

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Vol. II.—No. 7.]

WEDNESDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1839.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Original Poetry.

FOR THE TRANSCRIPT.

ON THE DEATH OF MY MOTHER.

The intelligence of which I received a short time ago.

There's a voice o'er the waters, a dream o'er the
waves,
The voice is of wailing, the dream of the grave;
The voice is prophetic—the dream is true;
I'll weep in the skies, sainted mother, adieu!

Thou hast taught the good light, thou art gone to
thy rest,
And thy dwelling is now with the bright and the
blest;
How desolate now is the home of my birth;
So the last of my race—I am lonely on earth.

Give the wife of my bosom, there's none to impart
The halo of affection, the life of the heart;
And I know, thou art calm in thy spirit's wings,
That thy last breath was breathed in a prayer for
my soul.

Thou bestidest spirit, look down on thy son;
May thy soldier be ready in armour to do;
Should he fall, may it be with the brave and the
true;

Will we meet in the skies, sainted mother, adieu!

J. W. C. GOS.

Quebec, 6th Feb., 1839.

Society.

THE NUN.

She was very fair,
And intellect had poured its richest light
Upon her nature; but, alas for her!
She had a woman's heart, and love too soon
Swim'd his light letters round her spirit's wings,
Making it down to earth. Her life had been
Like a calm summer's day, and she had dreamed
Of hours away, 'mid those sweet fantasies
That youthful feeling loves. No threatening cloud
Had darkened her pure heaven of unious thought,
She looked on all things with the loving eye
Of happy innocence, and her sweet voice
Was like the carol of young birds in spring,
The echo of a child and joyous heart.
Alas! that angel should enter there!
But never yet was gentle woman led
By intellect to happiness. The light
Of genius serves but to illumine the waste
Of blighted hope, and she who robb'd fate
The sacred flame, like the poor Hindu wife,
Fights her own funeral pyre. Ah, Alina loved
At the heart level in youth, as women love
Nervous passion. Genius, beauty, all
That man can prize, or woman love, were given
As offerings to our deity. She lived
Out in his presence. Absence was to her
The son's deep midnight; for he was the sun
Of her bright world of dreams, and joyous heart,
Like Memnon's harp, beneath his eyes alone
Gave out its hidden music. It was deep,
Intense devotion, pure as infancy,
Set strong as death, which dwelt within her breast.
A life of tenderness could scarce repay
Such self-forgetting love. But, ah! the lot
Of woman was upon her, and she met
A woman's recompense.

The time had come
For their first parting now, and days passed on:
Yet bright anticipations filled her heart,
And she was happy. But long weeks and months
Roll'd by, and yet he came not. Then the one
Faded from Alina's cheek; yet she was calm;
And, though her lip grew pale, it still wore
A quiet smile: but what eye could trace
The daily withering of her heart, the slow
Frustrated martyrdom of hope? At length
They told her he was married. No reproach
Broke from her lips, but meekly, like a flower,
She sunk beneath the blow. The heavy hand
Of sickness fell upon her, and she prayed
To leave a scene of suffering and of sin,
But death came not, and when the faithful flow
Of life's pure current came again, she turned
From all her former joys, and found her home
Within convent's walls.
When I first saw her, five long years had past,
And peace once more dwelt in her heart. Her cheek
Was pale as marble, and her features were
The settled calmness of a spirit schooled
By early suffering. The fierce storm had passed,
But left its trace of desolation. Time
Had done his kindly work, and she could smile
Once more with cheerfulness; but when she spoke
Of earlier days, a soft and deep light
Shone in her oblique eyes, so as if tears
Had burst from its sealed fountain.

THE SUDDEN MATCH.

The heedlessness and desperation with
which mortals rush into enterprises where life
is uselessly endangered, the insanity which
leads a man to stand up and be shot at, in
attempts for the results he has received, are
powerful satirisms on the weakness of human
nature; but to me they are far less inexplicable
than the thoughtless haste with which
multitudes rush into matrimony. I do not
mean thoughtlessness on the score of pecuniary
affairs; for I believe the old-fashioned creed,
that an early union with a virtuous and dis-
creet wife, is likely to make a man richer, as
well as happier, than he would otherwise be.
But what can be hoped where there is total
want of knowledge and reflection concerning
principles, habits, suitability of character,
and mutual affection? One of the loveliest
and noblest girls I ever knew, fell a victim to
this sort of impudence. Her father's large
manion and highly cultivated farm are insight
from my library window; and they seldom
meet my eye without recalling her youthful
figure to my mind. Her beauty was brilliant
and peculiar. She was dazzlingly fair; and
there was a glorious light of expression all
over her face, as if the brightness of an invis-
ible angel were forever reflected upon it. Her
beauty was decidedly foreign—altogether like
a rich picture, which an eminent artist had
wrought into life. Yet of gracefulness, both
of thought and movement, she had even more
than beauty. Above all women I ever
saw, she had a strong and deep capacity for
disinterested love. Her mind was vigorous
and manly—but a stranger to all disorderly
dreams of liberty and power; for her thoughts
and feelings took their courser from her
heart.

At nineteen she was engaged to a young
man apparently worthy of her, and her friends
warmly approved the choice. It was not un-
till the arrangements for her wedding were
nearly completed, that she discovered herself to
be a second object of affection, and that her
forsaken rival was fading under disappoint-
ment and weariness of heart. Her high ro-
mantic feelings resulted at this—a mortal foe
had intruded upon the fairies—and her dreams
were gone for ever. The young man, abashed
at her eloquent admonitions, returned to his
first love, from whom excessive beauty had
enticed him, and this union proved a happy
one. As for the young Octavia, her spirits were
for a while upon her by the consciousness
of having acted nobly; but love with its
dreamy extensations, and all-grossing ten-
derness, had awakened affections that would
not again return into the sealed caverns of the
soul. Octavia was active and energetic—her
mind and heart ever busy in some scheme of
improvement and benevolence; but those who
had known her intimately, saw that all this
was done with effort.

A journey was proposed, and in a few
months Octavia was at the Springs amid the
dangerous influence of flattery and fashion. In
six weeks she returned engaged! She who
had reflected so much, and so wisely on the
chances of domestic happiness, had suddenly
promised herself to a man, of whose principles
and disposition she knew nothing. "After
all, it is out a lottery," she said, "and if I in-
quired and reasoned a year, I might be deceiv-
ed." I neither liked nor believed this doc-
trine; for I thought a tolerable share of
discrimination would enable a careful observer
to detect the real character, through the most
studied display of art.—Moreover I did not
like the gentleman. He was a countly and
polished favorite of the drawing-room; but
there was a vindictive fire in his eye, and a
practised graciousness about his mouth, that,
to me, indicated an ill-tempered and selfish
man. Octavia's father knew him to be of goodly
parentage, and possessed of a competent
fortune; and as he made no objection, they
were soon after married, with much of the
"pomp and circumstance" of fashion.

Three months after, I visited Octavia.
Something of painful embarrassment marked
her very kind reception of me; and during my
visit, I could not but observe she never spoke

of her husband, except in the most casual way.
Her manner towards him was submissive and
gentle; but it seemed like the sweet resigna-
tion of a martyr. He was zealous at home;
and when there his conduct was cold and self-
ish in the extreme. Once when she began to
read a new book with much eagerness, he beg-
ged her to lay it aside, as he wished to have
the pleasure of reading it himself.—Another
time, when she was very ill, she dropped at
his feet a handkerchief on which she had just
poured some Cologne; but he locked it up
without moving. I arose and gave the hand-
kerchief to my friend. She coloured like crim-
son, and raising her eye to mine, she burst into
tears. Poor girl! I knew the misery of a
heart that had thus involuntarily poured forth
its waters of bitterness! We never spoke on
the subject; but from that day I resolved to
warn all young ladies against marrying a man
whom they have known only six weeks—and
that too at the Springs!

OLD LETTERS.

Reader, hast thou never pored over a budget
of old letters, frail remembrances of things
fresher than thy? traces of the hand that guid-
ed thee in infancy, parental injunction, and
fond anticipations? How well have they been
answered? Some careless chirography too,
from schoolmates and college cronies, filled
with schemes of pleasure, and plans for many
a mad-cap frolic; and always some Tom Scam-
per who was to join the party, and give it a
double relish! Then a thousand plans for the
years to come; promises of heart and purse;
assurances of disinterested friendship; hopes
of soon meeting—all mixed with that fresh-
ness of feeling which grows faint, and withers,
and grows away in the dimly atmosphere of
after years. Where now are the kind and light
hearted? Some risen to opulence, others
crushed by disappointment—one has crossed the
ocean wave—one sleeps beneath it—all are
parted—all changed. The bright links
have been displaced by other "sterner stuff"
and yet, perchance, by those that bind closer
and firmer. But yet—a pity 'tis—those bright
things must pass away. They have however,
and for the past—peace to its ashes!

EXCELLENT RULES.

The following rules, from the private papers
of Dr. West, were thrown together, as general
waymarks in the journey of life:—Never to
ridicule sacred things, or what others esteem
such, he never should they may appear to you.
—Never show levity where the people are
professionally engaged in worship.—Never to re-
sist a supposed injury till you know the views
and motives of the author of it. —Nor on any
occasion to retaliate.—Never to judge a per-
son's character by external appearance.—Al-
ways to take the part of an absent person, who
is censured in company, so far as truth and
propriety will allow.—Never to think the
worse of another on account of his differing
from you in political or religious opinions.—
Never to dispute, if you can fairly avoid it.—Not
to dispute with a man more than seventy years
old; nor with a woman; nor with an enthu-
siast.—Not to affect to be witty, or to jest, so
as to wound the feelings of another.—To say
as little as possible of yourself and those who
are near to you.—To aim at cheerfulness with-
out levity.—Not to obtain your advice unasked.
—Never to count the favour of the rich, by
flattering either their vanity or their vices.—
To respect virtue, though clothed in rags.—To
speak with calmness and deliberation on all
occasions; especially in circumstances which
tend to irritate.—Frequently to review your
conduct, and note your failings.—On all occa-
sions to have in prospect the end of life and
a future state.—Not to flatter yourself that you
can act up to these rules, however honestly
you may aim at it.

The ordinary expenses of the State of Maine
for the ensuing year are estimated at \$560,842,
and the ordinary resources at \$134,723! The
State debt at the close of next year will prob-
ably amount to \$1,600,000.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

FROM LATE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAPERS.

ADULTION OF FRANKING.—It is stated by
a correspondent of the Times, that a proposi-
tion for the abolition of the franking privilege
was made by Lord Lowther to the Postage
Committee last session, and carried unani-
mously. It appears from the returns that the
number of "privileged" letters passing thro'
the Post-Office in a year is about 7,000,000.
Deduction 1,000,000 of letters on behalf of
public departments, the abolition of franking
may be estimated to turn about 6,000,000 of
free letters into paying letters.

Rothchild's two sons, who have managed
the business of the house since the old man's
death, are said to be spendthrifts of the first
water.

At Rambouillet, in France, there are said to
be five twins united together at the back, the
inverse of the Siamese principle.

The navigable canals in England exceed
2,000 miles in length.

The Convent of Bethlehem, in Havana,
is possessed of property to the amount of
3,332,000, with a yearly income of 190,556.
There are three other convents there, whose
united possessions amount to about the same
sum. The vice-regal government of Cuba
has ordered the sale of this immense property.
The monks are to retain the houses and be
supported by Government.

HOAXING IN DUBLIN.—EXTRAORDINARY RE-
CEPTION OF VISITORS.—At the Dublin Police
Office on Friday, Mr. John Pearson, of Great
Brunswick Street, charged Mr. John Hicks,
of Cork Street, with an assault. The parties
appeared to be very respectable, and were at-
tended by several young men, and two most
fashionably dressed young ladies. Mr. Pear-
son stated that he got a most pressing and
polite note from Mr. Hicks to attend a tea-
party on last Sunday evening at Mrs. Hicks's.
He accordingly went there with his wife and
another lady, on arriving he was a little sur-
prised to find many carriages, cars, &c. as-
sembled about the door, all with company in
them. On entering the house he found about
40 or 50 persons, all of whom, it appeared,
had got similar notes of invitation. But judge
of his amazement when Mr. Hicks ran up to
him, kicked him out in the street, pushed out
his wife after him, tore her silk dress, broke
her watch, and then began to lay about him
on the rest of the company so viciously, that
thinking him mad, they all "cut;" gentle-
men losing their hats, ladies their bonnets,
some coming off with half shirts, and others
not having any skirts at all. Mr. Fulham
for Mr. Hicks, said the fact was, the young
men had been friends for a long time; but Mr.
Hicks was informed on Saturday that Pearson
had played a trick on him by sending cards
of invitation in his (Hicks's) name to seventy
or eighty people. The appointed evening
came, and with it came twenty-five covered
cars full of ladies and gentlemen, all ready
dressed for a ball! Mr. Fulham offered an
apology on the part of his client, which Pear-
son said he would accept, but Mr. Hicks re-
fused, saying, "I am the injured party."
Mr. Pearson then lodged indignations, and
Mr. Hicks was held to bail.

CHRISTMAS BOX.—The private wealth of
the present Mr. Aikwright, has grown to such
an enormous sum, by his unostentatious mode
of living, that, exceeding Prince Esterhazy,
he is the richest man in Europe. A few years
back he met his daughter, Mrs. Hunt, of Ber-
keshire, on a Christmas visit to Dr. Holoomb's,
and she told me that a few mornings before
the whole of her brothers and sisters, amount-
ing to ten, assembled at breakfast at Wilsley
Castle, her father's mansion. They found
wrapped up in a napkin, a £10,000 bank note,
which he had presented them with as a Christ-
mas box. Since that time I have been in-
formed that he has repeated the gift, by pre-
senting them with another hundred thousand
pounds.—Gardiner's Music, &c.

EPICURISM IN DEATH.—The Duke of Biron
heard the decree for his instant death, pro-
nounced by the revolutionary tribunal in

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1793 with unmoved tranquillity. On returning to prison his philosophy maintained that character of epicurean indifference which had accompanied his happier years; he ordered some oysters and white wine. The executioner entered as he was taking his last repast. "My friend," said the Duke, "I will attend you, but you must let me finish my oysters. You will require strength for the business you have to perform, and you shall have a glass of wine with me." He filled a glass for the executioner, another for the turnkey, and one for himself, and went to the place of execution, where he met death with the courage that distinguished almost all the victims of that fearful period.

Upwards of 60,000 persons are said to have visited the lying-in-state of the mortal remains of the Marshal Lobau, and the funeral procession and ceremony of interment at the Invalides were conducted with imposing display.

Rumour says that it is fixed so far, at least, as such movements can be so, that our young Queen is to visit her ancient kingdom of Scotland next year.

COURT OF SESSION.—On Tuesday last, the second division of the Court, on the motion of the Lord Advocate, as Counsel for the Officers of State, ordered the Earl of Stirling to appear personally on Tuesday next, to be judicially examined. The examination is in reference to certain documents, recently produced by the noble Earl in a process depending between him and the Officers of State, and particularly a certain map of Canada, said to have been discovered in France. At the former discussion of the case before their Lordships, they ordered the Earl of Stirling to give in a confession as to the way and manner in which these documents came into his possession; and this paper having been lodged the Court yesterday unanimously declared it to be unsatisfactory. Some of their Lordships thought the best course would be to reject those documents altogether, but on the Lord Advocate declaring that he felt it his duty to press the motion for a judicial examination of the Earl of Stirling, the Court granted the same. Although this power was admitted on all hands, including the counsel for his Lordship, to be vested in the Court, yet it is a measure that has been seldom resorted to, and only in extraordinary cases.—*Edinburgh paper.*

Sir William Molesworth has written letters to the Radical Association of Leeds, and other towns in Yorkshire, calling upon the members to adopt the Earl of Durham as their leader.—*Sheffield Iris.*

Colonel Thompson has written letters to the general bodies of the Radicals in Hull, &c., warning them from placing any trust in the Earl of Durham as a friend to their party.—*Id.*

LAW-MAKING.—The Parliamentary papers for 1837-8 amount, exclusive of maps and plans, to 34,000 folio pages.

FEROACITY OF A HYENA.—Last Wednesday week, while one of the wild beast exhibitions was at Knaresborough, the keeper thought it better from the coldness of the weather, to give the Hyena additional bedding. The animal got some of the straw twisted round its leg, and being unable to procure its release, it became so exasperated that it bit its own legs off.

THE TITLE OF ESQUIRE.—On Friday at Exeter Castle, in returning the lists of persons liable to serve as jurors, the Court called the acting overseer of the parish of St. Leonard, and remarked on the number of persons in his list whom he had designated esquires. The Court said whatever might be the general assumption of this title, it was not to be permitted in return of this kind, and parish-officers must be more careful in that respect. No property gave any one a right to assume this title which was only derived from birth, office, or creation. Thus the sons of noblemen, the eldest sons of baronets, all officers of the army, and navy, down to the rank of captain, (their commissions being signed and so addressed to them by the Sovereign,) certain persons connected with the learned professions, sheriffs, and justices of the peace, wear esquires, but none else.—*Exeter Flying Post.*

POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.—A regulation has been made by the General Post Office, which commenced its operations on Thursday last, whereby an entire change has been made in the money-order office department, and the instances in future to be charged on remittances sent by post, by orders, is upon a scale greatly reduced below the one that has been acted upon a long series of years. The alteration now made is to the following effect: For any sum not exceeding £2, the insurance, on granting the order, is to be sixpence, and for

any amount above £2, and not exceeding £5, the insurance will be 1s. 6d. Persons wishing to make remittances must apply at the Post Office for the sheet of paper to write their letter on, and on such sheet of paper is the prescribed form of order for the sum remitted. The advantages which this regulation will give to the public will be far from inconsiderable, as the only additional charge to the postage of the letter will be the very moderate one for the insurance.

The first number of the "Colonial Gazette," in connection with the Colonial Society of London, has made its appearance. It is declared in its address to the public, to be "a simply to disseminate Colonial information of every description."

TWENTY BALLS DISCHARGED IN 80 SECONDS.—A sergeant of artillery at Leghorn has made an addition to the common carbine or musket, by means of which twenty balls may be discharged from it, with equal force, and in whatever direction it is wished, in eighty seconds. He has also applied his invention to pistols, from which seven balls may be discharged in the same interval of time, and has constructed the model of a howitzer, which will discharge 2,530 musket balls in eighty seconds, in one direction or in several, if required. The experiments made with this invention are said to have fully established its merit, though it is said to have this drawback, that the firing cannot be checked until every ball is discharged. The inventor by name Luigi Pierantoni, says he can obviate this defect without any difficulty.—*United Service Journal.*

A POWERFUL PAIR OF WHISKERS.—Some short time ago a prosecutor, bountifully furnished with whiskers, applied to the court over which Mr. Justice Park presided, for his expenses. "I won't grant your expenses," replied Sir Jas. Allen Park. "I am astonished you should ask for your expenses—a man with such whiskers—never saw such whiskers in my life—Sit, your whiskers are disgraceful—they're indecent—the court won't grant expenses to a man who wears such whiskers—shameful—scandalous."

UNITED STATES.
The Legislature of Massachusetts costs the "dear people" about 1200 dollars daily.—Paying dear for the whistle, considering the poor music it makes.

Massachusetts House of Representatives consists of 520 members. New-York has 128. Pennsylvania 100. Maine 183.

A BUSY FELLOW.—There is an editor down East, who is not only his own compositor, pressman and devil, but keeps a tavern, is village schoolmaster, captain in the Militia, mends his own boots and shoes, makes pattern, breeds pigs, saddles saddles and tinware two days in the week, and always reads sermons on the Sabbath, when the minister happens to be missing. In addition to all this he has a wife and sixteen children.—*New-York Era.*

This is not all—he owns a schooner, and came up to Boston with a cargo of potatoes and onions, last fall, misbehaved by himself, and gave notice to his subscribers, when he left, that the issuing of the next number of his paper would depend upon the wind—atmospherical and financial, we suppose.—*Boston Statesman.*

A fiend in human shape by the name of Fish, in Point Coupee Parish, Louisiana, barbarously cut off the heads of two children with an axe, and attempted to murder the mother. He is in prison.

Camel's hair shawls are advertised in New-York, varying in price from \$2,500 and \$1000 a piece to \$800 and \$300.

A New-York paper says that the census of a house in Cross Street, in that city, was lately ascertained by a police officer to be over three hundred as miserable beings as the eye of pity could wish to rest upon.

It appears by a recent debate in the Illinois Legislature, that it is not unusual for contractors on the public works to supply the workmen with whiskey, and charge it under the name of fuel!

Captain Merryatt is said to have left a copy of a work on this country in the hands of the Philadelphia publishers, to come out simultaneously there and in London.

The Committee appointed by the United States Congress to investigate the defalcations in the New York Custom House, have arrived in that city, and commenced their labours.

The Star, which sailed from Halifax for England on the 20th January, had a greater number of passengers than ever went before in a packet from Halifax.

UPPER CANADA.

The Sandwich Herald of the 22d ult. states that an officer of the United States army, in full dress, arrived there on the 29th, bringing a despatch to the Commandant, containing intelligence of an extensive organization of brigands, whose object was again to invade our territory. Their number is said to be from a hundred to twelve hundred, and their intention was declared to be to effect a landing on the 20th, but up to the 22d they had not attempted it. The following items are from the same paper:—

MEN INSULTED FROM THE YANKEES.—On Friday morning last, three companies of the 85th Regiment marched up as far as Windsor, and on their return were fired at by some persons on the immediately opposite, a little below the city of Detroit. A young man who was a short distance ahead of the advance guard, heard a ball whizz past his face; he said that it came within an inch of his nose. The ball was found lodged about an inch deep in a post of a fence. He marked the house from whence the above and several other shots were fired, and says that it is occupied by French people. We can assure the immaculate authorities and citizens of Michigan, generally, that the time is fast approaching when these aggravated insults will be borne no longer without prompt retaliation on our part.

On Wednesday last, about 12 o'clock, the Field Officer of the night, in going the grand rounds, heard a gun snap at him, from the side of the road, a little out of town; he supposed it to be the explosion of a percussion cap. As the officer was unarmed, save with his sword, a small party of soldiers were sent to search the spot, but nothing of the assassin could be seen. He doubtless mistook the officer for Col. Prince.

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QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, 6th FEBY.

LATEST DATES.

From London,	Dec. 19	From New-York,	Jan. 29
From Liverpool,	Dec. 20	From Halifax,	Jan. 26
From Paris,	Dec. 19	From Toronto,	Jan. 25

No later European news has been received, and the latest New-York papers make no mention of the steam-ship *Liverpool*, which was to sail from Liverpool on the 10th.

New York and Albany papers are filled with details of disasters and losses by freshets occasioned by the thaw and heavy rains, and accounts of a dreadful hurricane which occurred in that part on the 26th ult.

An extensive fire occurred in Boston, on the 24th ult., by which property to the value of \$60,000 was destroyed.

The following important intelligence of further piratical invasions of Upper Canada has been a communication to the Exchange from a Montreal correspondent. The concurrence of several accounts received this morning in the main facts here stated, lead us to believe that the report rests on substantial grounds.

"Sunday, four p. m.—A letter has been received by a most respectable individual in town, (the Hon. Mr. Cuthbertson, believe,) from the neighbourhood of Sandwich, stating that the American commandant had intimated that the American authorities were to be prepared for an attack from a body of men assembled at Detroit,—the letter says 2,000, but subsequent report has increased the number to 10,000,—all well armed, and having flags striped with black, and the words "No Quarter" inscribed on them. The letter moreover states that the American authorities were unable to prevent them carrying their intention into effect. Colonel Prince appears to be a principal object for their revenge."

"Monday, 3 p. m.—A notice appeared in the Newsroom book this morning, stating that information had reached town, that 20 bandits had crossed the line at Noyau's concession, and had broken into a house occupied by a person of the name of Osborne, the first British inhabitant within the line—that they had loaded their sleighs with his moveables, and afterwards burnt the dwelling-house and premises adjoining—stabbed Osborne with a bayonet, and decamped."

"A post 4.—Mr. Hart has been stepped today in his motion for a Writ of Prohibition, but will resume to-morrow."

"The evidence on the part of Nicolas and others was concluded soon after three, and the summing up will be given on Wednesday."

The sentence of death was communicated by Charles Hindelang on Saturday evening.

At the adjournment of the Court Martial of Saturday afternoon, at four o'clock, the defence of the prisoners Nicolas, Narbonne, and others, was not concluded. One of the witnesses was committed on a charge of High Treason, in consequence of his own admission, while giving his testimony in favour of the prisoners.

The Annual Bazaar for the benefit of the Female Orphan Asylum, is announced to take place at the National School Rooms, on the 10th and 11th of April next, till which time contributions will be received by the following ladies:—Mesdames Mountain, Freer, Davidson, Walker, Penn, Kirby and Montzambert, and Misses Taylor, Scott, and Pike.

The Annual Bazaar for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, established by the industry and zeal of the Canadian Ladies of Quebec, opened yesterday in the Wardrobe of the House of Assembly. The tables presented a profusion of useful and fancy articles, confections, &c. The room was crowded at an early hour, and the proceeds, we understand, were considerable, some of the tables having taken £60 and upwards. The Bazaar continues open to-day, from ten a. m. to four p. m.

By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that a performance by the private &c. of the Coldstream Guards, is to take place at the theatre of this city to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the widows and orphans in the Military Asylum. Of the theatrical abilities of these performers we have before spoken, and the pieces selected are well suited to show them to advantage. These, together with the consideration of the charitable object for which they volunteer their services, we trust will not fail to ensure an overflowing house.

A private of the Coldstream Guards, named John Moore, committed suicide on Saturday last, under very afflicting circumstances. It appears that the wife of Moore, in consequence of some misconduct on her part, was not permitted to remain an inmate of the barracks, and was compelled to seek lodgings elsewhere. This circumstance appeared deeply to affect the unfortunate man; and in the course of Saturday afternoon he retired to his apartment in one of the barrack rooms, where he loaded his musket, and having attached a cord to the trigger, he pulled it with his foot, and shot himself through the head. He expired almost instantaneously, his brains having been literally scattered about the room. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "Temporary insanity" returned. The deceased had been nineteen years in the regiment, bore an excellent character, and was very generally esteemed amongst his comrades. His funeral took place on Monday last.

On the 23rd ult., the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, agreeably to notice, resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, when before any other business was transacted, the following resolution was moved:—

"Whereas one gallant fellow subject in the Canadas has been repeatedly exposed to the most wanton deprivations upon their Territory by numerous horrid and incendiary parties, levied armed and equipped on the opposite frontier, in a country professedly at amity with Great Britain, and whereas in successfully repelling such unprovoked and unexampled outrages and in defending their families, their homes and their institutions, many valuable loyal lives have been sacrificed, and in too frequent instances brave men have been so desperately wounded as to render them incompetent to provide for themselves and those to whom they had previously afforded protection and support;

"And whereas, from the great distress which must now necessarily prevail, it is desirable that some efficient relief should be immediately given, and by the opinion of this Committee, the Legislature of this Province, representing the will and opinion of the People, should not be behind in showing that they not only deeply sympathize with such their fellow subjects in their severe trials and sufferings, but also that their cause is viewed as the cause of New-Brunswick, as an integral part of the British Dominions on this Continent, and enjoying the inestimable blessing of rational liberty with the wholesome and partial administration of British Laws;

"Therefore, Resolved unanimously That there be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor the sum of One Thousand Pounds, to be by His Excellency transmitted to Sir John Colborne, the Governor General, for the purpose of being distributed under the directions of the Governor General towards relieving the immediate necessities of the loyal sufferers in the two Canadas, as in his discretion may be considered just and expedient."

This resolution was unanimously recorded in by the Legislative Council; and a joint committee was subsequently appointed to wait upon the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to give immediate effect to the

resolution. The commencing reply:—
"Gentlemen,—With will give immediate effect to this resolution, so worthy the loyal Province, and is not to be calculated."
—J. HARRIS

"These proceedings, Corrier," will be read, as displaying a fidelity, and enthusiasm in made by the loyalists in order to throughout scene in the Assembly was unprecedented. Committee, in reporting that it was announced and sympathetic cheers, of the House, as well galleries, heartily join

We understand that the murder of Mr. Taylor of which we have given eleven miles up the St. Lawrence, on his way toward

We welcome the thrifty Garland, and are rapidly winning its way, observe in the presence of interesting articles, *Montreal Courier.*

Eight men were tried Cornwall, for refusing to were severally condemned and costs, or to be imprisoned.

MURDER.—We learn was committed in the moorask, between the last and the Sunday for Achille Tasché, Esq., a

There are various recent motives are assigned. The following however we have yet learned of with this tragedy, will repeat. It appears that on Thursday evening with a person from their neither of them return the body of the unfortunate close to a fence with clear; as no fire-arm was held that he had not own hand. Suspicion but we have not heard apprehended.—*Mercury.*

The matter of the H. before the Court of King by Mr. Aylwin, who hours in support of an John Teed. The Court of the Honbles, the Justice Bowen, took *Mercury.*

Yesterday, in the Free Brady, cabinet maker, of this city. At the French Cathedral Mr. Hugh O'Donnell both of this city.

Just Published
FOR SALE
THE NEW

ST. FRANCIS
6th February, 1838.

ST. PATRICK
THE General Q
paratory to the held at the Albion 6th inst., at 7 o'clock of Officers to take place.

The Committee of at Six.

Quebec, 6th Feby.

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

THE Subscribers having just received from England a variety of materials for WINTER & SUMMER CARRIAGES, selected under the personal inspection of Mr. J. SACKS...

SAURIN & CO. Coachbuilders. Quebec, 29th Sept. 1858.

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...

I. I. SIMS, MUSSON & SAVAGE, BEGG & URQUHART. Quebec, Sept. 1858.

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 Lintiment.

I. I. SIMS, MUSSON & SAVAGE, BEGG & URQUHART. Quebec, Sept. 1858.

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...

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.

NEW GROCERY STORE, CORNER OF PALACE & JOHN STREETS.

H. J. JAMESON, RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced business in the above house, where he has on hand a choice selection of WINES and other LIQUORS, TEAS, SUGAR, COFFEE, and all other articles usually connected in his line...

N. B.—For Sale, at very reduced prices, 25 dozen of superior London Particular O.L.P. and O. L. P. T. warranted eleven years in bottle. Quebec, Sept. 1858.

PILES, &c. HEMORRHOIDS—NO CURE NO PAY!

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...

It is now used in the principal hospitals and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the Piles, and also extensively and effectually as to bulle credibility, unless where its effects are witnessed externally in the following complaints:

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours. Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving relief, 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 anæmic swellings, and loosening coughs, and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts has been surprising beyond conception.

THE PILES.—The price \$1 is refunded to any one who will use a bottle of Hay's Lintiment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured.

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

I. I. SIMS, MUSSON & SAVAGE, BEGG & URQUHART.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES. JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE.

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

FREDK. WYSE, No. 3, Palace Street, opposite the Albion Hotel, Upper Town, and the foot of Mountain Street, near the Neptune Inn, Lower Town. Quebec, 29th Sept. 1858.

J. HOBROUGH, MERCHANT TAILOR.

BEGS leave to announce to his friends that he has received his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, consisting of Hats and Vestings of the finest descriptions and newest fashions.

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

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

OLD TYPE. FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

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, 407 lbs. 16 line letter. The whole weighing about 2115 lbs.—will be sold very low for cash.

W. COWAN & SON. HAVANNAH CIGARS. Just Received. A FEW HAVANNAH CIGARS, of superior quality.

PETER DELCOUR, No. 3, St. John Street. 2nd Dec. 1858.

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

And sold by the Booksellers in Quebec & Montreal.

QUEBEC ALMANACK, FOR 1859.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.

CONTENTS: Common Notes and Calendar; Civil Register; Executive and Special Constables, 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; Catholic Clergy in Lower Canada; Wesleyan Ministers in Lower Canada; Congregational Church, Quebec; Public and Charitable Institutions in the City of Quebec; Military Register; Commander in Chief of the Forces, General Officers serving in Canada, Military Secretary's Office, Quarter General's Department, Quarter Master General's Department, Staff of the Garrison of Quebec, Ordnance Establishment in the Canals, Barrack Department, Royal Engineer Department, Royal Engineers—Civil Department, Commissariat Department, Medical Department, Chaplains 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; Table of 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. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.

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SOLICITOR: WILLIAM BEVAN, ESQ. Old Jewry.

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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, constantly 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 manifold are the benefits resulting from the system of Provision made in general, both in regard to the nature and the security, it gives to Creditors for debts otherwise irrecoverable, that with every increase of estimation and intelligence, there appears to be a desire on the part of the Public, as well as a disposition to participate in the advantages. Substantial and ever increasing are the principles on which Life Assurance Companies are based, that neither commercial difficulties nor business reverses, have ever yet defeated their ability to meet their successful engagements.

ASSURANCES MAY EITHER BE EFFECTED BY PARTIES OF 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 for 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...

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 of such Premium the condition of his forbearance in not insisting upon the immediate payment of his demand. In the same manner the circumstances and prospects of a borrower, and the nature of the security he has to offer, are frequently such as to render it absolutely necessary for an Assurance to be effected on his life, in order to enable the lender safely to advance the amount required.

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

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

A Table of increasing rates of Premium on a man and remarkable plan, peculiarly advantageous in cases where Assurances are effected by way of securing loans or debts, &c. &c. &c. immediate payment being required on a policy for the whole term of life than in any other plan; 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 retaining office, and parties 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 accidental nature of the risk.

Ladies and others to whom it will 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 regular Premiums, may be revived without the existing rate of fine, at any time within twelve calendar months, on the production of satisfactory evidence relative to the state of the health of the Assured, and the payment of interest on the Premiums due.

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

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

R. PENISTON. Medical references—Doctors MORRIS and SWEENEY. Quebec, 29th Jan. 1858.

JUST PUBLISHED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS THE QUEBEC CALENDAR FOR 1859.

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, Etc. &c. &c. W. COWAN & SON, Quebec, 3rd Dec. 1858.

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