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AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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AN INDIAN TRADITION.

Related to the author by one of the Trademost tribe in the parish.

BY JAMES MERRIDAN KNOWLES.

"That's Eastman coming down the road," said an old man to his companion; "let's stop and see what he has to say of the left committed upon old Smith's property." And the two seated themselves on the grassward to wait till he came near.

"He seems uncommonly thoughtful for one that has not time to trouble him. With plenty of money and no family, he is thought to be the merriest fellow in the village."

"Perhaps he has lost—"

Eastman, who had come within hearing distance, interrupted the speaker by saying mournfully—"Yes, I have lost, and that, too which cannot be replaced very easily."

"What is it? You're not bankrupt. I hope?"

"Not in purse, but in spirits; little Lucy, my little play-mate, a child I loved with a father's love, is lost. Stolen by the Indians yesterday afternoon while gathering strawberries just at the back of her father's house."

"What! you don't mean that they have lived to take one of our children?—and one, too, so much beloved as she is by all the villagers?"

"Yes, the dear little innocent, whose sweet face has cheered me in my loneliness, was borne away by a party of the Penobscots to the knotted oak, from which, with a number of others who went in pursuit, I arrived just in time to see them take her to their canoes and paddle down the swift current of the Sacon. It was horrible to see the father when he beheld them receding and heard the screams of his child. He stood upon the brink of the river with arms and eyes straining after her—I see him now, with parted lips and pale face, as he fell forward into the stream."

"He was not drowned?"

"No; Simpson and Stuckey jumped in after him, and brought him to the shore more dead than alive. After a time he was restored sufficiently to be brought home in a litter. But I must not stop here; it is my painful task to prepare the afflicted family for his return: so good by!" and Eastman hurried on, leaving the two a new and painful theme for meditation, an absorbing that the theft from Smith's farm was effected from their minds, and they arose from their seat and wended their way to their own home buried in sad reflections. When the father and son reached the door they were met by the old man's wife, her eyes filled with tears, for she, too, had heard the melancholy intelligence of Lucy's abduction, and wept for her as for her own child.

"The evening repast was swallowed in silence, the strong shutters closed and barred, and the rusty iron taken from their brackets on the wall, loaded, and placed in a conven-

ient corner, when a neighbour whose knock and familiar voice gained him instant admission, entered the neat and hospitable cottage of the Jones'. He took his seat at the plain deal table, which the hostess, with the assistance of a little soap and sand, had brought to a tint almost as light as the paper on which I write.

The two cottages of Jones and his guest were situated about a quarter of a mile from each other, and nearly a mile from the village, which rendered them not the safest place for the inhabitants of their property; and the visitor, whose family had gone to the village for security, had come with his rifle to offer his assistance in protecting the house of the other, though, if the truth were known, protection for himself was what he most desired. Jones, if he supposed this, was too kind-hearted a man to shew his neighbour so, and there he thanked him for his consideration, and requested his wife to have the only spare bed prepared for his reception. This being done, and a large pan of apples placed upon the table, with the huge jug filled with cider as bright and sparkling as champagne, she resumed her chair just in time to hear from the lips of Ripley—

"He mourns continually for her, and it is feared the poor boy will be ill from the loss of his playmate. He goes about calling 'Lucy! Lucy!' constantly; it may be never separated for two hours before."

"What say the people as the corner?" asked the younger Jones.

"Why, they say ar to kill every savage that dares to show himself in the neighbourhood. The Penobscots have broken their treaty, and the whites have nothing now to restrain them from taking their just revenge, not only for the child's abduction but for twenty other depredations on our property which none but that tribe could have committed."

"What's that! what's that?" cried the good dame, starting from her chair.

Her son grasped his gun.

"There it is again."

"Oh! that's only the growl of a wolf," said George, carelessly, as he dropped his musket into its place, and the conversation was resumed. George's father regretted that there was an end to the few years of peace which they had enjoyed with their savage neighbours; but Ripley was of opinion that while an Indian lived there was no safety, and his eye glanced wildly, and his brow contracted, as he thought of the desperate battles in which he had fought against them.

Cruel as this judgment may appear, it was not less true; but the former remembered not that the white men were the first aggressors—that they were growing powerful, and that the Indians saw that sooner or later they would be driven from their hunting-grounds or be subject to the stronger party.

As the cider passed round the trio became elated, then drowsy, and then they went to bed, and the fear of the savages were soon forgotten in a deep sleep by all save dame Jones; she, poor woman, had but little rest; the thought of the red men being in the vicinity was sufficient to keep her awake, and the howling wolf or the screeching owl startled her to her feet several times during the night. When the morning dawned the men awoke, not a little surprised that their fears had not been realized. Thus passed night, till their fears, if not their wrongs, were entirely effaced from their minds.

But now let us return to Eastman, who, after he had parted from the Jones' by the side, proceeded to perform his melancholy task. The wretched mother saw from a glance at his countenance that he had for her no hope of the recovery of her lost one, yet she dreamed not of the condition of her husband, who would soon be brought home in a state of partial derangement. Eastman shrunk from the task. The deep despair of the mother, the utter wretchedness of her two boys, Albert and Henry, made him regret that he had ever undertaken it, and he went on trying to console her with the hope that Lucy would soon be returned in safety, till, casting a glance through the window, he saw the litter approached at a

distance, and he ventured to say, "Your husband will be here soon, he has seen her." These words illumined the countenance of Mrs. Elliot, but that light was quickly dispelled by the news that he was ill.

Eastman had not the courage to inform her that Elliot was no longer sane; the knowledge of which she gathered from his incoherent ravings and wild laugh when the name of Lucy was mentioned. The mother saw the necessity of great exertion to bear up under her accumulated afflictions; her two children were left to her; she must watch over her husband. She did watch, but her health failed. What mattered it? her husband was restored to reason. The neighbours were constant in their attentions, and Mrs. Elliot herself soon gained her wonted strength. Eastman, who was a constant visitor, saw that a settled dependence hung over the once happy family, and used every endeavour to raise them with hope and cheerfulness. But, while he undertook the task of comfort to the afflicted, it was difficult to say which stood most in need of consolation. He had lost all his former gaiety, he sought no society save the family of his little pet; while not with them his own cottage found him its only inhabitant.

One evening when the last rays of the setting sun struggled through the lattice of the apartment where Eastman sat, his eye wandered over the pieces where he had so lately seen little Lucy as merry and as happy as a bird; tears ran down his cheek at the thought. He pondered upon the loneliness of her little brother, whose altered countenance and frequent sigh told how much he missed the blossom that had brightened and blossomed by his side; and, as he mused, Henry glided through the half-open door, and stood before him. Seeing his friend in tears, the first question was—

"Are you crying for Lucy?"

Eastman clasped the boy to his heart.

"Yes," he answered: "I am crying for Lucy, and for you, too, I don't like to see you look so pale and lonely."

"Lucy is lonely too, and she will be so till she comes home to gather berries with me," replied Henry. "Why don't she come, Mr. Eastman?"

The good man could bear it no longer; he set the boy down from his knees, and, rising from his seat, he said, "She will come, I will fetch her to you, Henry," and, calling his only domestic, he bade him take to his chamber a chest containing an Indian dress complete, and then prepare some corn-bread that he might have it by the morning.

"But you can't fetch her; Albert says she is among the Indians. Will the Indians give her whortleberries and milk when they are ripe?"

Eastman could make no reply to these touching and simple questions, for the tears choked his utterance, and he left the room and went to his sleeping apartment, leaving little Henry at liberty to return home when he chose.

The chest was opened and every article examined before the friend of the afflicted gave orders to be called at an early hour, and went to bed.

The first gray of morning was scarcely visible when Eastman went forth in the hated habiliments of the savage, with painted face and rifle on his shoulder, thoughtless of everything but the recovery of the child who had beguiled him of many a weary hour. Onward he went, his step and his heart's beating quickening, at the hope that he should restore her to her family and friends.

But the quick step was mistaken for a stealthy tread, and the painted friend for the red foe, and the cry of "the Indian—the Indian is among us," aroused him from his reverie to see the well-known faces of some of his kindred and neighbours livid with rage, running towards him with bludgeons and axes and whatsoever weapons they could most conveniently lay hold of. However satisfactory this proof of the perfection of this disguise might have been, he could not but regret the necessity of disclosing its object, which he knew must follow could he not once convince the villagers that he was not their foe.

The first movement, that of putting the mus-

zle of his rifle on the ground, resting both arms on the butt-end, and looking steadfastly at the first of the assailants, with a smile on his face, somewhat awed and disarmed them of half their rage, for they could not kill even one of the Penobscots, who, with weapons in his hands, forbore to raise them in self-defence, and they paused and lowered their arms, which they had raised to strike the supposed savage to the earth; this gave him an opportunity to convince them of his identity, which he did by calling each by his name; his voice was recognized, his purpose made known, and, after useless endeavours on the part of his relatives to make him desist from his dangerous undertaking, he resumed his way.

I shall not follow him through the numerous hair-breath escapes and other difficulties which he encountered. It must suffice that he did not succeed in his dangerous mission, and returned to destroy the hopes which the child's family had naturally entertained on his departure. Once returned, the first object of this disinterested being was to cultivate the society of young Henry, in order to divert his attention as much as possible from the loss of Lucy. But here he undertook what he was not able to perform; the boy's attachment to his eldest brother had become so strong, that it was with difficulty he could be persuaded to remain at home without him for an hour at a time.

Month after month wore away, till a year and nearly another had gone, still no tidings of the lost one; hope was almost exhausted, when another shadow was thrown over the little peaceful community of Fryburg.

(To be continued.)

LADIES' FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

DINNER DRESS.—Emerald green satin robe, the corsage high behind, but open and cross; on the bosom, is trimmed with three rouleaux, which branch out from the waist encircle it in the heart style; the sleeve excessively full from the elbow to the wrist, has the upper part arranged in two bouillons; they are formed by scalloped bands. The skirt is trimmed with a flounce upon which a *louis* is laid, supporting the heading with stands up, and is scalloped, as is also the edge of the flounce. *Oiseau* velvet hat, an autiore brim, the interior trimmed with a wreath of flowers, which encircle the face. A superb bird of paradise placed on one side of the crown droops low at the other.

HOOD DRESS.—Black levantine robe, half high, corsage made tight to the shape, and partly covered by a pelérine rounded at the back, the fronts pointed, and crossing on the bosom; it is bordered with a band of black velvet, and ornamented on each shoulder with a velvet band, on which satin knots are placed. The sleeve of the Bishop form at bottom, is trimmed at the top with two flounces. The front of the skirt is decorated with velvet disposed in the form of a broken cone, and a row of papillon knots of ribbon down the centre. Green velvet bonnet, an open shape, very full, trimmed with black lace, and a bunch of green grapes.

MORNING DRESS.—Fawn colored gros de Naples, robe, the body high at the back, but rather open in front, is disposed in tall bias folds round the top, it wraps over on one side, and a face fall stands up round the bust. Skirts of the half gigot form, trimmed with a *louis* at top. Knots of ribbon placed rather close together decorate the front of the skirt. Rose colored satin bonnet, round moderate sized brim, the interior trimmed in the cap style with lace; the crown is low, surmounted by a diadem, forming a point, and edged with lace; the drapery descends upon the brim, and the lace which trims it encircles the back of the crown; knots and *brides* of rose complete the trimming.

CARRIAGE DRESS.—Claret coloured satin robe, half high corsage, the lower part trimmed with a velvet stomacher, upon which satin rouleaux are disposed in a scroll pattern; this trimming, but much increased in size, descends from the waist to the bottom of the skirt; the upper part of the sleeve is finished with three cold laid on with little *louis*. Very small pelérine of a new form, composed of black velvet and edged with *sobre* rouleau; it is de-

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tened in front by a row of black fancy silk buttons. White velvet hat, a very open trim trimmed next the face with a twisted row of white satin, and a sprig of velvet foliage, certain val of tulle, velvet flowers and white satin ribbons adorn the crown.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

SPORTING WITH DANGER.—Miss Louisa H. Sheridan, on being advised by her physician to pass the present winter at Bourdeaux or Malvira, in consequence of a cough which afflicted her, addressed the following playfully punning lines to the unpleasant harbinger:—

Do cease, hollow sound! you alarm e'en the merry— You banish all spirits away from pale Sierra? Strange! that Sierra, in order with colour to show, Must see to Madria or else to Bourdeaux. But since a long voyage seems the only resort, When at sea how the Sierra will long for the Port.

ARKANSAS BAGGAGE.—"Boy, run up stairs to No. — and bring down my baggage—hurry. I'm about moving," said a Mr. Arkansas at a crack looking person to a waiter at one of our crack hotels. "What is your baggage, massa, what is he?" "Why, three pistols, a pack of cards, a Bowie-knife, and one shirt. You'll find them all under my pillow."

What we like to see.—A man walking about a race course with a constable; it looks as though he had credit once.

The Respirator is the name of an instrument invented by Mr. Combe, to protect the lungs of invalids from sudden atmospheric changes, as, for instance, going out of a hot room into a temperature below zero. It consists of three or four layers of wire gauze, which constitute a covering for the mouth. This absorbs the warm air of the breath as it leaves the lungs, and gives it out to the fresh air which enters.

PENNY A LINE? PATRIOT.—A paragraph at our eye in Wednesday's Morning Chronicle. It was headed in startling capitals Awful Death. All death is awful, but when a penny a liner thinks it necessary to prefer the epithet, and put two words into capitals it must be awful indeed! The paragraph proceeded thus:—Mr. Morgan Long, Ironmonger of Downias, died last week, whilst in the act?—Now then, thought we, for something awful. What could have been awful the act Mr. Morgan Long was engaged in? We had allowed the temer of horror to turn our blood into the curds and whey of chilly terror, when we proceeded with the paragraph, which ended thus:—whilst in the act of smoking his pipe? What a wretched denouement! We expected he had been cutting off three of his children's heads, and was in the act of playing at foot-ball with that of the youngest. But smoking his pipe?—the thing is so disgustingly common place, that the penny a liner ought to be expelled from the race, which he has degraded by his unworthiness.—(Figaro in London.)

CAUTION TO LADIES.—"You are the very person I want," said a lady at a ball the other day, to an officer of the guards; "is you must dance with Miss.—Come I'll introduce you to her." "Excuse me, I am no dancer." "Oh but you can't refuse now. She is a very pretty girl, and has thirty thousand pounds." "Way, really, I am not a marrying man myself—but, if your Ladyship please,—I'll mention her to our mess.—(London Star.)

LATEST ENGLISH PAPERS.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The state of the country is now become most alarming. The recommendations of the men of violence are producing their natural effects. We are now arrived at a crisis which calls for prompt and vigorous action. In England, thank God, the good sense of the people will not allow them to remain with their arms folded while the incendiary is applying a torch to their houses.

The Manchester Guardian gives a brief report of one of the meetings by torch light, held at Rochdale, on the 7th, at which Mr. Fergus O'Connor and the Rev. Mr. Stephens made use of the most diabolical incitements to violence and bloodshed.

The magistrates at Bury, finding that a torch light assemblage was announced for the 8th, issued a placard stating that they had received instructions from the Secretary of State that all the late meetings by torch light were illegal, and advising all persons not to attend them. Notwithstanding this caution, the meeting was held, and was attended by O'Connor, Stephens, and several thousands of people marshalled under flags and banners, carrying

an immense number of torches, and many of them belted to have been armed. At Ashton-under-Lyne, a factory, in which nearly 400 people were employed, has been totally destroyed by fire, and the circumstances leave no room for doubting that the conflagration was the work of incendiaries.—after repeated threats made to Mr. Jowett, the proprietor of the mill, by Stephens.

Mr. O'Connell, at a meeting of the Precursor Society, denounced the physical force men of England, in a speech of fervid eloquence.—They had sent an emissary to the meeting, who made, it seems, an artful speech, but Mr. O'Connell soon unmasked him:—

"Oh!" he exclaims, "shame upon the Radicals of England to allow such wretches to be their leaders. Shame upon them that would send such men as Oastler and Fergus O'Connor before the world as their leaders and directors. But this person has actually made an apology for Stephens. He has made an apology, and that too, in this room, for Stephens the man of blood!—the man who says that the manufactures of England should be converted into sheets of flame. (Hiss.) Why, I actually felt my blood boil within me to hear, in this assembly, any man come forward and dare to recommend the conduct of such men. (Great cheering.) * * * Go back, sit, and tell them from me that I wish you will never tolerate much less countenance, any sort of men, no matter who and what they are, whose projects are only meant to cause anarchy and disorder. Tell your employers moreover, that so far from joining them in their reckless conduct, if they carry on their destructive schemes so as to violate the law, or disturb the Queen's government, we shall be the first to take up arms against them, and in such a manner, that there will be no necessity for the epaulet of chieftain, or the puffed officer, or the veteran soldier; for the Irish people will rise as one man to support the constitution, and shall find me ready and willing to become their leader. (Tremendous cheering.) And, sure there is no Irishman that would not join us heart and hand to suppress these factious men; and if there was one to be found, we would tear the sword from his scabbard and stigmatize him as unworthy of the land that gave him birth. I am and have been the advocate of peace, tranquility and order. There is no man breathes has a greater horror or aversion to the shedding of blood; but I again repeat that should these men, by their mal-practices, be so fool-hardy as to put the throne of our beloved Queen in danger, I will raise a legion, and lead it myself to the field of battle. (Great cheering.)"

This is speaking to the purpose. If the Government do its duty, which we are persuaded it will do, this mischief will soon be put down; but if it be not properly met, it may become serious. All good men and friends of order will rally round the Government, persuaded that the magistrate "beareth not the sword in vain."

Mr. Beaumont, late M. P. for Northumberland, has subscribed £10,000 towards the building of a new bridge across the Tyne, near Hexham. It is said he contemplates, likewise, the erection of a splendid mansion on his own estate in that neighbourhood.

In consequence of the numerous rail-road accidents in England, many stage coaches which had been put down are likely to resume their former mode of travelling.

The lighthouse and part of the pier at Arglass, in the Bay of Dundrum, which had been nearly completed at an expense of £26,000 were destroyed by the violence of the late storm.

UPPER CANADA.

A letter has been received in town from Amherstburg, written by a sergeant of the Provincial Artillery, there stationed under Lieut. Craig, stating that five men of the 34th Regt. having attempted to desert across the ice, were fired on by the Artillery, and three of them killed at the first fire; the other two returned, after two more discharges, made with such precision as seemed to indicate certain death if they proceeded.—Toronto Patriot.

On Wednesday a meeting of the Pew holders and other of the Congregation of St. James' Church took place at the City Hall, when it was unanimously resolved that the Church should be rebuilt without delay. The Venerable Archdeacon occupied the chair, who had prepared a report, which was received, and ordered to be printed; and after much eloquent debate, a Committee was appointed to report fully to another meeting to take place in a few days, when definitive measures will be adopted. Every gentleman present seemed deeply to deplore the sad calamity the city had

sustained, and fully resolved to contribute to his utmost to its reparation.—Ib.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 19th JAN. 1839.

Table with columns: FROM ENGLAND, FROM FRANCE, FROM AMERICA, FROM CANADA, FROM THE WEST INDIES, FROM THE EAST INDIES.

LETTER FROM FRANCE.

New-York, January 10th.—The packet ship Poland, Captain Anthony, has this moment arrived from Havre, whence she sailed on the 15th of December. Our Paris dates are to the evening of the 13th, in dusse.

Letters from Brussels of Dec. 31, state that warlike preparations were going on rapidly and with great vigor. The force to be raised was 70,000 men to be increased to 110,000 if necessary.

A corps d'armée was to march on the 14th, and take position on the Meuse, so as to command Luxembourg.

The papers were discussing the various modes of hostile operations, such as blockade, occupation of the territory in dispute, &c.

WAR BETWEEN MEXICO AND FRANCE.

The most important intelligence received since our last is that of the declaration of war by Mexico against the French, and the commencement of hostilities at Vera Cruz. It appears that the Mexican Government, not willing to recognize the treaty entered into between Admiral Baudin and General Kincon, and having declared war, General Santa Anna placed himself at the head of 3000 men, and entered Vera Cruz. Admiral Baudin having learned that Santa Anna was advancing towards the city, sent a number of boats filled with troops, with orders to spike the cannon of the batteries. While they were engaged in this labour, the Mexicans came upon them, and slaughtered a considerable number of officers and soldiers.—The French were compelled to retreat towards the squadron, which opened a heavy fire upon the town, dislodged the Mexicans, and took possession of Vera Cruz. The exact loss on either side is not stated.

From the New Orleans Com. Bulletin.

A letter from Laguna, dated 15th Dec., says:—"News is just received, confirming the report that Mexico has declared war against France. No doubt now remains but that it is true, as I have seen the decree of Congress, authorizing the President to do, if the French commenced hostilities; also the declaration of war by the President. It is also true that Santa Anna drove the French into the boats—received a severe wound in the engagement, and has since had his leg amputated. Gen. Arista is a prisoner of the French."

Montreal papers received this morning are without any news of moment. Rumours are rife of threatened invasions from the United States of the frontiers both of the Upper and Lower Province.

The following items are from the Montreal Transcript of Thursday.

The necessary preparations have been made at the new Canal for the execution of the five culprits to-morrow morning. Four—viz. 2 Sanguinets—Hamelin—and Robert for the murder of Mr. Walker at La Tortue. One—Pierre Theophile Decolgne, from the numerous batch taken at Napierville and sentenced by the Court Martial. What has become of Decolgne's guilty confederates?

His Excellency Sir John Colborne will this day be sworn in as Governor General of the British North American Colonies. A Guard of honor, to be furnished from the Royals, is ordered to be in attendance at the Old Government House at two P. M.

It is stated on authority of private letters from Upper Canada, that Hiram Cluck, a prisoner taken in the late Windsor affair, was executed at London on the morning of the 8th instant. Warrants had also been received for the execution of another culprit on the 11th and a third on the 14th instant, both implicated with Cluck. Many more were expected to atone their predatory excursion on the gallews.

Major Gen. Scott and Col. Worth have left the frontier, and both arrived in Albany on the evening of the 11th inst.

It is mentioned, in letters from Montreal that Mr. Freshett, the printer of the Canadian newspaper, is to be liberated on bail, under the Ordinance which suspends the Habeas Corpus to the 1st June next.

A new French paper has made its appearance in Montreal under the title of "L'Annuaire des Canadiens," published by one F. Cloué Mars. We do not know who has undertaken the editorial management; but, judging from the tone and tenor of the first number, we venture a "guess" that the net of these concerned will soon be changed to that of Yotick's starling.

A company of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain Otway, left town, this morning, on sleighs, for Upper Canada. Their place in Quebec is supplied by the Company which arrived from Halifax on Wednesday last.

The last division of the 11th Regiment from New-Brunswick, arrived here on Thursday. The detachments of the 65th and 93d Regiments, arrived here on Wednesday from the same place, preceded in sleighs yesterday morning, to join their respective Regiments.

We are glad to learn that the Amateur Company of the Coldstream Guards, whose performances are highly spoken of by all who have witnessed them, intend to open the theatre on Tuesday evening next, when a variety of popular entertainments will be produced; and the proceeds will be applied in aid of the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the brave Volunteers who have fallen in defence of their country since the commencement of the winter.

On Tuesday last the Sergeants of the Queen's Volunteer, who had been very handsomely entertained by the Sergeants of the Coldstream Guards, returned the compliment by a dinner at Mr. Schleppe's, the Globe Hotel, St. Lewis street. The dinner was in excellent style, and the evening passed off with the greatest cordiality and good humour. Quebec Mercury.

We are informed that orders have been received to allow half their usual salaries to the officers of the Legislative Council and Assembly, who have ceased to be employed and paid since the suspension of the Legislature.— Gazette.

LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were chosen:— William Kelly, Esq., M. D., R. N., President. Rev. Daniel Walker, LL. D. Hon. William Sheppard, Andrew Stuart, Esq., G. B. Fairbairn, Esq., William Brison, Esq., Recording Secretary. J. C. Fisher, Esq., LL. D., Corresponding Sec. Hon. A. W. Cochrane, A. M., Council do. Robert Symes, Esq., Treasurer. Hon. F. W. Primrose, Librarian. Alexander Bege, Esq., Curator of the Museum. V. Dainty, Curator of Apparatus. Committee on Historical Documents.—Dr. Kelly, Hon. A. W. Cochrane, G. B. Fairbairn, Esq., Rev. J. Holmes, Dr. Fisher, Dr. Wilkie, Hon. W. Sheppard.

The Army. WAR OFFICE, Dec. 14. 15th Foot.—Lieut. J. A. Cole to be Capt. by purchase, v. Col. J. Barry, Gent. to be Ens. by purchase, v. Capt. Dec. 14. 45th Foot.—Lieut. J. Kilkenny, to be Major, v. the 7th West India Regt. to be Lieut. v. Hon. app. Paymaster to the 34th Foot, Dec. 14. 2d Foot.—C. W. Austin, gent. to be Ens. by purchase, v. Dundas who ret. Dec. 14.

From the United Service Gazette of Dec. 1. 7th Hussars.—The depot Troop of Hussars exchanged with the 1st Dragoon Guards at Coventry. COLDESTREAM GUARDS.—Capt. and Lieut. Col. Knox arrived at Malta in the Phænix, from Constantinople, on the 5th November. 32nd Foot.—Major Winfield arrived in Limerick gaol, from England, en route to Fermoy, Tuesday, to assume the command of the depot, v. Major Palk, deceased.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—It is stated that the companies under orders at present for Ceylon and the West Indies, are to be countermanded and sent Canada.

From the United Service Gazette of Dec. 3. 1st.—Ensign M'Court has come home in the Athol troopship, from Quebec. 11th.—Colonel Devereux W. Matthews was discharged at the depot, on the 30th ult upon which occasion, Major Denzey, having obtained the sanction of the Board of Ordnance, presented him with the fusil which, for the very long period of twenty seven years, he had carried in his Regiment's character, and to mark the very high sense of the then's faithful services, the following inscription was engraved upon a plate and let into the stock of the fusil:—"To Colonel Sir Wm. Matthews 11th Foot. In token of the high respect in which his character was held, during the long period of twenty seven years service as a sergeant, the officers of the 11th depot present this fusil, which has so long carried with honor to his aid and next to the service, by express authority of the Board of Ordnance obtained through Gen. Sir S. Donkin, at the request and recommendation of Major Denzey, commanding the depot." E.

man at the... the inte... cordial... Major I... conduct... necessit... 13th... Quebec... 32nd... Canada... pose of... dion in... credit a... of the... which... having... Westm... worthy... 43rd... Height... readin... the see... list for... 71st... of the... Recr... ing for... of the... The... voyage... days... The... New-... the qu... betwe... The... pool... Fro... April... Nov... Fro... May... Nov... In... Lond... West... each... mean... ship... with... weight... built... to Q... stean... sets... place... more... on the... the c... are a... Mi... scale... Three... was... east... were... sed... houn... He v... and... A... state... gatic... Laie... vess... Navi... 1,20... to r... page... In... Yori... Que... Ami... A... inst... vith... of it... In... of tea... O... Rec... 21... R... m

man at the depot was present on parade to witness the interesting ceremonial, and evinced their most cordial concurrence in the sentiments expressed by Major Berkeley, in praise of their late country's conduct, and that they were deeply sensible of the necessity for the observance of military discipline.

16th.—Dr. Bartley has arrived in the *Atholl* from Quebec.
32nd.—Lieut. Col. Maitland and the officers in Canada have formed a subscription, for the purpose of erecting a monument at Montreal, to the memory of Lieut. W. G., who was so heroically murdered by the rebels at the beginning of the Canadian insurrection. This testimonial reflects much credit on both parties—showing the liberal feeling of the officers, and the very high estimation in which Lieut. W. G. was held; and his execution having been confided to the able hands of Mr. Westmacott, we have a guarantee that it will be worthy of its praiseworthy object.

43rd.—The detachment in command on Deter Heights, has received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Canada. Captain Talbot, the senior Captain of the 43rd depot, is first on the list for this service.

74th.—Lord A. Lennox has taken the command of the depot at Beauport.

Recruiting on a most extensive scale is now going forward in no less than twenty-one Regiments of the Line.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The *Ophelia* packet has accomplished her last voyage, from Sabley Hook to Liverpool, in fourteen days.

The *St. Andrew* completed her passage from New-York to Liverpool under fifteen days, one of the quickest passages ever made by a sailing vessel between the two ports.

The regular sailing days of the steamship *Liverpool*, are fixed as follows:—
From Liverpool to Quebec: 1st March, 19th April, 7th June, 26th July, 13th September, 1st Nov. 20th Dec.
From New-York to Quebec: 5th Feb., 20th March, 14th May, 2nd July, 20th August, 8th October, 26th November.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT: COMBINATION OF STEAM AND WIND.—A ship called the *Maria* of London, Captain Black, is now fitting out, in the West India Export Dock, with two locomotive steam-engines, and machinery of 10-horse power each, for the purpose of propelling the vessel by means of paddles which are made to ship and unship, like coach wheels, and he put on or taken off without much trouble, while the ship is under weigh. The *Maria* is a vessel of 500 tons burden, built at Yarmouth, and has made a sailing voyage to Quebec and back, assisted by the power of steam. She is of the ordinary description of vessels of her class, and the engines and machinery are placed between decks, occupying a space of not more than 20 feet in length, by five feet in width on each side. The vessel is going to China, and the paddles are only to be made available during the calms and light winds, which it is well known are met with in certain latitudes on the East India and China voyages.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT SEA.—The *Windscales* arrived on Friday night from Quebec.—Three or four days before entering port, the ship was struck, during a hurricane from the south-east, by a tremendous sea. As soon as the decks were clear, the crew who had been forward, missed Captain Walsley, who had been washed overboard by the reflux of the waves, and perished. He was a young man highly esteemed by his friends and respected by the crew.

ANOTHER IRON STEAMSHIP.—London papers state that the British and American Steam Navigation Company have contracted with Mr. John Laird of Liverpool, (the builder of the iron steam vessel *Rainbow*, belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company) for an iron steam ship of 1,200 tons, to be called the *Atlanta*, and intended to run between London and New-York. It is expected that this ship will be able to make the passage in ten days.

FARMERS.

In the packet ship *Roseau*, sailed from New-York, Jan. 28, for Liverpool.—Mr. Strang, of Quebec; Mr. Russell, of Montreal; Mr. Thomas Annot, (bearer of despatches,) of Quebec.

MARRIED.

At Point Levi Church, on Tuesday, the 15th inst. Mr. Joseph Bourassa, bachelor, to Miss Jeanne, eldest daughter of Pierre Gantin, Esq., all of that place.

In Montreal, on the 11th inst. Mr. Wm. Manuall, of that city, to Miss Mary Jane Dewitt, of Clatsangway.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, at his residence in St. Roch, Mr. John B. Lamotte, aged 42, much regretted by his friends.

On the 11th inst. at St. Marie, N. Branche, aged 31 years, Dame Julie Louise Taschereau, wife of R. A. Fortier, Esq. M. D.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

- PAT NT SHOT, Nos. 1 & 6,
- 5 Cases London Hats,
- Bartley's Pale Ale, in casks of 4 doz. each
- Champagne Brandy, cases 2 doz. each
- Champagne, 'Windmill,' 'Van Buren,' and 'Mousseux' brands, in baskets 1 doz. each, quarts and pints,
- Claret—Hemitage, 'Chateau, Margaux,' &c.
- Caracas, Maraschino, and various Liqueurs, in cases of 1 doz. each,
- Sparkling Rivalites, quarts and pints,
- 50 Quarter Casks of Madeira Wine,
- 50 Chests of Hyson Skin Tea,
- 25 do of Twankay Tea,
- 15 do of Congou Tea,
- 5 Half-Chests of Young Hyson Tea,
- 450 Boxes of Crown Window Glass, 6 1/2 x 7 1/2 x 8 1/2, 8 1/2 x 9 1/2, 9 x 7, 10 x 8—boxes 50 and 100 each,
- 10 Crates of Glass, 2nds and 3ds,
- Newcastle Grid Coals,
- Blacksmiths' do.
- 20 Casks of Lined Oil, boiled and raw,
- Paints of all colours,
- Ginistones of various sizes,
- Patent Felt Boots,
- A few Boxes of London dip, mould 4's and 1's
- Sperm 5's Candles,
- 2 Cases of Saddlery,
- 1 Box of Cor. Sashmate from the Anti-Di-y-Rot Company.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN & CO.

Comp-ercial Chambers. Quebec, 19th Jan. 1839.

KEYS LOST.

LOST, yesterday, between St. John and Brade Streets, a BUNCH OF KEYS, 16 in number. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the office of this paper. Quebec, 16th Jan. 1839.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, MONTREAL SOAP & CANDLES, Hyson Skin and Soucheong Tea, London Pickles, 'Wix & Sons.'

ALSO,

A few Hds. superior Holland. J. H. JOSEPH & CO. Queen's Wharf. Quebec, 16th Jan. 1839.

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. Quebec, 12th January, 1838.

HAVANNAH CIGARS.

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

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER:— 130 BOXES ENGLISH SOAP, 50 do. Candles, 30 Barrels Apples (Fam-ouse), 5 Boxes Sweet Spiced Zealand Chocolate, &c.

ALSO,—

Muscatel, Valencia, and Sultana Raisins, Zante Currants, Almonds, Spanish Grapes, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peels, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Macerani, Vit-macilli, Sperm Candles and Candle Ornaments, French Olives, Wix's Mustard Pickles and Sauces, &c. &c.

W. LECHERMINANT.

16th Dec. No. 1, Fabrique Street.

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,
- 303 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.

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

Directors.

- WILLIAM BARDGETT, ESQ.
- SAMUEL BEVINGTON, ESQ.
- WILLIAM FECHINEY BLACK, ESQ.
- JOHN BRIGHTMAN, ESQ.
- GEORGE COHEN, ESQ.
- MILLS COVENTAY, 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.

AUDITORS,

- EDWARD BEVAN, ESQ.
- ANDREW JOFF, ESQ.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

- JOHN SIMS, M. D. Cavendish Square.
- EBENEZER SMITH, ESQ. Surgeon, Balliol Square.

STANDING COUNSEL.

- THE HON. JOHN ASHLEY, New Square, Lincoln's Inn.
- SOLICITOR.
- WILLIAM BEVAN, ESQ. Old Jewry.

BANKERS.

MESSRS DREWETT & FOWLER, Princes St

THE real and substantial advantages afforded to the Public by a regulated Establishment 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 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, in other commercial difficulties and 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 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 enable 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 43 3s. 4d. becomes at once possessed of a considerable 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 a few 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 squander 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 certainty, 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 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 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 may be prudent or expedient to provide.

AMONG OTHERS, THE FOLLOWING IMPROVEMENTS ON THE SYSTEM USUALLY ADOPTED, ARE RECOMMENDED:— 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, a less immediate payment being required on a policy, for the whole term of life than on 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 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 references.—Doctors MORRIS and SEWELL. Quebec, 31st Jan. 1839.

WINES.

GILLESPIE, JAMIESON & CO. Have for Sale— FINE OLD HOCK, Sparkling Champagne, in cases of 12 or 18 Laffite, 3 doz. each. Sans m. Quebec, 27th December, 1838.

FOR SALE

THIRTEEN Hogheads superior U.C. Leaf Tobacco, 103 Catty Boxes Young Hyson 10 Chests Soucheong 10 Half Chests do. 2 Boxes Pouchong. ALSO, Pork—Messrs Prime, Mess and Prima. And daily expected, 16 hds. Gallipoli Oil. HENDERSONS & CO. 25th October. St. r Street.

TURNIPIPS.

FROM 1 to 3000 Bushels Superior TURNIPS, Red, White, and Yellow, for Sale at 1s. 3d. per Bushel, delivered in any part of the town. Apply to SAMUEL TOZER, No. 1, Upper Town Market. Quebec, 15th November.

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

A fresh supply of MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS and MOFFATT'S BITTERS.

BEGG & URQUHART, 13, St. John Street, and, L. T. 5th October.

SUPERIOR

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

MOFFATT'S

LIFE PILLS & PHENIX BITTERS, FOR SALE BY MUSSON & SAVAGE.

SWAIM'S

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

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



THE QUEBEC LIGHT INFANTRY WILL PARADE FOR BRIGADE DRILL, FRIDAY NEXT, 24th Jan. 1839, AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY, IN THE OLD CHATEAU YARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFER FOR SALE,

THEIR supply of Stationary, consisting of superior Writing Papers of various sizes, Quills, Steel Pens, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Lead Pencils, Ink, Ink Powder, Inkstands, Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Paper Cases, with and without locks, Water Colours and Hair Pencils, superior Drawing Pencils, Drawing Paper and Card Paper, Stumps, Chalk, Indian Rubber, Paste-Crayons, embossed Music Paper, Music Pens, Visiting Cards, plain, gilt and enamelled, Pink Saucers, Thermometers, Chinese Japanese Tea Caddies, Screen Handles, Slates, Inkwells, Patent India Rubber, Office Lead Pencils, Bond and Reeves & Son's Marking Ink, Screw Top Inks, Red Tape, Coloured Scraps for Albums, large and small Pewter Inkstands, rough Drawing Paper, Wedgewood Inkstands, Bookbinders Gold Leaf Chess Men and Backgammon Boards of different sizes, carved Wood Seals, Metallic Memorandum Books, Playing Cards, Pencil Pencils for Artists, do. for Writing, Brass Letter Files, Memorandum Books, with and without clasps, Blank Account Books of various sizes, printed Receipt Books, Bills of Exchange single and in books, Sketch Books, Magnum Bonum Steel Pens, Album Titles col'd., Letter Paper, &c., &c.

The Sacred Souvenir, being a new edition of the Testament, folio size, illustrated, elegantly bound in Turkey morocco.

The Book of Common Prayer, with lessons and Testament, in 1 vol.—illuminated edition, elegantly bound.

The Book of Common Prayer, with plates, neatly bound.

Do. do. with lessons and Testament, small edition, with lock.

Pocket Bibles, Companion to the Altar, &c.

The Album of Fiveways, &c. very elegant.

Scrap Books and Albums, of various sizes. A few fine Engravings.

—ALSO—

Bibles and Prayer Books, School Books, French, English, Hebrew and Latin, Woodbridge and Olney's Atlas and Geography, Huntington's Geography and Atlas, and Daventry's Gazetteer.

W. COWAN & SON,
13, John's Street.
13th October.

RECENTLY RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

SALMON, in hardwood Tierces and Barrels.

Dry Codfish and Cod and Seal Oil, in Barrels.

EBENEZER BAIRD.
Quebec, 6th Oct. 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.

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.

MADEIRA WINE.

A FEW CASKS Howard, March & Co's A MADEIRA WINE—price £70 per pipe of 110 gallons—for sale by
JOHN GORDON & CO.
St. Paul Street.
Quebec, May, 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
CREELEMAN & LEPPER.
19th November.

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,
Quebec, 3rd Dec. 1838. 13, St John Street.

J. HOBROUGH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

BEGS leave to announce to his friends that he has received his

FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS,

consisting of: froths 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. }

GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, most respectfully intimates that he has constantly on hand a choice assortment of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Groceries, &c. all of the best quality.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Corner of the Upper Town Market Place
Opposite the Gate of the Jesuits' barracks.

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, 23th Sept 1838.

NEW BOOKS.

THE following new Publications are just received by the Subscriber:

Mary's Works complete in 1 vol.
Butler's do. do.
Byron's do. do.
Miss Edgeworth's Tales, complete in 10 volumes, neatly bound in gilt cloth.
Sayings and Doings of Sam Slick, first and second series.
Memorials of Mrs. Hemans, by H. F. Chorley, 2 vols.
Romance of Vienna, by Mrs. Trollope, 2 v.
The Robber, by James, 2 vols.
Harry Austin, or Adventures in the British Army, 2 vols.
Picciotto, or captivity captive, by H. D. Sainstaine.

How to observe—Morals and Manners, by H. Martineau.

Peter Pilgrim, or a Rambler's Recollections by the author of "Culavar."

The Bit o'writin, and other tales, by the author of the O'Hara Family, 2 vols.

The Pilgrim's Progress, with the Life of John Bunyan, by Robert Southey, illustrated with fifty wood cuts.

The Works of Sir Walter Scott, complete in 7 vols.

The Boys and Girl's Library, in 27 vols.

Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott, 7 v.

Shakspeare's Works, complete in 1 vol., with plates.

Moore's Poetical Works, 1 vol.,

Alice, or the Mysteries, by Balwer, Leila, by do.,

Hannah More's Private Devotion, Constock's Young Botanist, plates,

Do. Young Chemist, do.,

Preston's Book-Keeping,

Lévesque's French Grammar,

Perrin's Elements of French Conversation

Parley's Geography for Children,

Hall's Geography for Children,

Cramer's Instructions for the Piano Forte, &c., &c., &c.

W. COWAN & SON,
No. 13, St. John Street.

R. C. TODD,

Revald Painter,

No. 16, St. NICHOLAS STREET.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

(RUE SOUS-LE-FORT—QUEBEC.)

GEORGE ARNOLD, PROPRIETOR.

IS now open for the reception of visitors.

The situation and accommodation of the premises combine advantages unequalled by any similar establishment in Quebec, and unsurpassed in the Canadas.

The arrangements have been made under the immediate superintendance of the proprietor, and as the business will be conducted by himself personally, every attention will be ensured to those who may favour him with their visits.

To those gentlemen in particular who are connected with the business of the port, the situation of the premises, in the direct vicinity of the Steam-Boat Wharves, and Custom House, offers great advantages; and to the public in general, the arrangements of the establishment are such as to present every convenience.

On the ground floor are an extensive, Salon and Reading Room. On the first floor are two spacious rooms, which by means of folding doors between, may, whenever required, be converted into one magnificent apartment of 70 feet by 32 feet, and 15 feet high; a dimension which renders it a most eligible place for meetings, &c.

The numerous apartments contained in the three upper stories are fitted up for the accommodation of families and individuals.

A spacious gallery on the roof commands a splendid view of the harbour of Quebec and the surrounding country.

The Wines and other liquors of the establishment will be of the first order; refreshments of all kinds may be had throughout the day; and it will be the study of the proprietor in providing for his guests to combine moderate charges, and superior accommodation.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Quebec, 23d June, 1838.

NOTE.—Lumber Merchants and others connected with that branch of commerce, will meet with every accommodation and attention, at the above establishment, the proprietor having for many years past had an extensive acquaintance with parties in that line, from the Upper Province and the United State.

PILES, &c.

HÆMORRHOIDS—NO CURE NO PAY!

Price \$1—Hays Liniment—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 bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the late Dr. Guidice'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 hospital 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 a charm."

THE PILES.—The price \$1 is refunded to any one who will use a bottle of Hays's Liniment 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.

L. I. SIMS,

MUSSON & SAVAGE,

BEGG & URQUHART.

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. F. 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.

TIMOTHÉE MARCOTTE, Montreal.

Quebec, 12th Decr. 1838.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the 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

L. I. SIMS.

MUSSON & SAVAGE,

BEGG & URQUHART.

Sept. 1838.

PILLS, 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 Hays'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

L. 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.

LEGGE & 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 Hygeians. How, therefore, can they (much less individually) know any thing about the extent of its properties.

QUEBEC:

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