

# THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

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SATURDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1839.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

## THE MERCHANT'S DAUGHTER AND THE JUDGE.

BY CAPTAIN MARRYAT.

It was the land of poetry and song—the land peopled with the memories of the mighty past—the land over which the shadows of a long era rested more gloriously than a present glory. It was beautiful Italy; the air, like a sweet odour, was to the senses as soft thoughts are to the mind, or tender feelings to the heart, breathing serenity and peace. That sweet air swept balmily over the worn brow of an invalid, giving to the pallid hue of his countenance the first faint dawn of returning health.

The eye of the invalid was fixed on the dark characters of a book in combrous binding and massive clasps, which the Roxbury Club would now consider an invaluable black letter; and so absorbed was he in its perusal, that he heard not the approaching steps of visitors, until the sound of their greetings roused him from his meditations.

"The saints have you in their keeping?" said his elder visitor, a man whose brow bore traces of age, though time had dealt leniently with him.

"The dear Madonna bless you!" ejaculated his other visitor, a young girl with the large flashing eyes, the pure oval face, and the classic contour of Italy.

The invalid bowed his head to each of these salutations.

"And now," said the merchant, for such was the elder visitor, "that your wounds are healing, and your strength returning, may we not inquire of your kin and country?"

A slight flush passed over the pale face of the sick man; he was silent for a moment, as if communing with himself, and then replied, "I am of England, and a soldier, albeit of the lowest rank."

"Of England?" hastily responded the merchant, "of England! of heroic England!" He crossed himself devoutly, and started back as if afraid of contamination.

"I may not deny home and country," replied the soldier, mildly.

"But I shall incur the church's censure for harbouring thee!" exclaimed the merchant; "thou knowest not what pains and penalties may be mine for doing thee this service!"

"Then let me forth," replied the soldier; "you have been to me the good Samaritan, and I would not requite you evil; let me go on my way, and may the blessing of heaven be upon you in the hour of your own need!"

"Nay, nay, I said not so. Thou hast not yet strength for the travel, and, besides, England was once the brightest jewel in our holy father's crown, and she might reconcile herself again; but I fear she will not, for your master Henry is a violent, hot-blooded man, and he hath torn away the kingdom from the apostolic care. Know you that your land is under interdict, and that I, as a true son of holy mother church, ought not now to be changing words with thee?"

"Even so," replied the soldier; "but there are many that think the king's grace hardly dealt by."

"The shepherd knoweth best how to keep his fold," replied the merchant, hastily; "but you are the king's soldier; you take his pay; you eat his bread, and doubtless ought to hope the best for him, and even so do I. I would that he might repent and humble himself, and then our holy father would again receive him into the fold; but, now I bethink me, thou wert reading; what were thy studies?"

"The brow of the soldier clouded—he hesitated a moment; but then gathering up his resolution, replied, "In the din of the battle this book was my breastplate, in the hour of sickness my best balm," and he laid the open volume before the merchant.

"Holy saint!" exclaimed the merchant, crossing himself, and drawing back as he held the volume which his church had blessed against the layman. "Thou then art among the heretics who bring down a curse upon thy land. Nay, thy sojourn here may bring down maledictions upon me and mine! upon my

house and home! But thou shalt forth. I will not harbour thee! I will deliver thee over to the church, that she may chasten thee! Away from him, my child! away from him!"

The soldier sat sad and solitary, watching the dying light of the sun, as he passed majestically to shine in other lands. One ray rested only on the thoughtful brow of the lonely man as he sat bracing up his courage to meet the perilous future. As he thus mused, a soft voice broke upon his reverie.

"You are thinking of your own far off home," said the Italian girl; "how I wish that all I love had but one home—it is a grief to have so many homes!"

"There is such a home," replied the soldier.

"Ah!" replied Emilia; "but they say that heretics come not there! Promise me that you will not be a heretic any longer."

The soldier smiled, and sighed.

"You guess why I am here to-night," resumed the Italian girl, "I know it by that smile and sigh. You think that I am come to tell you to seek your own land and home, and, therefore, you smiled, and you just breathe one little sigh because you leave this bright sun—and me."

"Am I then to leave you, perhaps to be delivered over to the power of your implacable church?"

Emilia crossed herself. "No, no, go to your own land and be happy. Here is money; my father could not deny me when I begged it of him with kisses and tears. Go, and be happy, and forget us."

"Never," exclaimed the soldier, earnestly; "never! and you, my kind and gentle nurse, my good angel—you who have brought hope to my pillow, and beguiled the sad hours of sickness in a foreign land—words are but poor things to thank thee with."

"I shall see you no more!" said the young Italian, "and what shall make me happy when you are gone? Who will tell me tales of flood and field? I have been happy when you were here; and yet we met very sadly. My heart stood still when we first found you covered with blood, on our way back to Milan after the battle. You had crept under a hedge as we thought, to die. But I took courage to lay my hand upon your heart, and it still beat; so we brought you home; and never has a morning passed, but I have gathered the sweetest flowers to freshen your sick pillow; and while you were insensible in that terrible fever, I used to steal into your chamber and kneel at your bed-foot, and pray for the Madonna's care. And when you revived you smiled at my flower, and, when you had voice to speak, thanked me."

Emilia's voice was lost in sobs; and what wonder if one from man's sterner nature mingled with them?

The morrow came. The Italian girl gathered a last flower, and gave it in tearful silence to the soldier. He kissed the fragrant gift, & then with a momentary boldness, the fair hand that gave it, and departed. The young girl watched his footsteps till they were lost to sight, listening to them till they were lost to sound, and then abandoned herself to weeping.

"Thou art sad, dear daughter," said a venerable father, as they traversed that once countryed expanse through which we now jostle from the City to Westminster. "Thou art sad, dear daughter."

"Nay, my father," replied the maiden, "I would not be so; but it is hard always to wear a cheerful countenance."

"The heart is sad thou wouldst say—"

"Nay, I mean it not."

"I have scarcely seen thee smile since we entered this England—I may not say this heretic England."

"Hush! dear father, hush! the winds may whisper it; see you not that we are surrounded by a multitude?"

"They are running madly to some revelry."

"Let us leave the path then," said the girl; "it suits not our fallen fortunes, or our dishonoured faith, to seem to mingle in the stream

of folly. Doubtless the king hath some new pageantry."

"Well, and if it be so," replied the father, "happily the gewgaw and the show may bring back the truant smile to thy lip, and the lost lustre to thine eye. Thou art too young to be thus moodily sad. See how anxious, how eager how happy seem this multitude! not one care-worn brow!—thou mayest catch their cheerfulness. We will go with the stream."

The girl offered no further resistance. They were strangers in the land; poor, almost penniless. They had come from their own country to reclaim a debt which one of the nobles of the court had incurred in more prosperous days, when the merchant was rich in silver and gold, and merchandise.

The vast throng poured on, swelling until it became a mighty tide; the bells pealed out, the cannon bellowed, human voices augmented the din. The Thames was lined on either bank; every building on its margin crowded, and its surface peopled. Every sort of aquatic vessel covered its bosom, so that the flowing river seemed rather some broad road teeming with life. Galley after galley, glittering with the gold and the purple, came on laden with the wealth, and the pride, and the beauty of the land, and presently the acclamation of a thousand voices rent the skies, "The King! the King! long live the King!" He came—Henry the VIII., came, in all that regal dignity, and gorgeous splendour, in which he so much delighted.

And then began the pageant, contrived to throw odium on Rome, and to degrade the pretensions of the pope. Two galleys, one bearing the arms of England, the other marked by the papal insignia, advanced towards each other, and the fictitious contest commenced.

None on by the crowd, our merchant and his daughter had been forced into a conspicuous situation. The peculiar dress, the braided hair the beauty and the foreign aspect of the girl had marked her out to the ruder gaudiness of the crowd; so that the father and daughter were themselves objects of interest and curiosity.

The vessels joined, and the mimic contest was begun. Of course the English colours triumphed over the papal. Up to this point, the merchant bore his pangs in silence; but when the English galley had assumed the victory, then came the trial of patience. Effigies of the cardinals were hurled into the stream amidst the shouts and derisions of the mob. At each plange groans issued from his tortured breast. It was in vain that Emilia clung to his arm, and implored him, by every fear, to restrain himself. His religious zeal overcame his prudence; and when, at last, the figure of the pope, dressed in his pontifical robes, was hurled into the tide, the loud exclamation of agony and horror burst from his lips, "Oh monstrous impiety of an accused and sacrilegious king!" sounded loudly above the din of the mob.

It was enough; the unhappy merchant was immediately consigned over to the secular arm.

Oh, sad were those prison hours! The girl told her beads—the father prayed to all the saints—and then came the vain consolations by which each endeavoured to cheat the other. They thought of their own sunny land, its balmy air, its living beauty, and that thought was home.

November came with all its gloom—the month that should have been the grave of the year, coming as it does with shroud and cerecloth, foggy, dark, and dreary; the father's brow numbered more wrinkles, the once black hair was more bleached, the features more attenuated.

And the daughter—ah youth is the transparent lamp of hope—but in her the light was dim.

In fear and trembling the unhappy foreigners waited the day of doom. The merchant's offence was one little likely to meet with mercy. Henry was jealous of his title of head of the church. He had drawn up a code of articles of belief, which his subjects were desired to subscribe to, and he had instituted a court, of which he had made Lord Cromwell vicar-general, for the express trial of those whose

orthodoxy in the king's creed was called in question. Neither could the unhappy merchant hope to find favour with the judge, for it was known that Cromwell was strongly attached to the growing reformation; and from the acts of severity with which he had lately visited some of the adherents of the Romanist creed, in his new character of vicar-general, it was scarcely probable that he would show mercy to one attached, by lineage, and love, to papal Rome. Strangers as they were, poor, unknown and unknown, what had they not to fear, and what was left for hope?

The morning of trial came. The fogs of that dismal month spread like a dark veil over our earth. There was no beauty in the landscape, no light in the heavens, and no hope in the heart.

The judges took their places: a crowd of wretched delinquents came to receive their doom. We suppose it to be a refinement of modern days, that men are not punished for their crimes, but only to deter others from committing them. This count of Henry's seemed to think otherwise; there was all the array of human passion in the judges as well as in the judged. On one hand, recent fear injured his creed; on another, heroism braved all contingencies, courting the pile and the stake, with even passionate desire; and the pile and the stake were given with stern and unrelenting cruelty.

At length there stood at the bar an aged man and a youthful girl; the long white hair of the one fell loosely over the shoulders, and left unshaded a face wrinkled as much by care as by age; the dark locks of the other were braided over a countenance clouded by sorrow, and wet with tears.

The mockery of trial went on. It was easy to prove what even the criminal did not attempt to gainsay. The aged merchant avowed his identity to the pope as a true son of the church, denied the supremacy of Henry over any part of the fold, and thus sealed his doom.

There was an awful stillness through the court—stillness the precursor of doom—broken only by the sobs of the weeping girl, as she clung to her father's arm. Howbeit, the expected sentence was interrupted; there came a sudden rush, fresh attendants thronged the court. "Room for Lord Cromwell! room for Lord Cromwell!" and the vicar-general came in his pomp and his state, with all the insignia of office, to assume his place of pre-eminence at that tribunal. Notes of the proceedings were laid before Lord Cromwell. He was told of the intended sentence, and he made a gesture of approbation. A gleam of hope had dawned upon the mind of the Italian girl as Lord Cromwell entered. She watched his countenance while he read; it was stern, indicative of calm determination; but there were lines in it that spoke more of mistaken duty than innate cruelty. Yet, when the vicar-general gave his token of assent, the steel entered Emilia's soul, and a sob, the vice-accident of despair, ran through that court, and where it met with a human heart, pierced through all the cruelty and oppression that armed it, and struck upon some of the natural feelings that divide men from monsters. That sound struck upon Lord Cromwell's ear, his eye sought the place whence it proceeded; it rested on Emilia and her father. A strange emotion passed over the face of the stern judge—a perfect stillness followed.

Lord Cromwell broke the silence. He glanced over the notes that had been handed to him, speaking in a low voice, apparently to himself—

"From Italy—a merchant—Milan—ruined by the wars—ay, those Milan wars were owing to Clement's ambition, and Charles's knavery—the loss of substance—to England to reclaim an old indentment."

Lord Cromwell's eye rested once more upon the merchant and his daughter. "Ye are of Italy—from Milan; is that your birthplace?"

"We are Tuscans," replied the merchant, of Lucca; and oh! noble lord, if there is mercy in this land, show it now to this unhappy girl."

"To both, or to neither?" exclaimed the girl; "we will live, or we will die, together!"

The vicar-general made answer to neither,

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He rose abruptly: at a sign given by him, the proper officer declared the court adjourned: the sufferers were hurried back to their cells—some went whither they would—others, whither they would not; but all dispersed.

A faint and solitary light glamed from a chink of the prison-walls—it came from the narrow cell of the Italian merchant and his daughter.

The girl slept—ay slept. Sleep does not always leave the wretched, to light on lids unsmiled. Reader, hast thou known intense misery, and canst thou not remember how thou hast felt and wept, and agonized, until the very excitement of thy misery wore out the body's power of endurance, and sleep, like a torpor, a stupor, a lethargy, bound thee in its chains? Into such a sleep had Emilia fallen; she was lying on that prison floor, her face pale as if ready for the grave, the tears yet resting on her cheeks, and over her sat the merchant leaning, asking himself whether, treasure that she was, and had ever been to him, he could wish that sleep to be the sleep of death.

The clanking of a key caught the merchant's ear; a gentle step entered their prison. The father's first thought was for his child. He made a motion to "no voice silence"; it was obeyed; his visitor advanced with a quiet tread; the merchant looked upon him with wonder. Surely—no—and yet could it be? that his judge—Lord Cromwell, the vicar-general, stood before him—and stood, not with the respectful bearing in his eye—not with denunciations on his lips, but took his stand on the other side of poor Emilia, gazing on her with an eye in which tenderness and compassion were conspicuous.

Amazement bound up the faculties of the merchant. He seemed to himself as one that dreameth.

"Awake, gentle girl, awake," said Lord Cromwell, as she stooped over Emilia. "Let me hear thy voice once more as it sounded in mine ear in other days."

The gentle accent fell too lightly to break the spell of that heavy slumber; and the merchant, whose fears, feelings and confusion formed a perfect chaos, stooping over his child, suddenly awoke her with the cry of "Emilia! Emilia! awake, and behold our judge!"

"Nay, nay, not thus roughly," said Lord Cromwell, but the sound had already recalled Emilia to a sense of wretchedness.

She half raised herself from her recumbent posture into a kneeling one, shadowing her dazzled eyes with her hand, her streaming hair falling in wild disorder over her shoulders, and thus resting at the feet of her judge.

"Look on me, Emilia!" said Lord Cromwell. And encouraged by the gentle accents, she raised her tear-swollen eyes to his face. As she did so, the vicar-general lifted from his brow his plumed cap, and revealed the perfect outline of his features. And Emilia gazed as if spell-bound, until gradually shades of doubt, of wonder, of recognition, came struggling over her countenance, and finally in a voice of passionate amazement she exclaimed: "It is the same! It is our sick soldier-guest!"

"Even so," said Lord Cromwell, "even so, my dear and gentle nurse. He who was then the poor dependent on your bounty, receiving from your charity his daily bread as an alms, hath this day presided over the issues of life and death, as your judge; but fear not, Emilia; the sight of thee, gentle girl, comes like the memory of youth and kindly thoughts across the sterner mood that hath lately darkened over me. They whose voice may influence the destiny of a nation, gradually lose the memory of gentler thoughts. It may be, Providence hath sent thee to melt me back again into a softer nature. Many a heart shall be gladdened, that, but for my sight of thee, had been ad unto death. I bethink me, gentle girl, of the flowers, laden with dew and rich in fragrance, which thou usdest to lay upon my pillow, while this head throbed to agony of pain upon it; fondly thinking that thy sweetness would be a balm: and how thou wert used to steal into my chamber and listen to tales of this, the land of my home! Thou art here; and how hast thou been welcomed?—to a prison, and well nigh to death. But the poor soldier hath a home; come thou and thy father, and share it."

An hour! who dare prophesy in events? At the beginning of that hour, the merchant and his daughter had been the sorrowful captives of a prison: at its close, they were the treasured guests of a palace.

G. W. Dixon, the editor of the New-York *Polygraph* is held to bail, for various libels, to the amount of \$11,000.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS

**MILITARY STATISTICS OF EUROPE.**—In the *Annuaire de Gotha* for 1839, a publication of great authority and circulation on the Continent, there appears a very detailed and apparently correct statistical table of the military and naval forces of all the powers of Europe, which in the present rather momentous state of affairs, may not be without its value. According to this table, the preponderance of military strength lies decidedly in favour of Russia, which, with a population of 50,000,000 and in addition to keeping a fleet of 130 sail, maintains a standing army of upwards of 1,000,000 of men, nearly one half of whom, however, are distributed along the frontiers of the empire, with a view of overawing the different tribes which that power has from time to time incorporated in her dominion. Next in the scale of numerical military strength comes Austria, which country, with a population of 33,000,000, maintains a regular army of 400,000 men, exclusive of a Landwehr, or militia, of nearly equal number. France, with a population of 32,000,000, has a regular force of 350,000, exclusive of the National Guards, and in addition possess a fleet of 220 sail, of which more than one hundred are in commission. The military force of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, at 109,000 men, exclusive of the East India Company's, while the navy is rated at 530 sail, either in commission, or in ordinary, and mounted with 23,000 guns. Prussia, with a population infinitely smaller than any other of the leading states of Europe, maintains a very strong military force, the army being calculated at 250,000 men, with a Landwehr or reserve of 350,000. Being, however, a purely agricultural country, she possesses no navy.

**THE STOLEN SERMON.**—Two gentlemen who had attended a charity sermon, were talking of it afterwards in company: "Didn't you like our parson's sermon very much?" said one. "Yes," replied the other, "it was a good sermon, but he stole it." This was told the preacher, who resented it, and called on the gentleman to retract what he had said. "I am not," replied the aggressor, "very apt to retract my words, but in this instance I will; I said you had stolen the sermon; I perceive I was wrong, for, on returning home and referring to the book that I thought it was taken from, I found it was there."

**BILL OF FARE OF THE GREAT WESTERN.**—As a specimen of the dinners provided on board the Great Western, our readers may take the following bill of fare:—Breakfast—6 dishes boiled ham, 2 ditto fish, 6 ditto mutton chops, 100 eggs in omelets, 6 dishes devilled legs of poultry, 6 dishes Indian meal. Dinner—6 tureens mock turtle, 2 dishes venison, 4 roast turkey, 4 couple of ducks, 4 dishes roast beef, 4 ditto cod fish, 4 couple of chickens, 6 dishes fried oysters &c., 4 ditto stewed oysters, 4 ditto boiled mutton, 4 ditto macaroni, 6 ditto potatoes, 6 ditto mashed turnips, 6 ditto raspberry pie, 6 apple ditto, 6 cranberry ditto, 2 cherry ditto. Choice wines in abundance.—*Bristol Mirror.*

The diamond necklace presented to the Queen by Reschid Pasha, on behalf of the Sultan, contains some of the finest diamonds that have been seen in this country. The value is estimated at about £5,000. Her Majesty thanked the Ambassador in French, and gracefully placed the necklace on her beautiful neck. The Duchess of Kent's necklace is also very fine, but the diamonds are smaller than those in the Queen's. Her Majesty has received a *cadeau* from the Queen of Belgium containing one dozen of velvet slippers, elegantly embroidered, under the direction of the Queen herself, by a first-rate artist at Brussels. They are worthy of the prettiest foot in Europe, which, by common consent, belongs to Queen Victoria, and are much approved by Her Majesty, who has for some time preferred velvet slippers to any other description of *chaussure*.

An extensive forgery, supposed to the extent of \$50,000, was committed on the house of Lizardi & Co. London, about the middle of November, by a clerk connected with the establishment, of the name of Macchim.

The annual silk product of the manufactures of France probably amount to \$24,000,000. The brandies annually made from the French wines amount to about \$10,000,000. The olive oil tree yields annually in oil and olives, about \$1,000,000.

The London Examiner says, "It is the prevailing opinion of the Court circle that Sully, the American artist has succeeded in rendering the best and most graceful likeness of our youthful Queen."

**Look out, Ladies!**—One Dr. John W. Hersey has recently been found guilty, in Ohio, of marrying three different girls within the last year. It is said he makes a regular business of marrying all the young girls he can, and then leaving them.

In Cleveland, Ohio, the lawyers appear to drive a fair business. At the last term of the Court of Common Pleas, "an immense number of civil causes have been disposed of," says the Herald, "and more than *twelve hundred* new cases entered!"

On a morning lately in the menagerie at Cincinnati, it was found that during the night the lion had killed and partly devoured a female leopard which was kept in the same cage.

By a statement of the number of arrivals of vessels at Philadelphia for the last fifty years it appears that the number of foreign arrivals now is no more than it was in 1778.

The Consul of France in Philadelphia has offered a reward of 36,000 francs for his Government to the discoverer of a paper calculated to prevent the fraudulent washing of the stamp, and falsifications in public or private instruments of writing.

Dr. Severn has discovered, in the library of the London Medical Society, an ancient diary of a former vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon, which is said to throw much new and interesting light upon the domestic habits of Shakespeare.

Mr. Weeks, the celebrated Irish comedian, died at Perth, in consequence of injuries received in the overturn of the Perth mail a short time ago.

**Damages for a Heartbreak.**—A young lady in Vermont has recently obtained no less than \$22,000 from her sweetheart for breaking his promise to marry her.

The population of Washington is 23,677. A bill has been reported in the Kentucky Legislature, making habitual drunkenness a sufficient ground for divorce in a Court of Chancery.

The convictions in the city of New-York during the year 1838, for all degrees of crime, were 714; the number of trials, 845; number of recognizances to answer, 3708.

## THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 26TH JAN. 1839.

LATEST DATES.	
From London, Dec. 16	From New York, Jan. 12
From Liverpool, Dec. 16	From Halifax, Jan. 12
From Paris, Dec. 16	From Toronto, Jan. 12

The packet ship *Albany*, 19th December from Havre, arrived at New-York on the 19th inst. bringing Paris papers to the 16th, and London to the 15th,—the former being three days, and the latter one day, later than those previously received.

They contain the speech of the King of the French at the opening of the Legislature. It is short, pacific, flattering, and destitute of interest.

We subjoin the only items of English news of moment:—

Lord Grey is exceedingly indignant at the treatment which his son-in-law, Lord Durham, has received—his openly states him to be, in his opinion, the most injured man alive; and will support those opinions in his place in Parliament. A report also prevailed that Lord Durham had called a meeting of all the merchants in London, who had relations with Canada, to explain to them the motives of his conduct whilst there.

There appears to be very violent attempts making to create a war between Holland and Belgium, but it will doubtless end in smoke, without the expenditure of much gunpowder; the Belgian army is to be increased instantly to 120,000 effective fighting men.

The French are sending out more vessels of war to Mexico, and increasing their army and navy.

Active preparations are still making all over England, to enrol soldiers and sailors for the Government. Fortifications are to be erected in several parts of the coast now considered defenceless, and the whole of the movements of the British Government decidedly indicate that they expect to be engaged in a fierce war before the close of the year.

**MALTA, Dec. 1.**—The Queen Dowager of England has arrived here in the *Hastings*, and has created great excitement for the first time the royal standard of England has been seen to float from the castle of La Valette.

The Empress of Russia has recently forwarded to Scotland a large order for tartan plaid. The Duke of Wellington has been dangerously ill.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 27.**—The Queen Dowager of England is hourly expected here, and awaiting here are prepared for her. Mr. Bulwer is here, and is dangerously ill. The Greek Patriarch is dismissed from office; this has occasioned great excitement. The plague has broken out in the suburb Kassin-Pacha, near the arsenal. This place is deserted in a commercial point of view. The Sultan is visiting all the Mosques. Russia has disgraced Abesia of the cordon of 16,000 men, who previously covered the coast of that province; they having been conveyed with the utmost expedition to Odessa, on board six ships of the line, and other smaller vessels, the number of which was daily increasing on the Black Sea, through the unexampled activity which prevailed in the docks of Sebastopol.

**SPAIN.**—A report, published on the evening of the 3rd, at St. Valencis, announces the defeat and complete destruction of a Carlist band of 300 men, by some mobilized Christiano column in the village of Chova. The whole of the party were killed, with the exception of five, who were taken prisoners and three who escaped into the mountains.

**HOLLAND, Dec. 14.**—Troops were about to be marched to the frontier, on account of warlike preparations of Belgium. The Second Chamber of the State had just voted the Budget, by a majority of 48 against 18.

The *Montreal Herald* of Thursday last, received this morning, states, on the authority of a letter from London, U. C., dated the 14th instant, that Albert Clark from Ohio, one of the Brigands, was hanged that morning, making three who have been executed at that place. The total number of prisoners is forty nine, of whom seventeen have been tried and convicted, but their sentences were not confirmed owing to the absence of Sir George Arthur from Toronto. The brigands seem to have had plenty of officers, as one General, one Colonel and two or three Captains, fell in the field; one Captain and one Adjutant have been hanged, and two Majors await His Excellency's pleasure. Our correspondent says that a report was current at the time he was writing, and generally believed that an attack by about three thousand men was expected at Sandwich on the 14th, and that the sole force to repel the invaders consisted of four companies of the 85th regiment and about 500 men. We hope they will come over, for even that small body of men, disciplined as they are, and defending their homes, would be far more than a match for the invaders.

The following, from the *Montreal Gazette*, are all the particulars which we gather of the proceedings of the Court Martial at Montreal:—  
The Court Martial met to-day, at the usual hour, when the prisoner Hindenlang entered upon his defence, urging some points of law as objections to the legality of the proceedings. It therefore only remains for the Court to pronounce sentence on the prisoner.  
The following prisoners will be put upon their trial for high treason tomorrow:—Pierre Remi Narbonne, Amable Duissin, Constant Bousquet, Pierre Lavoie, Antoine Doré, Antoine Compal dit Loraine, Theodore Berchard, François Camgie, François Byoness, and François Nicolas.—These men are mostly from Napierville, and two of them, Nicolas and Daurin, were principals in the atrocious murder of Chartrand.

On Thursday evening, a Ball was given by the merchants of this city to the Officers of the Coldstream Guards. The ball-room of the Albion Hotel was employed on the occasion. About ten o'clock the dancing commenced, and was kept up with alternate quadrilles and waltzes until the supper hour. The band in attendance was that of the Quebec Artillery, and the number of brass instruments produced great softness of intonation, which was still more perceptible during the waltzes. The room had a most brilliant appearance, from the tasteful decorations, diversity of military dresses, and last, though not least, the extraordinary galaxy of beauty which graced the scene. At twelve o'clock, the party adjourned in the supper room, and partook of an

ADD: To His Excellency Major Arthur, K. C. H., &c. Governor of Upper Canada. May it please Your Excellency, We, the freeholders and citizens of Essex, in the western public meeting convened fully beg leave to congratulate you upon your safe arrival in Sovereign's dominion. We had with much desire, Excellency as the Regent Queen.

But for the unpropitious which Your Excellency might have witnessed has been to this favored fertility of soil and salubrious climate, and the laborious and the secured to us by an iron decisive war between Great Britain and the United States, the glory of Upper Canada.

elegant and sumptuous were of the choicest and gather the arrangements tasteful and satisfactory to add to the reputation establishment has justly justice to remark that which added made to the table, was supplied by M

Quebec has been, unusually gay this winter, numerous, and several are in contemplation.

Fifteen vessels are not only, most of which some hundreds of men at in their construction, of John Munn, Esq., has there is a steam-ship when finished will exceed in length. It is said to be in the spring with will receive her engine verpool.

At the request of Co Chartrand, whose husband murdered last winter, is a quota of the general fund widows and orphans of fell during the present we are happy to state, is a siberable sum, and is n

At a meeting of the Society of this city, a model of a floating crane the loading of lumber to the Society by the Pigot.

The Caledonia Spirit Ottawa, Upper Canada, and we believe well their medicinal property cacy in curing various hotel built at these Spu destroyed by fire; and th town, and has submitted of which he has them on a footing which venience and attraction make his enterprises, embark with him, ce another part of the Tri most respectable random from an immen cacy of the waters of t prior, who is favorabl best wishes for the suc we shall hereafter notic advantages to be exper public in these Provin

At Sandwich, Upper ult. one of the largest public meetings ever y the country was held Grand Jury Room, for upon an Address to His Arthur, who was del there. Col. William E chair, and after explai meeting, Col. Tince e vered a speech, whi nating from that ment man, was listed to with satisfaction; and it i exceed the warmth an with which the victor was cheered by all then read the followi unanimously received:

ADD: To His Excellency Major Arthur, K. C. H., &c. Governor of Upper Canada. May it please Your Excellency, We, the freeholders and citizens of Essex, in the western public meeting convened fully beg leave to congratulate you upon your safe arrival in Sovereign's dominion. We had with much desire, Excellency as the Regent Queen.

But for the unpropitious which Your Excellency might have witnessed has been to this favored fertility of soil and salubrious climate, and the laborious and the secured to us by an iron decisive war between Great Britain and the United States, the glory of Upper Canada.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

TESTIMONIALS.

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

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

DAVID PATTEE, Judge of the Surrogate Court, District of Ottawa.

West Hawkesbury, U. C. August 11th, 1836.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I can testify to the inestimable qualities of the Caledonia Springs, at which place I arrived on the 1st of August 1837, completely crippled with the Rheumatism and suffering for several weeks previous to my leaving Montreal the most acute pains and prostration of strength. I have used the waters freely, both by drinking and showering for fifteen days, and the result has been satisfactory in the highest degree. I therefore recommend them to suffering humanity, as being in my humble opinion, (from what I have seen and experienced) the most valuable medicinal waters in America; and I have only to add my regret, that they are not known to thousands of our fellow countrymen, who by visiting the waters, or partaking of them, might be restored to health as I have been.

THOS. NEAGLE.

Caledonia, 16th Aug. 1837.

THE highest price given for all kinds of OLD ROPE, by THOMAS COOK, Quebec, 20th January, 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, 1839.

SUPERIOR BOTTLED SODA WATER, MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY MUSSON & SAVAGE. MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHENIX BITTERS, FOR SALE BY MUSSON & SAVAGE. SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA, FOR SALE BY MUSSON & SAVAGE. Chemists and Druggists.

THE Subscribers have 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 MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, BEGG & URQUHART, 13, St. John Street, and 8, Notre Dame St., L. 5th Oct. 1837.

GREEN LINE OF STAGES.



PUBLIC NOTICE. THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have begun running their

GREEN LINE OF STAGES, BETWEEN QUEBEC AND MONTREAL,

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

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

both the proposer of new laws and nonsensical resolutions might be of eminent service in shortening the business of the United States Congress.

OUR REDOUTABLE NEIGHBOURS.—The New York Herald gives the following laconic description of the present order and future prospects of things in the "best of Republics":

FLORIDA.—The war in this country remains much as it "used to was". There always were 3000 Indians to come in; when the war commenced there were only 2000—it has continued three years, 200,000,000 have been spent—3000 Indians have been sent west of the Mississippi, and there are now just 2000 to come in. Truly Uncle Sam is in a peculiar position to pick a quarrel with powerful foreign foes. An empty treasury—a divided cabinet—a crippled army—a fleet manned with foreigners, and all the sub-treasurers running off with the weekly revenue. When there is the devil to pay, we shall find no pitch hut.

The United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New-York has an official income of from fifty to eighty thousand dollars a-year. The official fees of some of the other United States' officers in that District amount to princely revenues, exceeding by far that of the President.

A paragraph is going the round among the American papers, headed "Ignorance of the French Canadians," which says, "One of the chief sources of terror that has alarmed the French inhabitants of Canada is that they are to be hanged by steam."

THEATRICALS.

The very handsome sum of £90, the proceeds of the Garrison Amateur performance at Montreal, on the evening of the 11th instant, has been added to the fund for the relief of the families of those who have been killed or disabled during the present rebellion.

A new theatre is about to be erected in Chatham street, New-York, to be under the management of Mr. Flynn, who sails for England for recruits.

Abbott has re-opened both the Savannah and Charleston Theatres.

By marrying Mr. Caldwell, Miss Clifton, the actress, will become the sharer of over two millions of dollars, as her intended is one of the most wealthy and influential men in New Orleans.

THE ARMY.—A detachment to 93d Highlanders which lately came through from New Brunswick to Quebec, arrived at Montreal on Wednesday. The detachment of the 65th Regt. which left Quebec at the same time, proceeded from Sorel for Chambly where one wing of that Regt., including head quarters, under Lieut. Col. Senior, has been stationed for a week or two past. The other wing of the 65th Regt., under Major Farquharson, has been for some time in garrison at Kingston.

The 11th Regiment, under command of Colonel Goldie, is now stationed at Sorel, with two companies at St. Charles.

Letters from Montreal give a report, that a person of the name of Lusier had been brought in and lodged in gaol, supposed to be one of the murderers of Lieut. Weir, who escaped from gaol in June last.—Gazette.

DIED.

On Thursday, Frederick Joseph Desbarats, Esq. aged 33 years.

At his residence, Cote de la Visitation, Montreal, on the morning of the 23rd inst. Mr. Moses Knapp, aged 63 years.

At his residence in Hampshire county, Virginia, on the 22nd ultimo, Mr. John Davy, aged 103 years, 1 month and 16 days. The deceased came to America as a drummer with General Wolfe, and was in the great battle fought at Quebec, between the British and French. He served also in the American army during the war of the Revolution.—Romney Intell.

At Hinchinbrook, on the 9th instant, aged 79 years, Edward Charles, Esquire, Quartermaster, late 2nd Battalion 32nd Regt. of Foot. He was interred on the 12th instant in the burial ground of St. Michael's Church, with military honors.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

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

ALSO,

London Potter, Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Virgin Honey, Irish Pot, Flour, Oatmeal, Pot and Pearl Batley, London and Montreal Candles, Wax and Spermaceti Candles, English Sopp Lemon Syrup, Oils, Wines, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS BICKELL.

ing blessed for the remainder of our lives with property and peace, we, Sir, cast our lot in this Peninsula. We entertained a full conviction that we religiously selected, and our properties, would be protected by the all-powerful protection of British Laws and British Arms. We are for the most part agriculturists, and we all exercise some useful and honorable calling.—Our desire has been to improve our farms and properties, and to follow our daily avocations undisturbed by political strife, and un molested by foreign interference.—But our hopes have, during the last twelve months, been woefully and cruelly disappointed.

Your Excellency now witnesses our unfortunate proximity to that country denominated "The United States." You, Sir, have been made acquainted as well with the many unprovoked, uncredited, for and most heavy injuries and insults which for months together we endured from the "People" of that country, as with the recent open invasion of our soils and homes by an army of that People, and with the murders, arson, and atrocities committed by that same people on this very spot within the last three weeks, and which, if repeated, (as we hear and think they shall be) may excite and draw from us immediate retaliation of the most ample kind, the consequence which they may. We have, Sir, hitherto forbore, until nature eludes us, and feels herself degraded. Our forbearance looks almost like cowardice. Our forbearance no longer to that insolent, ungodly race, whose aggressions upon, and incursions into, our homes and country are, as we believe, to be prevented only by a national war, (however calamitous war and its consequences always are) or by our acts on our part which will convince our unnatural invaders that the moment they are taken on this soil, certain, instant, and inevitable death at our hands will be their fate, without any recognition of them as prisoners of war, or any other sort of prisoners.

Sir, that experience which has at length unmasked to us the true American character, proclaims to us and to our children that so long as the most fertile State of Michigan is occupied by foreigners, whom we look upon, as the bitterest enemies of our Queen, our Country, our Constitution and ourselves, prosperity and peace must and will be strangers to this land. Deceit, Sir, is it now to be imagined that Lake Michigan, instead of the waters flowing from Lake Huron, is not now, as formerly it was, and as of right it ought to be, and as nature points it out to be, and as it yet may be if England helps us, her true and loyal sons and subjects, (as we trust and think she will) the south western boundary of this portion of the Upper Province; and deeply also is it to be regretted that important boundary was lost to the British Crown entirely through the ignorance or inadvertence of His Majesty's Commissioners in 1783, who appear to have forgotten, in the execution of the important trust committed to their charge, that Michigan was part of those French possessions which British valor conquered, and which therefore became legitimately a parcel of this colony.

In conclusion, we sincerely hope that Your Excellency may live to see our ardent hopes in this respect most amply realized, and that you may, for years to come, administer the Government of Upper Canada with a promptitude and vigor that will, at all times, and under all circumstances, enable us not only to annihilate upon the spot our numerous invaders, should they again presume to set their feet upon our soil, but also to thwart the unprincipled cupidity of those treacherous and cunning foreigners who speak our language, but who are utterly unlike us in every thing besides,—of men who are our enemies, but who not unfrequently profess to be our friends. And may returning Prosperity, in the emigration, and results the most beneficial to this Colony and to its industries, and gallant, and truly loyal inhabitants, in due course, flow from Your Excellency's Government.—For supporting such a wholesome and vigorous administration, Your Excellency may always rely with confidence upon our best, our zealous, unflinching, and unfeeling services. The hope of witnessing us in this degree, soften and relieve the severe troubles and anxieties which our unstarved You have caused us to endure, and under which we yet are suffering, and will also cheer us on in the arduous and varied labors of this chequered life, in the employment of our capital, and in the exercise of our mental and physical energies for the honor of OLD ENGLAND and our Sovereign, for the welfare of our families, and for the best interest of this once happy land, whose greatest pride and boast and glory, that is an integral portion of the BRITISH EMPIRE.

Signed, Wm. ELLIOTT, Chairman. Court House, Sandwich, U. C., 24th December, 1838.

AMERICAN LEGISLATORS.

In the Senate of the United States, on the 7th instant, Mr. Adams presented a petition, praying that an inquiry be made into the genealogy, &c. of members of Congress, to ascertain whether they are all of the pure white blood!

In the House of Representatives, on the 14th, Mr. Williams, of Kentucky, presented a set of resolutions, declaring, among other things, that members of Congress were sent there to work, and not to make long speeches; and declaring further, that if members were not more inclined to work than to talk, the House ought to adjourn; and the members return to their constituents.

Among the ancient Locrians the proposer of a new law stood in the assembly of the people with a halter round his neck, and in case the law was rejected, he was strangled on the spot. The application of such a practice to

elegant and sumptuous repasts. The wines were of the choicest description; and altogether the arrangements were on the most tasteful and satisfactory scale, and calculated to add to the reputation which Mr. Hoffman's establishment has justly acquired. It is but justice to remark that the fancy confectionery, which added much to the appearance of the table, was supplied by Mr. Deverry.

Quebec has been, and promises to be unusually gay this winter. Private parties are numerous, and several public balls are said to be in contemplation.

Fifteen vessels are now building in this vicinity, most of which are large ships, and some hundreds of men are constantly employed in their construction. In the building yard of John Mann, Esq., besides two other vessels, there is a steam-ship on the stocks, which when finished will exceed two hundred feet in length. It is said she is to be sent home in the spring with a cargo of timber, and will receive her engines in Glasgow or Liverpool.

At the request of Colonel Wetherall, Mrs. Chartrand, whose husband was so inhumanly murdered last winter, is permitted to receive a quota of the general fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Volunteers, who fell during the present rebellion.—This fund, we are happy to state, amounts to a very considerable sum, and is rapidly increasing.

At a meeting of the Literary and Historical Society of this city, on Saturday last, the model of a floating crane, intended to facilitate the loading of lumber vessels, was exhibited to the Society by the inventor, Mr. John Pigot.

The Caledonia Springs, in the District of Ottawa, Upper Canada, have acquired much, and we believe well merited, celebrity for their medicinal properties and surprising efficacy in curing numerous complaints. The hotel built at these Springs was recently destroyed by fire; and the proprietor is now in town, and has submitted a scheme, the particulars of which he has published, for placing them on a footing which will render their convenience and attractions such as cannot fail to make his enterprise, and that of those who embark with him, certain of success. In another part of the Transcript will be found two most respectable testimonials (taken at random from an immense number) of the efficacy of the waters of these springs.—The proprietor, who is favorably known here, has our best wishes for the success of his plans; and we shall hereafter notice more particularly the advantages to be expected from them to the public in these Provinces.

At Sandwich, Upper Canada, on the 24th ult. one of the largest and most respectable public meetings ever witnessed in that part of the country was held in the Court House and Grand Jury Room, for the purpose of agreeing upon an Address to His Excellency Sir George Arthur, who was daily expected to arrive there. Col. William Elliott was called to the chair, and after explaining the objects of the meeting, Col. Timine came forward and delivered a speech, which, like every thing emanating from a talented and patriotic gentleman, was listened to with profound attention and satisfaction; and it is said that nothing could exceed the warmth and generous enthusiasm with which the vigorous and spirited speaker was cheered by all present. The Colonel then read the following Address, which was unanimously carried:—

ADDRESS

To His Excellency Major General Sir George Arthur, K. C. H., &c. &c. &c., Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada.

May it please Your Excellency: We, the freeholders and inhabitants of the County of Essex, in the western district, assembled at a public meeting convened for the purpose, respectfully beg leave to congratulate Your Excellency upon your safe arrival in this distant part of our Sovereign's dominion.

We hail with much delight the presence of Your Excellency as the Representative of our beloved Queen.

But for the unpropitious season of the year at which Your Excellency's visit has occurred, you might have witnessed how beautiful the Creator has been to this favored district, both as regards fertility of soil and salubrity of climate, which are the distinguishing characteristics of a well established State; (Wiltshire), in our opinion, only to be secured to us by an immediate, & vigorous, and a decisive war between Great Britain and that nation opposite to us, and by your exertions, industry and untiring labor, become the garden of our and the glory of Upper Canada. In due hope of not

Ball was given by the Officers of the ball-room of the on the occasion, commenced, at quadrilles and sur. The band in Quebec Artillery, riments produced, which was still e waitzes. The appearance, from resity of military at least, the extra which greeted the party adjourned partook of an

en Dowager of Hostings, and for the first time has been seen in public.

cently for tartan plaid, as been danger

The Queen expected here, a her. Mr. Bull-The Greek King; this has occasion has broken a, near the d in a commen is visiting all risoned Absesia to previously coe; they having ost expedition to of the line, and mber of which ck Sea, through ck prevailed in

on the evening, announces the ion of a Carlist volized Chistino va. The whole th the exception omers and three ins.

s were about to account of war. The Second t voted the Bud-st 18.

hursday last, re-on the authority; dated the 14th on Ohio, one of at morning, mis-executed at that risoners is forty e been tried and s were not con- of Sir George Ar-rigands seem to e one General, Captains, fell in e Adjutant have await His Excel-pendent says that me he was writ- that an at-emen was expect- and that the sole consisted of food and about as e they will come y of men, disci-pling their homes, stch for the inva-

Montreal Gazette, we gather of the trial at Montreal: day, at the usual ndeplying entered e points of law as the proceedings, the Court to pro-ner.

will be put upon morrow:—Pierre Duniis, Constant Andre Dore, An-droide Berchard, Byonense, and n are mostly from Nicolas and Dau-atrocious murder

Ball was given by the Officers of the ball-room of the on the occasion, commenced, at quadrilles and sur. The band in Quebec Artillery, riments produced, which was still e waitzes. The appearance, from resity of military at least, the extra which greeted the party adjourned partook of an

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

THE NEW  
**QUEBEC ALMANACK,**  
FOR  
**1859.**  
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Common Notes and Calendar; Civil Register, comprising the Administrator of the Government, Executive and Special Councils, and Officers of Departments; Public Officers, &c.; Legal Register;—Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, Commissioners' Court, Court Martial, Law Officers of the Crown, &c.; Justices of the Peace; Advocates; Land Surveyors; Physicians and Surgeons; Quebec Medical Board; Apothecaries; Officers of the Customs; Quebec Trinity House; General Post Office; Clergy of the Church of England, in Upper and Lower Canada; Clergy of the Church of Scotland, in Upper and Lower Canada; Catholic Clergy in Lower Canada; Wesleyan Ministers in Lower Canada; Congregational Church, Quebec; Public and Charitable Institutions in the City of Quebec; Military Register,—comprising the Commander in Chief of the Forces, General Officers serving in Canada, Military Secretary's Office, Adjutant General's Department, Quarter Master General's Department, Staff of the Garrison of Quebec, Ordnance Establishment in the Canadas, Barrack Department, Royal Engineer Department, Royal Engineers—Civil Department, Commissariat Department, Medical Department, Chaplain to the Forces, and acting Chaplains to the Forces, Town 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 Rate for Rating Letters; Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions; Terms of Courts of Justice, &c. &c. &c.

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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, incontestably, by their complete and continued success, and by the remarkable fact, that, in no one instance, have they ever failed in their engagements, in consequence of an exhaustion of the Funds provided to meet the claims. No decided and so manifest are the benefits resulting from the system of Life Assurance in general, both in regard to the Provision it affords to Families in the event of premature death, and the Security it gives to Creditors for debts otherwise irrecoverable, that with every increase of information and intelligence, there appears to be excited, on the part of the Public, an increased desire to participate in its protective advantages. So sound and unerring also are the principles on which Life Assurance Companies are based, that neither commercial difficulties and distrust on the one hand, nor accidental 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 create at once a Property in Reversion, which can, by NO OTHER MEANS be realized. Take, for instance, the case of a person of the age of Thirty, who by the payment of 45 3s. 4d. can become at once possessed of a bequeathable property amounting to £1000, subject only to the condition of his continuing the same payment quarterly during the remainder of his life;—a condition which may be fulfilled by the mere saving of EIGHT SHILLINGS weekly in his expenditure. Thus, by the exertion of a very slight degree of economy—such, indeed, as can scarcely be felt as an inconvenience, he may at once realize a capital of £1000, which he can bequeath or dispose of in any way he may think proper.

Assurances may be advantageously effected on the lives of others, either for the purpose of securing loans or debts, or in any case where the party has an interest in the life of another, so as to be in any way prejudiced in the event of his decease. To secure 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 Widows and Children, and for every possible contingency affecting human life, against which it may be prudent or expedient to provide.

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

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

A Table of increasing rates of Premium on a new and remarkable plan, peculiarly a 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 in any other office; and the holder having the option of paying a periodically increasing rate, or of having the sum assured diminished according to an equitable scale of reduction.

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

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

All claims payable within ONE MONTH after proof of Death.

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

Policies having become forfeited in consequence of the non-payment of the 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. PENSTON.

Medical referees.—Doctors MORRIS and SEWELL, Quebec, 5th Jan. 1839.

R. C. TODD,

Herald Painter,  
No. 16, St. NICHOLAS STREET.

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. &c. &c.

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

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Price \$1—Hay's 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 lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the Piles, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffled 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.

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Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

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

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

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

**INDIA RUBBER SHOES.**

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE, LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S INDIA RUBBER SHOES, of the best quality.

FREDK. WYSE,

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

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MERCHANT TAILOR,

BEGS leave to announce to his friends that he has received his  
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consisting of Cloths and Vestings of the finest descriptions and newest fashions.

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

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St. John Streets, Sept. 20th. }

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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.

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Just Received,  
A FEW HAVANNAH CIGARS, of superior quality.  
PETER DELCOUR,  
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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 say that 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 unpleasent to the taste. To be had of  
I. I. SIMS,  
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Sept. 1838.

**PILES, DROPSY, SWELLINGS, ALL SORES, RHEUMATISM.**

It is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's 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

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Quebec, Sept. 1838.

**MORISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.**

NOTICE.  
THE Subscribers, general agents for Morison's Pills, have appointed William Whitaker, 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 Hygeists. How, therefore, can they (much less individually) know any thing about the extent of its properties.

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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.

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Corner of the Upper Town Market Place  
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