; Public Officers, &c.; Legal Register;—Courts 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 Upper and Lower Canada; Clergy of the Church of Scotland, in Upper and Lower Canada; Catholic Clergy in Lower Canada; Wesleyan Ministers in Lower Canada; Congregational Church, Quebec; Public and Charitable Institutions in the City of Quebec; Military Register,—comprising the Commander in Chief of the Forces, General Officers serving in Canada, Military Secretary's Office, Adjutant General's Department, Quarter Master General's Department, Staff of the Garrison of Quebec, Ordnance Establishment in the Canadas, Barrack Department, Royal Engineer Department, Royal Engineers—Civil Department, Commissariat Department, Medical Department, Chaplain to the Forces, and acting Chaplains to the Forces, Town Major, Fort Adjutants, Indian Department, Officers of the Quebec Cavalry, Officers of the Quebec Volunteer Artillery, Officers of the Quebec Queen's Volunteers, Officers of the Quebec Light Infantry, Officers of the Loyd's Light Infantry, Officers of the Queen's Own Light Infantry, Officers of the Engineer Rifle Corps, &c. &c. &c.

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

BRITANNIA
 LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
 No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION
 Directors,
 WILLIAM BARDGETT, ESQ.
 SAMUEL BEVINGTON, ESQ.
 WILLIAM FECHNEY BLACK, ESQ.
 JOHN BRIGHTMAN, ESQ.
 GEORGE COHEN, ESQ.
 MILLIS COVENTRY, ESQ.
 JOHN DREWETT, ESQ.
 ROBERT EGLINTON, ESQ.
 ERASMUS ROBERT FOSTER, ESQ.
 ALEXANDER ROBERT IRVINE, ESQ.
 PETER MORRISON, ESQ.
 WILLIAM SHAND, JUN. ESQ.
 HENRY LEWIS SMALE, ESQ.
 THOMAS TEED, ESQ.

EDITORS,
 EDWARD BEVAN, ESQ.
 ANDREW JOPP, ESQ.

MEDICAL OFFICERS,
 JOHN SIMS, M. D. Cavendish Square.
 EBENEZER SMITH, ESQ. Surgeon, Balcony Square, (after Square).

STANDING COUNSEL,
 THE HON. JOHN ASHLEY, New Square, Lincoln's Inn. (Columbia Inn.)

SOLICITOR,
 WILLIAM BEVAN, ESQ. Old Jewry.

BANKERS,
 MESSRS DREWETT & FOWLER, Princes Street

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, incontestably, 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 Funds 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 to Security it gives to Creditors for debts otherwise irrecoverable, that with every increase of information, and intelligence, there appears to be excited, on the part of the Public, an increased desire to participate in its protective advantages. So sound and unerring also are the principles on which Life Assurance Companies are based, that neither commercial difficulties, nor distrust on the one hand, nor pestilential maladies on the other, have ever yet affected their stability or impeded their successful progress.

ASSURANCES MAY EITHER BE EFFECTED BY PARTIES IN THEIR OWN LIVES, OR BY PARTIES INTERESTED 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 Reversion, which can be by no other means be realized. Take, for instance, the case of a person at the age of Thirty, who by the payment of £3 3s. 4d. can become at once possessed of a bequeathable property amounting to £1000, subject only to the condition of his continuing the same payment quarterly during the remainder of his life,—a condition which may be fulfilled by the mere saving of about six shillings weekly in his expenditure. Thus, by the creation of a very slight degree of economy—such, indeed, as can scarcely be felt as an inconvenience, he may at once realize a capital of £1000, which he can bequeath or dispose of in any way he may think proper.

Assurances may be advantageously effected on the lives of others, either for the purpose of securing loans or debts, or in any case where the party has an interest in the life of another, so as to be in any way prejudicial in the event of his decease. 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 premium when an Assurance on his life; and the creditor, to whom security is the main object to be regarded, may make the payment of such Premium the condition of his forbearance in not insisting upon the immediate payment of his demand. In the same manner the circumstances and prospects of a borrower, and the nature of the security he has to offer, are frequently such as to render it absolutely necessary for an Assurance to be effected on his life, in order to enable the lender safely to advance the amount required.

In addition to the published rates, an extensive set of Tables has been computed for Assurances; also for Reversionary Annuities, Endowments for Widows and Children, and for every possible contingency affecting human life, against which it may be prudent or expedient to provide.

AMONG OTHERS, THE FOLLOWING IMPROVEMENTS ON THE SYSTEM USUALLY ADOPTED, ARE RECOMMENDED TO THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC:—

A Table of increasing rates of Premium on a new and remarkable plan, peculiarly advantageous in cases where Assurances are effected by way of securing loans or debts, *at less immediate payment being required on a policy for the whole term of life than in any other office*; and the holder having the option of paying a periodically increasing rate, or of having the sum assured diminished according to an equitable scale of reduction.

Officers in the Army or Navy, engaged in active service, or residing abroad, and persons afflicted with Chronic Disorders not attended with immediate danger, assured at the least possible addition to the ordinary rates, regulated in each case by the increased nature of the risk.

Ladies and others to whom it may be inconvenient to appear at the office, will be visited at their own houses, by one of the Medical Officers.

All claims payable within ONE MONTH 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 the 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 duelling or the hands of Justice. In the event of suicide, if the policy be assigned to a *bona fide* Creditor, the sum assured will be paid without deduction; if the policy be not so assigned, the full amount of Premiums received thereon will be returned to the family of the Assured.

Policies having become forfeited in consequence of the non-payment of the reserved Premiums, may be revived without the exaction of a fine, at any time within twelve calendar months, on the production of satisfactory evidence relative to the state of the health of the Assured, and the payment of interest on the Premiums due.

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

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company in this City, is prepared to receive proposals—and to give the requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurance.

R. PENISTON,
 Medical referees—Doctors MORRIN 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 hand a choice selection of WINES and other LIQUORS, TEAS, SUGAR, 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 favoured with, he trusts to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B.—For Sale, at very reduced prices, 38 dozen of superior London Particular O.L.P. and O. L. P. T., warranted eleven years in bottle.
 Quebec, Sept. 1838

THE Subscribers having just received from ENGLAND a variety of materials for WINTER & SUMMER CARRIAGES, selected under the personal inspection of Mr. J. SAURIN, 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.
 Coachbuilders
 Quebec, 29th Sept. 1838.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of great much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes cures effectually 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 distress 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 unpleasant to the taste. To be had of
 I. I. SIMS,
 MUSSON & SAVAGE,
 BEGG & URQUHART.
 Sept. 1838.

PILE, 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 Lintment. 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
 I. I. SIMS,
 MUSSON & SAVAGE,
 BEGG & URQUHART.
 Quebec, Sept. 1838.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.

NOTICE.

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

LEGE & CO.
 That the public may be able to form some idea of Morison's Pills by their great consumption, the following calculation was made by Mr. Wing, Clerk to the Stamp Office, Somerset House, in a period of six 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.)

The object in placing the foregoing powerful argument in favour of Mr. Morison's system, and to which the public attention is directed, namely, that it was only by trying an innocuous purgative medicine to such an extent that the truth of the Hygeian 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 extent and in manner prescribed by the Hygeists. How, therefore, can they (much less individually) know any thing about the extent of its properties.

JUST PUBLISHED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS

THE QUEBEC CALENDAR FOR 1839.

BESIDES the usual matter, it contains the remarkable events connected with the Rebellion 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.

W. COWAN & SON,
 13, St. John Street,
 Quebec, 3rd Dec. 1838.

QUEBEC:
 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM COWAN AND HUGH COWAN, PROPRIETORS, AND PRINTERS, STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS, ST. JOHN STREET.