

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. II.—No. 14.]

SATURDAY, 2ND MARCH, 1839.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

THE FLAG OF THE FREE.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Is the steamer of England—'t floats o'er the
brave—
Is the fairest unfurled o'er the land or the wave?
Is it though brightest in story and matchless in fight,
Is the herald of mercy as well as of might.
The cause of the wronged may it ever be first—
In tyrants are humbled and letters are burst;
"Justice" the war-shout, and dastard is he
Who would scruple to die 'neath the Flag of the
Free!

May trail o'er the halcyons a bullet-torn rag,
Flutter in shreds from the battlement's crag;
At the shot whistle through it as fast as it may,
It sweeps the last glorious tatter away—
But matter! we'd hoist the blue jacket on high,
The soldier's red rash from the spear-head should
fly;
Though it were but a riband, the foeman should see
The proud signal, and own it—the Flag of the Free!

Have we ever looked out from a far distant shore
To mark the gay pennon each passing ship bore;
And watched every speck that arose on the foam,
Hope of glad tidings from country and home;
Or our straining eye caught the bold colours at
last,
And seen the dear bark bounding on to us fast?
Then, have our hearts leapt how precious
can be
The fair steamer of England—the Flag of the Free!

KATE HENNESSY.

A TALE OF CARRIG O'GUNNIE.

New York—The best of the
all in a of the most of the
the best of the most of the
the best of the most of the
the best of the most of the

There are few more picturesque ruins in the
south of Ireland than those of Carrig O'Gunnie
Castle, situated not far from the banks of
the Shannon, and at about five miles' distance
from the city of Limerick. The name signifies
"the rock of the candle," and it is so
called from a legend—what old castle in Ire-
land is without one?—of a sup-natural light,
rich in times of yore was wont to blaze after
set on the highest point of the building,
his un-arthy torch was kindled by a malig-
nant hag, whose care it was to feed the flame;
and who to the luckless wight who dared to
take his eye to "the rock" after she had ta-
ken her nightly station there—death or defor-
mity was sure to be his portion.

The shortest exposure to the withering glare
of the witch's candle was fatal, and many
tales are current among the peasantry of
baleful effects. The light is now quenched,
and nought remains of the once mighty
stress but dilapidated walls and mouldering
ruins, whose massive fragments show how
strong, and yet how vain, was the resistance
opposed to the assaults of William the
first, before whose cannon they fell. The
ruins are covered with a pall, these relics of for-
getfulness; and when banners were wont to
wave, the foxglove unfolds its crimson blossoms
to the breeze. The soil, once red with
the blood of the foe, and which so often re-
sounded to the tread of "mail-clad men," is
now barrowed by innumerable flocks of timo-
rous rabbits, which at the slightest noise are
in scudding away in hundreds, to their un-
ground retreats, or the shelter of the spread-
ing "lady fern," with which the soil is cover-
ed. The owl and the bat fit at nightfall round
gloomy towers, and startle with their
strange noises the belated peasant, who hur-
ries by with the feeling of awe which super-
stition always flings around such ruins in Ire-
land, and while he wraps his toadie closely
round him, and pulls his hat over his eyes,
he sees himself with a muttered prayer, or
usual exclamation of "God come between
and harm this blessed night."

In the day-time, however, when the cheer-
ful sun has put to flight the phantoms and
apes,
"Of Cerberus and blackest midnight born,"
Carrig O'Gunnie Castle is the frequent resort
of many of the country people, but of various
pups of "felicity hunters" from more dis-
tant parts.

The eminence on which it is built
commands an extensive and not unpic-
turesque prospect. Immediately at the foot,
on the landward side, its sloping fields bright-
ening in the sunshine, lies the snug glebe, em-
bowered in trees so close that you can dis-
tinguish the neatly trimmed hedge rows, and
trace the gravelled avenue that leads to the
parish church of Killeedy at its gate. Further
on, are the woods of Elm Park and Lord C's
improvements, with the village of Clarina to
the left. On the river side the rock steps
suddenly down, rendering the ascent to the
castle by that way steep and precipitous. Very
lovely is the view on a calm summer's
evening when the sun is setting behind the
distant hills of Clare, and gilding with its red
and glowing light the majestic Shannon and
the winding Maiza, a little tributary river which
glides like a silver serpent through the plain,
forming various fairy islets in its meandering
course; and pleasant it is to watch the graceful
brig, or the humbler turf boat, with its red
sails glowing in the sunset, as it proceeds slowly
by the luxuriant woods of Cooper Hill and
Tervoe, towards the city of Limerick, which
is seen in the distance, far as the eye can reach,
its cathedral piercing the cloud of smoke and
vapour that hangs over the town.

On such an evening as we have been de-
scribing, in the autumn of the year 1822—a year
memorable in that part of the country to all
classes of persons, two figures were seen slowly
descending the hill from the castle; they
were apparently little alive to the scenery
which they were attempting to portray, for
the eyes of both were bent on the ground. The
one, a young peasant in the first bloom of
manhood, was tall and athletic in figure, and
in his open and generous countenance the re-
freshing signs of youth was blended with an ex-
pression of hardihood and manly daring beyond
his years. He was dressed in the ordinary
garb of a peasant—a light coloured frieze coat
and straw hat, with his shirt collar open in
front so as to display the throat, according to
the usual custom among the men of his class.
He carried in his hand a stout crab-thorn stick,
or shillelagh, calculated to prove a powerful
weapon when wielded by so muscular an arm,
but which was now harmlessly employed in de-
capitating the dockweeds and thistle-down that
grew in the path that he was treading.

The young man's companion was a girl of
unusual freshness and beauty. Her dress dif-
fered in nothing but the care, almost approach-
ing to coquetry, with which it was adjusted,
from that universally worn by the country
maiden of the south of Ireland:—a brown
stuff gown, the skirt of which was turned up
and fastened behind, so as to allow an under-
petticoat of a blue colour to be visible from the
knees downwards, a check apron, a necker-
chief of a bright orange—(strange that this
protestant colour should be so popular in the
south)—and a pair of small brogues, completed
her costume.

Her hair, which was of a jet black, luxu-
riant and glossy, was parted à la Madonna in
front, and gathered up at the back into that
circular knot, which gives to the head a coun-
tour at once so graceful and classical;—a mode
of coiffure accurately preserved in McClise's
exquisite, though we fear, alas! too flattering,
specimens of the "daughters of Erin," in his
admired painting of "All Hallow E'en."

The smiles that came and went, calling into
life a thousand dimples that played about her
rosy mouth and rounded cheek, had now van-
ished, and the usual laughing slyness and
coquetry of her dark blue eyes was chang-
ed to an expression of deep tenderness, as
with an anxious gaze she followed the down-
cast looks of her companion.

"Don't take on that away, Maurice dear,"
she said, after a long pause, "things may turn
out better than you expect;—any how, there's
no use in fretting;—we must hope for the
best."

"A' where's the use o' hoping?" exclaimed
the young man bitterly,—"whom's the use in
it?—but sure 'tis only myself to be blame-
ful and omdaun that I was to be thinking o'
you, or looking at you, or speaking to you,
at all at all!—what business had the likes o' me

o dare to lift my eyes to you, an' your father,
the strong farmer he is. Och then, Kate
avourneen, many an' many's the time since I
first saw you, that I wished you were as poor,
an' as humble, as e'er a girl in the place this
blessed day;—an' that your father's gould an'
his substance was at the bottom of the Shan-
non beyond, for as much as he thinks of it."

"Whisht—whisht, Maurice," said Kate,
"don't say a word agin my father;—'tis not
fitting for me to be listening to such language
from you. But indeed, after all, 'tis myself
that's the worst off in it;—you're a man, Mau-
rice, an' you can take your spade on your
shoulder, an' go off to the fair or the market,
or may be over across to England all the way,
in harvest, an' you'll see fine places an' fine
countries, an' soon forget ould times, an' the
girl you left behind;—but poor Kate must stay
at home with a sore heart, an' the spinning;
an' many a time in the long evenings, when
the place is quiet, an' the flax betime her fin-
gers, she'll be thinking, an' thinking—"
And here the poor girl's voice faltered, and she
was obliged to stop;—her bosom heaved, and
her eyes filled with tears, at the picture her
father had conjured up.

Her lover stood still, and leaning on his
stick, gazed absently on her as she struggled
with her emotions.

"Cathleen," he said, "darling o' the
world;—if mortal man dar'd to say, that Mau-
rice Carmody would do the likes o' that to the
girl of his heart,—that he'd lave her to pine at
home, an' he way taking his diversion out o'
foreign parts,—he'd get that from this arm
would make him repent his words as long as
the breath was in his body. 'Tis belying you
are, Kate, taking that way o' my going from
you;—your own boy, that would throw him-
self from the top of that castle over this very
minute if it was your bidding, or if it would do
you the smallest service in life!"

"But you can do me a service, Maurice,"
replied the young woman, brushing away her
tears with the corner of her apron; "you can
do me, aye, an' yourself too, a service. Lis-
ten to me:—My father isn't against you at all
at all as much as you think, nor wouldn't be,
only you're your own enemy entirely. 'Tisn't
silver or gould that Michael Hennessy wants
for his daughter, an' there's nothing would
hinder him from giving her to a quiet, decent,
well-behaved boy that keeps at home, an'
minds his business; but Maurice, a night
walker, an' one that follows bad company,
an' bad courses, 'll never get a girl of his for
a wife; an' as long as—"

"The dark eye of the young man kindled
while his companion was speaking,—he drew
himself up proudly, and was about to inter-
rupt her with a violent exclamation, when she
laid her hand gently on his arm, and looking
into his face said,—"

"Maurice, I know what
you are going to say;—what you're going to
tell me; what you often did before, about
sighting the country, an' the people, an' all
that; but be said by me—do now, avich;—
lave the country, an' the people to them that
knows more about such things than yourself;
—where's the good o' bringing yourself into
trouble for what you'll never be the better
by; an' you'll find how my father 'll turn to
you when he sees you quiet and industrious,
take my word for it."

"If I thought that," replied Maurice, after
a brief struggle with himself, "I would,
Cathleen,—I would for your sake, give up
all dealings with the boys that's putting me up
to the courses you're talking about."

"The heavens bless you, Maurice, for that
word," said the girl, joyfully, "the heavens
bless an' reward you! An' will you promise
me now, that you will hence-forward an'd an'
for ever, have nothing in the whole world to
do with them—good nor bad?"

"I can't promise you that," said the young
man, his brow darkening, "for I'm bound to
them,—bound to do a turn for them this very
night."

"Then," said the girl, clasping her hands
and walking away a few paces—"you may
take your last look at Kate Hennessy, for her
father will never hear of her marrying one
that's inclined as you are."

"Stop, Cathleen, stop," said her lover,
following her with eager steps, and exclaiming,
as he again stood before her, "would you be
after making a traitor of me?" She did not
answer, and he went on—

"I'm bound, as I told you,—bound hand an'
foot for this night; and as I'm in for it, I must
be as good as my word;—but, Cathleen, I
swear to you now by Him that's over us,—and
there's more hearkening to me this moment
than we can see," he added, taking off his
hat, and looking round at the haun'd spots on
which the evening shadows were fast descend-
ing—"I swear to you by all that is holy, from
this night out, Maurice Carmody will have no
more to do or to say with them that's displas-
ing to you or yours, than the child unborn."

In joyful accents did the delighted Kate
pour out her thanks and blessings upon her lover
for his unexpected promise. "An' now,"
she said, "tis late, an' I must be bidding you
good night;—remember, Maurice dear, what
you're after telling me, 'd be sure in the end
all will go right. But in the mean time, don't
let on a word to any one; an' mind—me
must not be seen together."

"No,—but I'll meet you at the dance-house
won't I, avourneen, on Sunday? You'll be
there with your father, Cathleen?"

"That will I," she answered; "an' now
good evening, Maurice."

"Good evening kindly, asthore,—an' safe
home, an' a kind welcome to you wherever
you go—"

"Tis hard," he added, musingly, as he
stood watching her retreating figure by a little
well, whose crystal stream shaded from the
moonday sun by the overhanging branches of a
limber sally, furnished the village maidens
with an inexhaustible supply of water for their
household purposes—"Tis hard to give up the
cause after all, an' perhaps be called a desert-
er into the bargain;—but she's a jewel of a
girl, an' well worth it. I must thry an' keep
this night's work a secret from her father;—
'tis only a few strokes of a pen after all, an'
I can bind the boys to hold silence, an' not
let on to any one, who done the job for them."
—So saying, Maurice Carmody walked quick-
ly away towards his cabin.

The country, at the time of which we are
speaking, was in a state of unusual insubordi-
nation; nightly expeditions in search of arms,
and secret meetings of the discontented, were
common among the peasantry. To meet these
disturbances the district had been put under
the "Insurrection Act," and any one found
out of his own house after eight o'clock at
night, without the requisite pass, or certificate
from a magistrate, was forthwith sentenced to
transportation. These measures, though severe,
were called for by the exigence of the times,
and were in full force at the period
when our story occurred.

The taste for dancing, however, that fa-
vorite amusement of the lower orders, was not to
be checked by the restrs into which they
laboured, and accordingly the dance-house, on
the Sunday evening before alluded to, was
crowded with a motly group, of all ages and
both sexes, dressed in their best attire and
brightest smiles, for the occasion. The scene
of the revels was an old waste barn, which
had been hired at a moderate yearly rent, by
Johnny Brian, the little hump-backed piper,
for the purposes of amusement; and at the en-
trance, in the three-fold capacity of proprie-
tor, door-keeper, and musician, sat Johnny
himself,—an old hat by his side, destined to
receive the pence, half-pence, and sometimes
even silver, deposited in it by each comer on
arriving, according to his or her respective
means. These offerings frequently amounted to
no inconsiderable sum before the end of the
evening, and Johnny used to reckon it an in-
different night's work that did not enable him
to pocket seven or eight shillings at the least.

The dancing had not begun when Michael
Hennessy and his daughter entered the barn;
and the latter, taking advantage of the confusion
and general greeting that were going forward,
glided into a dark corner, where she was able
to remain unnoticed.

"Arrah! what's come over ye at all at all
to-night, boys and girls, that ye're not dan-

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

clung? cried a merry voice from the crowd,—"there's no surrection act upon your legs any way, that ye must get a pass from the magistrate afore ye dare move out one foot fornt the other, in a jig or a reel. Come step out, girls,—what are ye about?"

"Ock! 'tis waitin' for Martin we are," cried a rosy-faced damsel, winking slyly at the speaker, "there's never a boy here can get a partner till he's had his pick and choice of the girls."

"Hurroo! Martin avich!" shouted the other, "—here are ye hidin' yourself, an' all the girls pulling caps for ye, an' tinnin' one another on the 'count of ye." And spying out the object invoked at a little distance, he dragged him by the collar in the midst of the assembly.

Martin Green was the delight of the whole parish. Under an appearance of simplicity, almost amounting to idleness, he possessed as much cunning and shrewdness as the rest of the world, and could make as good a bargain at a fair or market as any man in the village of Ballyhown or Cork—near to boat. He had come into the parish some years before as the guide of an old blind mother, and his filial attention had procured for him protection and employment from a gentleman, who continued it to him after the widow's death on the condition of his remaining in a state of single blessedness, towards which Martin manifested a strong inclination. Next to his master, his blind mother had been, and her memory was still the object of his profound respect; a fondness which he never allowed to be troubled by the old woman had continued to enforce by frequent corporal castigations long after Martin had attained to man's estate. His ordinary appearance was most grotesque, as he persisted in wearing his old clothes until they were a mass of shreds and patches hanging about him; and when taunted with his coat of many colours, he would strip it off, together with the other intertments, and shine forth in all the splendour of unshined frieze and brown new corduroys; these "valued beauties" never being exhibited until a due regard to his *hianciance* (comfort) scarcely ever enters into the calculations of an Irish peasant) made the measure necessary; and on working days they were kept carefully concealed by their venetianian professor in office.

In addition to Martin Green's popularity as an inexhaustible subject for their jokes, he possessed other claims to the good-will of his neighbours,—he could sing "Reynald the Cox," and "Thurimmindu," and divy is other ditties; and then his dancing,—that was his forte;—there was not an infant dancing-master in the country to whom he had not served an apprenticeship, and he would rather have deprived himself of a meal than have been unable to pay the penny per lesson for which he was initiated into the mysteries of "heel and toe," "shuille the bogie," "cover the buckle," &c., &c.—in which he was so great an adept. He stood now in the midst of the circle, his wide mouth distended into a grin of mingled simplicity and drollery, and displaying a set of teeth as white and even as a young beaver's. The girls, who delighted in playing off their agencies upon Martin, crowded round him.

(to be continued.)

ORIGIN OF THE USE OF DIAMONDS.

Louis de Bérquin, a native of Bruges, was the first who in 1516, attempted to cut the diamond. The four diamonds that enriched the robes of Charlemagne were in the native state, but notwithstanding this defect, they were not less rare and precious. They were preserved for a long time at St. Denis, and it is clear that none but persons of great wealth could obtain such valuable articles. Charles the Rash was one of the princes who affected the new luxury of diamonds. It is said that Agnes Sorel was the first female in France who wore a diamond necklace. These diamonds were so rough, so ill-set, and produced so ill an effect, and so much inconvenience to the neck of Agnes, that she used to call it her iron collar. She wanted to get rid of it, till Charles the VII. from whom she daughter had it, and who was pleased to see her handsomely decorated, prevailed on her to retain it. But diamonds at that time did not pass as the monopoly of pleasing; and since the time of Agnes, the mode of wearing jewels has very often changed. Pearls were the favorite ornaments of Catherine de Medici, and Diane of Poitiers. Mary Stuart having brought some superb diamonds into France, the ladies of the court resumed the wear of them. At the coronation of Mary de Medici, her robes were loaded with pearls. It was the custom at that time to put

strings of them into the hair, which fell in knots over the shoulders. Under Louis XIV. the taste for diamonds revived, and the fetes given by that sumptuous monarch entirely restored the fashion of wearing this brilliant ornament. Robes were embroidered with them, necklaces, oigrettes, and bracelets were made of them; and they were employed to ornament the front of stomachers. The Queen wore them on the waistband, on the epaulettes of her robes, and on the brooch of her mantle. This rage for diamonds continued till the approach of the revolution. Twenty years before that epoch the ladies had become tired of them, and nothing was then to be seen but sentimental ornaments. Necklaces of hair, bracelets of hair, modillions and epheurs of hair, were at once, attestations of the conquests which their beauties had made, and of those which they aspired to obtain. Steel had also then its turn, and re-appeared a short time since on the toilettes of the elegantes. But the diamond still marks the rank and dignity of our English beauties.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

Mr. M^rQueen, in his abstracts of the General Statistics of the British Empire, estimates the property in land and farming stock in the United Kingdom at £2,371,755,670, yielding an annual return of £170,923,088. The property in manufactures is stated by the same writer, at £201,000,000 yielding an annual return of £22,085,180.

The extensive works of Messrs. Brown & Pells, cotton spinners, Stockport, will be finally closed this day. One consequence will be the throwing out of employment about 1500 hands, and for the present withdrawing from circulation £1000 per week, which the firm has long paid in wages. This is likely to be a very severe blow to the shopkeepers in the immediate vicinity of the works.

The fourteenth half-yearly meeting of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company took place in Liverpool, on Wednesday. The receipts for the last half year were stated to be—Coaching department, £78,277; merchandise, £34,215; coals 3,291; total, 136,893. The expenses of the half year being £89,979, the balance in favor of profit was 55,744; which allowed of a half yearly dividend of £5 per £100 share being declared. A resolution was passed authorizing the directors to take preliminary steps for effecting a junction with the Manchester and Leeds railway at Manchester.

As a proof of the value of greyhounds, and the cheap estimation of the human species in Russia, we may take an announcement of the *Odessa Journal*, that an estate of 22,000 acres with 78 peasants, was recently offered by the Marshall of the district of Ekaterinoslav, to the Legislature of Mainz that Massachusetts would cooperate with them. His Excellency gave his opinion, that as Massachusetts had no jurisdiction over the soil, she could not act till the matter was taken up by the general government, when she would undoubtedly be forward in doing all which could be expected.

ANOTHER HORRID BUTCHERY.—In a duel which took place at Attakapas, (Louis.) on the 30th ult. between Judge Saunders and Captain Delahousie, the parties fought with rifles and bowie knives. After the first fire the rifles were thrown away, and the Judge then killed his antagonist with the knife. He was formerly Cashier of the Branch Bank of Carrollton, at Lafayette.

A musician in giving notice in an eastern paper of an intended concert, says, "a variety of other songs may be expected too tedious to mention."

MEXICO.

(From the New-Orleans Com. Bulletin, Feb. 1.)

VERA CRUZ, January 27. Antonia Lopez de Santa-Anna is again President of the Republic of Mexico.

Bastante is said to have been appointed to the command of a division of the army, consisting of 4,000 men, and ordered to march against Ureca at Tampico. The decree expelling the French inhabitants of Mexico was to have been rigidly enforced on the 5th of the present month, (February.)

Vera Cruz, which has been reported to be nearly deserted, had begun to wear her usual appearance; those who had fled were returning, but there was little prospect of any business being transacted among the merchants for some weeks, as the vessels which have entered that port from various places after the fall of the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, had been prohibited landing their cargoes, and will be compelled to return from whence they came, or run the risk of being wrecked or battered to pieces, should hostilities again commence between the French and Mexicans.

The English and French squadrons were lying in the harbour of Vera Cruz, together, about twenty sail, of various descriptions, nothing having transpired to interrupt the good feelings which, apparently, have existed between them since their arrival.

A letter from Vera Cruz of the 27th ult., also expressed doubts of the probability that Mr. Packenham will be able to effect an arrangement, and in this coincides with an expression of Admiral Baudin. This officer thus addressed the captain of the Courier de Bordeaux—"Assure your countrymen that any amicable arrangement appears to me impracticable." Prince de Joinville had departed for France.

HAVANA.

The brig Salvador, which arrived here lately in 23 hours from Havana, reports having left at that place a number of vessels of war, among which were two English seventy-fours. We presume they are the same that were standing off Vera. It is also reported the Salvador met the French squadron from Matinique with 10,000 troops on board. For the correctness of the last report we cannot vouch.—Louisianian.

UNITED STATES.

Burlington, Feb. 25.—Considerable excitement was produced on To-wash evening by the announcement that Holmes had escaped from jail. It seems the keeper had humanely permitted him, during a part of the day, to occupy a room in the front part of the jail, at tended by a trusty guard. Toward evening, however, just as they were about to conduct him to the cell, he managed to evade them the slip, and for something like an hour eluded the pursuit. Several Allen, however, was seen on the track, and at length he was discovered. Holmes snatched his pistol—whether at Allen or himself is not certain—but we are inclined to believe at the latter. He is now in the dungeon—which by the way is newly as bad as the diabolical room, which we need not here repeat is a disgrace to the nation, and a foul reproach to the county of Chittenden, in particular.—(Free Press.)

Albany, N. Y., 22d.—To-morrow (Saturday) Evening, Mr. Preston has tendered to Wm. Johnson the use of the Theatre for a Benefit, and the celebrated play of "Bill Johnson, the Hero of the Lakes," will be produced. Bill Johnson and his Daughter will be present. It is hoped his friends will make their appearance, and use their influence to assist him on this occasion. It is well known he has been incarcerated in jail in this city a number of weeks, and away from his family. I hope, upon this occasion, they will all come forward to a man.

A message was received by the Massachusetts Legislature on the 20th Feb. from the Governor, transmitting documents received on the 18th and 19th inst. from the Governor of Maine. The message stated that the subject of the documents was the recent transactions on the N. E. Frontier, and a request from the Legislature of Maine that Massachusetts would cooperate with them. His Excellency gave his opinion, that as Massachusetts had no jurisdiction over the soil, she could not act till the matter was taken up by the general government, when she would undoubtedly be forward in doing all which could be expected.

ANOTHER HORRID BUTCHERY.—In a duel which took place at Attakapas, (Louis.) on the 30th ult. between Judge Saunders and Captain Delahousie, the parties fought with rifles and bowie knives. After the first fire the rifles were thrown away, and the Judge then killed his antagonist with the knife. He was formerly Cashier of the Branch Bank of Carrollton, at Lafayette.

A musician in giving notice in an eastern paper of an intended concert, says, "a variety of other songs may be expected too tedious to mention."

UPPER CANADA.

The patriotic editor of the Watertown North American assures us, that the people of the United States will not stand by and see their erring brethren hung by the dozen, like smoked herrings. Bless his free and enlightened soul! What will their Majesties the Mob please to do? Shouldst wonder, if the mighty editor himself were caught on this side of the line, but he might find himself tucked up on the same manner before breakfast. Erring brethren, beware! These yankees have queer ways—that's a fact.—Kingston Whig.

The *Bayonet*, at the Falls, we are informed, has been burnt down by accident.—Toronto Herald, Feb. 21.

Three Companies of the 3d Gore Militia have been disbanded. Part of the 12th Province at Burlington, raised in Perth, have also been disbanded.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 25th MARCH, 1839

Papers from the Lower Provinces were received by mail this morning. The latest St. John's (N. S.) papers are of the 21st instant, but they do not furnish much intelligence of moment from the disputed territory.

The following extract from a letter dated "Grand Falls, 20th Feb.," appears on the Exchange Register this morning:—

"On the evening of the 20th, a party of Americans in uniform and fully equipped, came down Fish River, and arrested eleven British subjects, (two of whom were Canadians,) and forced them off in the direction of the United States at the point of the bayonet. A quantity of cattle was also seized. The prisoners it is thought will be brought to the encampment at Aristook, as they have opened a communication to Fish River, by which it is reported on good authority, a large number of Americans are moving down on Madawaska. Mr. Rice, a Magistrate, has proceeded to communicate the above to Sir John Harvey.

Mr. McLaughlin, the British Provincial Agent and Mr. Tibbets have been released on their parole of honor.

The people of Maine appear to be in a complete state of phrenzy. The *Kennebec Journal*, which is characterized by the *New-York Express*, as "one of the coolest in Maine," uses the following language:—

"If after Mr. Rogers has an interview with Mr. Harvey, he shall not immediately relieve the land agent, or if he shall attempt to repel the American force by British troops, let us have the issue at once. Let the sword be drawn and let the scabbard be thrown away; and if the General Government at Washington will not sustain us, let us call Massachusetts to our aid, and heat up for volunteers in all the other States."

The same "cool" paper recommends the people of Maine to march to Fredericton, and destroy the jail there, which "stands a monument of American disgrace."

General Scott and suite arrived at New York from the Canada frontier on the 21st Feb., and left the next morning for Washington.

The Montreal and Upper Canada papers received by this morning's mail are destitute of news.

At Montreal, on Tuesday last, Mr. Justice Pike granted a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of Mrs. Tasche and she has been liberated from prison on furnishing bail to appear at the next Criminal Term, to be held at Quebec, on the 23rd inst. In another column will be found some account of an attempt made by Dr. Hulmes to escape from the jail at Burlington.

The *Montreal Gazette* of Thursday last says:—We understand, on good authority, that some time past, that portion of our frontier lying between Potton and Sutton, had been repeatedly threatened with violence from some of the lawless inhabitants of the State of Vermont; and were it not for the efficient services rendered on that frontier by Captain Wood's troop of Sheffield Cavalry, and a strong detachment of General Service Infantry, there is no doubt that many outrages would have been perpetrated. It appears that on Sunday morning, before daylight, a party of the Sheriff's Cavalry, in proceeding south from South Potton, were fired at from behind a heap of fallen trees. The dragoons immediately returned the fire with their pistols; but no less than seven shots were fired at them, happily, however, without any effect. The darkness of the morning enabled the villains to make their escape, the troops being unable to pursue them through the woods. On the evening of the same day a similar outrage was perpetrated upon the person of an elderly individual, who was returning from a visit to his daughter at Troy, to his residence in Canada. The party followed him to his house, and after discharging several guns, after being dispersed, there being no charge against the individual assailed by these miscreants, except being true to his country. An account of these outrages has been communicated to Col. Head, commanding on that frontier, who has taken depositions in order to place these and other acts of aggression before the proper authorities.

We learn by a letter from a correspondent at Pointe Claire, that a severe earthquake was felt at that place, a out twenty minutes after one o'clock in the morning of Tuesday

last, the 26th instant perceptibly felt in the Pointe Claire the 30 minute and a half.

Captain A. C. Buc Volunteers, who left tomorrow last with de-arrived at Grand Falls morning of Tuesday

Mr. Miller, who was from Sir John Harvey passed through Quebec turn to Fredericton.

The Commissary General on Thursday last.

It is said that the Com-municated the intention-ment to grant J. Presbytery of the Cl Province from the Cl

The 11th Regt., at said is under orders to the disputed Territory ved at Riviere du Lou and were expected at They may therefore Quebec on Monday immediately for Ma- been received by the conveyances in ready

We are assured by who arrived yesterday from forty to fifty that County from the ments, to procure prov in the greatest abund Canadian bring but exchange for their do- On Thursday eve- from St. Michel. Bo- river, opposite the city, extraordinary circumstan- daries.

On Monday upward ship letters were re- Post Office, brought Rossice, and Louis Ph- tern brought about in she will receive \$243

We are obliged refer the lines on "Crossing W. R. B. W. S. has been rece- p-

THE From a recent visit ground, Victoria, Road, in finding that the mon- late Lieut West, of the finished, in a very sup- by Mr. Don of this ci- sized of 600, which has put in and subscribed for of the 32d Regiment for real and Quebec. It be- tion—beneath this a- nation of George Weir, wickshire, Scotland, lat- jesty's 32nd, or Cornwall who was barbarously Low: Canada, on the We was so great an- that another monument, is in the course of being stannary. Mr. Westmore- been favoured with a si- monument, which appa- great and happy in co- greatest credit upon the Westmore. It consists small relief of a monu- and over the sarcophagus number of the regiment a of this will be executed white marble, and mea- or eight inches in height in width. The monu- first arrivals in spring A circumstance is of th- attention of military of- was importance as regar- pendence of Her Most- circulation are shortly- brother to the Princess- arrangements for exchang- commanded by the Earl- as the Lord General of- tal against Captain Wat- can had given his assent- Smith into his regiment, only ascertained from the- married. Pending the- ched. Capt. S. had be- whose name we would re- followed by the memory- Lord Tenterden. Lord- entrance of Captain Sin- the protest is that he- men. It is a base if a- seen possessors than to opt- officer with an honoura- his regiment? Ready to- seek better counsel.—L

last, the 26th instant. The shock was also perceptibly felt in the adjacent parishes. At Pointe Claire the shock lasted for about one minute and a half.

Captain A. C. Buchanan, of the Queen's Volunteers, who left Quebec on Sunday afternoon last with despatches for Fredericton, arrived at Grand Falls at eight o'clock on the morning of Tuesday last.

Mr. Miller, who was the bearer of despatches from Sir John Harvey to Sir John C. Borne, passed through Quebec yesterday on his return to Fredericton.

The Commissary General arrived in town on Thursday last.

It is said that the Civil Secretary has communicated the intention of Her Majesty's Government to grant £500 per annum to the Presbytery of the Church of Scotland in this Province from the Clergy Reserve Fund.

The 11th Regt., stationed at Montreal it is said is under orders to proceed immediately to the disputed Territory. Two companies arrived at Riviere du Loup on Thursday evening, and were expected at Three Rivers last night. They may therefore be expected to arrive at Quebec on Monday next, and will proceed immediately for Madawaska, orders having been received by the Commissariat to have conveyances in readiness for them.

We are assured by a respectable gentleman who arrived yesterday from Megantic, that from forty to fifty sleighs daily arrive in that County from the French lower settlements, to procure provisions, which can be had in the greatest abundance at Megantic. The Canadians bring but little money, but make exchange for their domestic manufactures.

On Thursday evening a boat arrived here from St. Michel. Boats and bateaux cross the river, opposite the city, as in summer—an extraordinary circumstance at this season.—*Canada.*

On Monday upwards of twenty thousand ship letters were received at the New York Post Office, brought by the Great Western, Socius, and Louis Philippe. The Great Western brought about nine thousand for which she will receive \$2430.

TO CORRESPONDENTS
We are obliged reluctantly to defer to our next the items on "Crossing the Forage," &c., by W. R. B. W. S. has been received, and will shortly appear.

THE ARMY.
From a recent visit to the Military burying ground, Victoria Road, we had much satisfaction in finding that the monument over the grave of the late Lieut. Weir, of the 32nd Regiment, has been finished, in a very superior and substantial style, by Mr. Don of this city, at the cost, we understand, of £60, which has been defrayed out of the joint fund subscribed for the purpose by the officers of the 32d Regiment and the inhabitants of Montreal and Quebec. It bears the following inscription:—

Beneath this stone, are deposited the remains of George Weir, Esq., of Kanaw, in Berwickshire, Scotland, late Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 32nd, or Cornwall Regiment, aged 29 years, who was barbarously murdered at St. Denis, Lower Canada, on the 23rd November, 1817.

We have less great satisfaction at being informed that another monument, in memory of Lieut. Weir, is in the course of being finished, by the celebrated statuary, Mr. Westmacott, of London. We have been favoured with a sight of the design of this monument, which appears to us to be most appropriate and happy in conception, and reflects the greatest credit upon the taste and genius of Mr. Westmacott. It consists of a sarcophagus, is a small relief of a mourner at the soldier's grave; and over the sarcophagus, a drooping flag, with the number of the regiment marked on it. The whole of this will be executed in the best statuary of white marble; and measuring about five feet six or eight inches in height, by three feet two inches in width. The monument may be expected out by the first arrivals in spring.—*Montreal Gazette.*

A circumstance is at this moment occupying the attention of military circles, which we deem of vast importance as regards the discipline and independence of Her Majesty's Army. The facts in circulation are shortly these:—Captain Smith, (brother to the Princess of Capua) had made arrangements for excursions into the 11th Dragoons, accompanied by the Earl of Cardigan, better known as the Lord Lieutenant of the celebrated Court Martial against Captain Wathen. The Earl of Cardigan had given his assent to the entrance of Captain Smith into his regiment, having, however, previously ascertained from that officer that he was unmarried. Pending the arrangements for the exchange, Capt. S. had become affianced to a lady, whose name we would not introduce if it were not believed by the necessary of her father, the late Lord Teutonia. Lord Cardigan now opposes the entrance of Captain Smith into his regiment, and the pretext is that he will not accept of married men. He is a man of a married man, and what would possess a man to oppose the introduction of an officer with an honourable and virtuous wife into his regiment? Really the Earl of Cardigan should seek better counsel.—*London Observer, Jan. 27.*

A correspondent writes from Chatham, that the number of recruits who have lately entered the garrison in that town amounts to 1140. In the month of December last not less than 400 were enlisted, being a greater number than was ever known in one month before, not even excepting war time.—*Kent Herald.*

MARRIED,
At the residence of her father, on the 13th Feb. W. B. Carpenter, Esq. of Salford, to Eliza, fifth daughter of Colib Hopkins, Esq. of Nelson.

At Bourberville, on Tuesday, 20th ultimo, F. C. Gilmore, Esq. of Granby, to Amelia, third daughter of Charles Bordwine, Esq.

DIED,
The 21st February last, at the parish of St. Michel, after a long illness, aged 26, Mr. Andre Lecroix, Student at Law.

On the 12th October last, in the "Hermetia" Estate, Island of Cuba, near Matanzas, Mr. George Brooks, formerly of this city.

At his residence, in Noyan, on the 11th Feb. Solomon Bingham, Esq., aged 71 years and 10 months.

At his father's residence, at Odetown, on Thursday, the 21st instant, of dropsy, which he bore with Christian fortitude, caused by a severe cold caught in the volunteer service last winter in going to Beech Ridge to repulse the invaders, Mr. Joseph Musson, aged 28 years, leaving a disconsolate widow, two young children, a numerous family and friends to deplore his loss. The deceased was interred with military honours.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE

- 100 Boxes fresh Digby Herrings,
- 20 Tons East India Rice,
- 4 Pipes Cognac Brandy,
- 100 Barrels American Pitch,
- 30 do. do. for Dist. Varnish,
- 10 do. Brewster's Hams,
- 150 Kegs fresh U. C. Butter,
- 100 do. Hog's Lard,
- 15 Cases Ladies' Twist and Cavendish Tobacco
- 2 do. James River Tobacco in Gas,
- 1 do. Cassia,
- 5 do. Port Wine, each 5 doz.
- 1 do. Gilted Hats,
- 15 Bales American Hops,
- 1 do. striped Cotton and Calico Shirts,
- 2 do. assort-d sewing Thread,
- A small Lot of Prime Pork.

ALSO,
Whale and Seal Oil, in hhd. and bbls.
Quills, assorted qualities,
Principe Cigars.
By J. NOAD, Hunt's Wharf.
Quebec, 2nd March, 1839.



THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE—

- 300 KEYS London WHITE LEAD,
- 100 KEYS do. do. genuine No. 1,
- 15 Cases English LINED OIL, double barrel,
- 5 do. Raw do.,
- 100 Boxes superior English YELLOW SOAP
- 100 Cases fine Canada ROSE NAILS 3 1/2 & 3 1/4 lb.
- 10 DOZ. SHOVELS,
- 10 CWT. best English GLEK,

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE.
JOHN SHAW & CO. IMPORTERS, QUEBEC.
2nd March, 1839.

LOST,

Either within the Parish, or outside of John's Gate
A PAIR OF FUR GLOVES. A suitable reward will be given to the finder on leaving them at the office of this paper.
Quebec, 27th Feb. 1839.

QUEBEC BANK.

EXCHANGE on London bought and sold.
NOAH FREER Cashier.
Quebec, 27th Feb. 1839.

HAVANNAH CIGARS.

A FEW HAVANNAH CIGARS, of superior quality.
PETER DELCOUR,
22nd Dec. 1838. No. 3, St. John Street.

TO PROPRIETORS AND LESSEES OF SAW MILLS.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the gentlemen connected with Saw-Mills, that in the fall of the last year they received a very large assortment of

MILL SAWS,
4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2, and 7 feet,
MANUFACTURED OF THE BEST REFINED CAST STEEL.

Having been at considerable pains to obtain a good article, they are gratified in being able to state that success has followed their endeavours; to support which assertion, reference can be had to several establishments in Lower Canada, or to the fact, that of SOME HUNDREDS of their SAWS, that were in use during the last summer, NOT ONE HAS BEEN RETURNED, although the parties were at liberty to do so if they had proved bad.

Orders punctually executed, and forwarded to any part of British North America.

JOHN SHAW & CO. Saw Manufacturers and Importers of Hardware, QUEBEC.
J. S. & Co. would remark that all their Saws are marked thus—J. Shaw & Co. Quebec—warranted cast steel; and if any of them should be found bad, on their being returned, off-ya will be given in lieu thereof.
Quebec, 2nd March, 1839.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF the residence of MISS BOWMAN, who with the subscriber, her brother, many years since, was left trolled up in a blanket upon the beach of Kingston, by unattracted parents. The Gentlemen of Kingston took this girl in charge, and defrayed her expenses in bringing up. The subscriber was taken and boarded house at Kingston, who afterwards removed to Perth.

Friends to humanity will please copy this into their journals. Perhaps some gentleman of Kingston may remember the circumstances. If living, she will find her blanket brother at Bytown.

JOHN BOWMAN.
27th Feb. 1839.

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED Kegs superior U. C. BUTTER,
130 Barrels ditto ditto fine Flour,
50 ditto ditto ditto Peas.
EBENEZER-BAIRD,
Quebec, 27th Feb. 1839.

NEW FASHIONS,
Per Great Western.

MRS. BROWN, Straw & Tussan Bonnet Maker and Cleaner, having last year, at a great expense, got out from London, by the way of New-York, the

FASHIONABLE BONNET, so generally worn here, has again imported, by the Great Western,
THEIR VERY CHEAPEST FOR THE ENSUING SEASON; and to prevent disappointment, Ladies are requested to send in their repairs early.

REMOVED from St. John Street, to the CORNER OF RUE DU FORT AND BUADE STREET, opposite to Messrs. MUSSON & SAVAGE.
Quebec, 27th February, 1839.

TO BE LET,
From the 1st of May next,
THE BREWERY WHARF at Pres-de-Ville, with the Buildings thereon.

ALSO,
The Wharf and Stores adjoining the south side of the above.
The premises are both at present occupied by Mr. Alex. Hamilton.
For terms apply to the undersigned.
S. MACAULAY, Agent.
Quebec, 20th Feb. 1839.

PASSAGE FROM BEFAST.

PERSONS desirous of having their friends brought out from B-Hast in Mr. Grinzer's ships the ensuing spring, can have it done by paying the amount of passage to the undersigned.
G. H. PARK,
Quebec, 14th Feb. 1839.

THE highest price given for all kinds of OLD ROPE, by
THOMAS COOK,
Quebec, 26th February, 1839. Can.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Corner of St. John and St. Stanislaus Streets,
300 MINOTS Marrowfat and Boiling PLASSE,
100 Barrels American Apples,
50 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. 1839.

THE LAST CALL!



GEORGE HANN, FURRIER, Saint Joseph Street,
EARNESTLY requests those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment; and those to whom he is indebted, to present their accounts for liquidation,—as he is about to leave the Province.
All accounts outstanding after the close of the present month will be put into the hands of an attorney for collection.
Quebec, 15th February, 1839.

FOR SALE,

TEN ARPENTS OF LAND in the upper part of the Seigneurie of Lower Bijou, adjoining St. Vallier's Salarub. The situation of this land, intersected by streams of water in every part, is not to be equalled in the environs of Quebec, offering as it does every advantage for the establishment of manufactures of every kind; and the soil is also excellent for agricultural purposes.

Also to be conceded:—
The front of the said land, situated on the Lorette road and the western side of the road leading to St. Foy, in lots of eighty feet in front, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth.
Apply on the spot; or to P. SHEPPARD, Esq. Quebec, 20th Feb. 1839.

THE Subscribers have just received a large supply of the following celebrated Medicines, viz:—
OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, HAY'S LINIMENT for Piles, Rheumatism, &c. HEADACHE REMEDY.

A fresh supply of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS.
BEGG & URQUHART,
13, St. John Street, and 8, Notre Dame St., L.
5th October.

MADEIRA WINE.

A FEW CASES Howard, March & Co.'s MADEIRA WINE—price £70 per pipe of 110 gallons—for sale by
JOHN GORDON & CO. St. Paul Street.
Quebec, May, 1838.

CUSTOM HOUSE BLANKS.

15 REAMS, comprising all the different sizes used at the Custom-House, ARE OFFERED AT 40c. PER REAM, or 2s. 3d. PER QUIRE.
APPLY AT THE Office of The Transcript, 13, St. John Street. Quebec, 20th Feb. 1839.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHENIX BITTERS,

FOR SALE BY
MUSSON & SAVAGE.
SUPERIOR BOTTLED SODA WATER,
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY
MUSSON & SAVAGE.

SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA,

FOR SALE BY
MUSSON & SAVAGE. Chemists and Druggists.
RECENTLY RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, SALMON, in halfwood Tiers and Barrels.
Dry Codfish; and Cod and Seal Oil, in Barrels.
EBENEZER BAIRD.
Quebec, 6th Oct. 1838.

J. HOBROUGH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
 BEGGS leave to announce to his friends that he has received his
FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS,
 consisting of 4 lots and Vestings of the finest descriptions and newest fashions.
 Also:
 Pilot and Backskin 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.

FOR SALE.
THIRTEEN Hogsheads superior U.C. Leaf Tobacco,
 100 Catty Boxes Young Hyson } Tea.
 10 Chests Souchong
 10 Half Chests do.
 2 Boxes Pouchong
 Also:
 Pork—Mess, Prime Mess and Prime.
 And daily expected,
 16 hhds. Gallipoli Oil.
HENDERSONS & CO.
 25th October. St. Peter Street.

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, 1858.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
SIX HUNDRED MINOTS PEAS,
 50 cwt. Ship Biscuit,
 20 bbls. Boston Crackers,
 50 kegs Butter,
 30 casks Salad Oil,
 40 casks Hull Cement,
 Green and Blue Paint.
CREELMAN & LEPPER.



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. Fis. 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, 18th Decr. 1855.



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 horse in Canada.
SAURIN & CO.
 Quebec, 29th Sept. 1855.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.
 JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,
ADIES, 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 east of Mountain Street, near the Neptune Inn, Lower Town.
 Quebec, 25th Decr. 1856.

BALDNESS.
A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grand ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintances; the remainder of their lives consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair.—To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, **OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA** stops the hair from falling off on the first application and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, and makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.
 Read the following:
ROBERT WHARTON, Esquire, late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentleman:
 The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventative against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative
WM. THATCHER, Sen.
 Methodist Minister in St. George's charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLISH, 334 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH MCCURRY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN GARDY, JR., 123 Arch st.
 It will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.
 From the Mayor.
 Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
 City of Philadelphia.
I, ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. English, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurry, whose names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such, full credit should be given to the said certificate.
 In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, this sixth day of December, &c.
 [L. S.] **ROBERT WHARTON,** Mayor.
CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balm has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, the agent's name, &c.
 Sold wholesale and retail by
J. J. SIMS,
MUSSON & SAVAGE,
BEGG & URQUHART.
 Quebec, Sept. 1858.

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 Surrogate Court,
 District of Ottawa.
 West Hawkesbury, 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 1857, 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, 10th Aug. 1857.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
 BY **W. COWAN & SON,**
THE NEW
QUEBEC ALMANACK,
 FOR
1858.
 PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.

CONTENTS:
 Common Notes and Calendar; C. Register, comprising the Administrator of the Government, Executive and Special Councils, and Officers of Departments; Public Offices, &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 Churches, 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 Majors, Fort Adjutants, Indian Department, Officers of the Quebec Cavalry, Officers of the Royal Quebec Volunteer Artillery, Officers of the Quebec Queen's Volunteers, Officers of the Quebec Light Infantry, Officers of the Royal Quebec Artillery, 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; Tables Distances; Post Office Rules for Rating Letters; Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions; Terms of Courts of Justice, &c. &c. &c.

BRITANNIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
 No. 2, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION
Directors.
WILLIAM BARDGETT, ESQ.
SAMUEL BEVINGTON, ESQ.
WILLIAM FECHNEY BLACK, ESQ.
JOHN BRICHTMAN, 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.
ADVISORS.
EDWARD BEVAN, ESQ.
ANDREW JOPP, ESQ.
MEDICAL OFFICERS.
JOHN SIMS, M. D. Cavendish Square.
EBENEZER SMITH, ESQ. Surgeon, Bal- [liter Square.
STANDING COUNSEL.
THE HON. JOHN ASHLEY, New Square, Lin- [coln's Inn.
SOLICITOR.
WILLIAM BEVAN, ESQ. Old Jewry.
BANKERS.
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, 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 the 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 and distrust on the one hand, nor pestilential maldies on the other, have ever yet affected their stability or impeded their successful progress.

ASSURANCES MAY EITHER BE EFFECTED BY PARTIES ON 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 BY NO OTHER MEANS be realized. Take, for instance, the case of a person at the age of Thirty, who by the payment of £5 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 EIGHT SHILLINGS weekly in his expenditure. Thus, by the exertion 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 prejudiced 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 for an Assurance on his life; and the creditor, to whom security is the main object to be regarded, may make the payment for the 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 offered, are frequently such as to render it absolutely necessary for an Assurance to be effected in his life, in order to enable the lender safely to advance the amount required.

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

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

A Table of increasing rates of Premium on a sex and remarkable plan, peculiarly advantageous in cases where Assurances are effected by way of securing loans or debts, &c. &c. 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 attend 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 in 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 renewal 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 Assurances.
R. PENISTON.

Medical referees—Doctors MORRIS and SEWELL
 Quebec, 4th Jan. 1829.

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 Liniment. 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. 1858.

QUEBEC:
 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM COWAN AND HUGH COWAN, PROPRIETORS, AND PRINTERS, 76 THOMSON AND BOOKSELLERS, ST. JOHN ST. 76