

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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SATURDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1833.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

A LESSON FOR COQUETTES.

"We have a visitor to-day," said Lord Pallister to his niece, the lovely Elizabeth Pallister, who was on a visit for a week to her right uncle.

"Who is it?" said the lady, "a lady or gentleman?"

"A gentleman, Mr. Jones."

"And who is Mr. Jones—is it Bumper Jones, or the renowned Tom?"

"But we will save his lordship the trouble of describing who Mr. Jones was. He was simply Mr. Jones, of Pierrefield, in the county of Suffolk. Now this description is very short, but it is quite sufficient to describe Mr. Jones, it is evident he was not of very ancient gentility—he had been so, he would have been Mr. Jones of Pierrefield Hall, or Pierrefield Manor; he was not a retired merchant, or he would have been Mr. Jones of Pierrefield House; he would have been a retired shopkeeper, or, in his case, would have been dignified with the euphonious name of Rose Villa, or Bellevue Cottage, or 14-rented Lodge. But Mr. Jones's house was a very good house, it stood on a lawn only one hundred yards from the road-side, and the entrance-gate was suspended between massive stone piers, surmounted with round balls. I is, therefore, evident that its owner was a man of a small independent fortune, and that he was a gentleman by two or three despatches. Now, Mr. Jones was a bachelor, his age twenty-five, his education such as he could obtain at a celebrated, endowed school in the neighbourhood; he was eminently handsome, but could not pretend to great abilities; he was good-natured and well-disposed, and a special favourite of Lord Pallister."

Now, Miss Pallister, being a wit, was a little bit of a coquette—just sufficient of evil in her disposition to prevent her being an angel, but she was a very charming lady. She therefore dealt of with herself the course she should pursue towards Mr. Jones, whether she should dash the poor squire by her satire, astonish him by her wit, or fascinate him by her coquetry, and, finally determined to be ruled by circumstances. Accordingly, after having been introduced to our squire, Miss Pallister occupied the five minutes which usually intervene between the completion of the toilet and the arrival of dinner in surveying the fortress she meant to attack. "Not at all distinguished in his appearance," was her first thought, "but the man is decidedly handsome," her second.

People may talk of their appreciation of intellectual gifts, but there are few who are indifferent to personal beauty; and when Mr. Jones led the lady to the dining-room, he was favoured with the sweetest of smiles, and during dinner, and until she retired to the drawing-room, she had directed the full battery of her charms and graces against the heart of Mr. Jones. She was witty without ill-nature, and vivacious without being rude; but when she was alone she confessed to herself that in all appearance her labour had been thrown away. Jones had listened to her conversation, but he had not expressed and did not seem to feel, any great admiration of either her wit or her beauty; but his polite replies and accommodating alternatives were given with a degree of good-humoured non-chalance, that convinced Miss Pallister, to her great mortification, that she had failed in her attack on the heart. "A mere country squire to be thus invulnerable to charms which have driven half the fashionable world mad," thought she, "it is wonderful!" and Miss Pallister was not vain in so thinking—it was a fact. "The man is not a fool either, and the fellow is handsome." She coloured, and thought alone, as this idea a second time occurred. She, the star, or rather the sun of fashion, was not surely losing her own heart without obtaining another in exchange. Behave! it was ridiculous, but this did not prevent her, when the party re-assembled, from renewing her attack, and she again failed; for Jones, from the effects of good wine and Miss Pallister's encouragement, had become rather talkative, and to her surprise he talked remarkably well; for, though not brilliant, he had good sense, had read a great deal and had a good memory. The evening soon passed away, and the lady, on reviewing the events of the

day, was mortified to confess that, not only she made no impression on Mr. Jones, but she began to suspect that her own heart was not invulnerable; she recollected that she had listened with pleasure to Jones's disquisition on the Ptolemaick kings, she who had verily listened for two minutes together to anybody—it was ominous.

The intercourse between the parties became daily of a more particular description, and Miss Pallister was delighted to find that she had subdued the stubborn heart of Jones. How she would tease him when he had been once brought to confession. But to bring about this confession was more difficult than the lady expected. It she gave him encouragement in the presence of her uncle, Jones would follow her lead briskly enough; but alone he was grave, frigid, and polite—but, alas! not loving. Now this was exactly the contrary of what Miss Pallister wished: she had no objection to coquette, but she had a great aversion to being found out. She knew that her uncle would not allow her to make a fool of any man, and if Jones were to make a declaration in consequence of any public coquetry, she must either at once accept him or incur that nobleman's serious displeasure; and she was always uneasy if any difference took place with that relative, to whom she was sincerely attached.

But all things come to a close; so did Miss Pallister's visit to her uncle—and Mr. Jones had neither made a declaration nor seemed inclined to do so; and, left alone in her carriage as it bore her to London, her reflections were none of the most pleasant. She felt that, in playing the game of coquetry, she had not only failed in her object, but had lost her heart—and doubts and fears possessed her breast, that perhaps Jones, disgusted with her conduct, might direct his attention elsewhere—and she burst into tears at the thought.

Now, Lord Pallister had seen the game his niece was playing, and was pretty well aware of the state of her heart, and it rejoiced him that her affections had fallen where they had; but he laughed heartily at the thought, that a mere country squire like Jones should so completely outmanœuvre a practised coquette like his niece. "Jones likes the girl," said his lordship to himself, "and he shall have her, but let her suffer a little; and she shall be did."

Letters from his sister-in-law described his niece as not well, pale, out of spirits. "So," said his lordship, "she is in love at last, is she? I must give her another chance, I suppose."

Lord Pallister's next letters mentioned incipient symptoms of gout, and the affectionate niece soon arrived to nurse him, but he was shocked to perceive that she looked horribly ill. "Poor thing," thought he, "I must be merciful," but in the course of the day he gave her a hint respecting her country beau, Mr. Jones—and Miss Pallister, in a passion of tears, threw herself at her uncle's feet, confessed to once her love, and besought him not to allude again to her wicked and foolish conduct.

"It was wicked," said she, "because I intended to injure the happiness of a worthy man, and I suffer now justly."

Lord Pallister thought to himself, "Thou art a good and honest girl after all, and thou shalt be Mrs. Jones yet."

Lords have great power no doubt, but how his lordship contrived, a few weeks after, to detect Mr. Jones in the act of imprinting a kiss upon the lips of the fair Elizabeth, we cannot tell; neither have we heard that either his lordship or his niece expressed any violent indignation at the audacity of Mr. Jones. Nay, it has been insinuated that the said kiss was given with the full approbation, not only of Lord Pallister, but also with that of his niece—but this seems incredible.

THE PARISIAN ROAD TO RUIN.

In the course of curiosity-hunting I passed away many an evening in the gorgeous saloons of the Rue Richelieu, where the government reaps a princely income from the ruin of her citizens; and I cannot think, that the time I spent there was entirely lost. Indeed, many a lesson of worldly prudence may be learned,

as it were, instinctively; and one who has but common firmness to resist the excessive embellishments of the table, may linger in those Parisian halls, where the bright lights flash over the jewels of the fair and the wrinkles of the gambler, without feeling that character suffers by his mere presence in such a place, and gather sufficient experience to tree his life from that wanton dallying with principle, which is apt to fill a spendthrift's days with misery and crime. I was first tempted to Frascati's by a friend. We entered an extensive court-yard—ascended a broad stairway—the door of an antichamber was thrown open by servants in rich liveries,—our hats, canes and gloves were taken, and we were ushered, with all the etiquette of a palace, into a large room brilliant with light, thronged with well dressed men, and rendered still more attractive by the elegant *l'oeuvre* of the women. This was the *roulette chambre*—the haunt of all gamblers, and in fact the room for general conversation; but as we wished to see the chief attraction of the house, we passed on to the adjoining apartment, and there found the business of the evening conducted with more ceremony and reserve. Four *croquiers*, pale from late watching, with lips as cold and expressionless as if cut from steel, and eyes as dead as a statue's, were seated about the middle of an oblong table, which was covered with green cloth, bearing certain signs in yellow and red, known to the initiated; and on the centre of the table, light and fresh from the mint, lay heaps of gold and silver. The strictest silence was ordered while the play was made their game, and the very fall of the cards on the soft green cloth was heard. Then came the announcement of the winning colour, in a voice little above a whisper; and the next moment a long *ratiene*, or rake, was hauling in the winnings of the bank, while one of the attendants distributed the gains to the fortunate. And this is *rouge et noir* at Frascati's.

Among the frequenters of this table, none are so numerous as the English, who, from coldness, or long habit, have their faces seamed into an expression of tranquil equanimity—peaceful in gaining, and silent in reverse; while the Spaniard, Frenchman, and Italian, excited by their sanguine temperaments, venture large sums, and lose them with deep outh and age, are represented.

On our left is the "dice hall," and beyond that is still another room, lighted by one dim lamp, with a ground glass shade, suspended from the ceiling, and surrounded by low soft ottomans. It is a dark and silent place—the nest of the lute birds—and there exciting drinks are given; and many a man has left that dark and fearful room, a ruined or a wiser man.

About midnight the playing at *rouge et noir* is at its extreme. The atmosphere of the rooms has become almost tropical—the windows and doors are thrown open—refreshments are handed round, and the gamblers respited. Again, all return to the cards. And there again, until the first cold reproaching streak of light brightens the east, will you see the same faces, pale and fiendish, as if moulded by a demon—the same seared foreheads—knotted brows—wrinkled cheeks—mouths compressed so closely that a mere line is visible,—and eyes fixed in heart-broken gaze upon the lost dollar as it passes into the bank, leaving in exchange but misery and despair.

"I remember well," said my friend to me, as we descended the stairs waking the drowsy porter—"I remember well my first night in these saloons. I played, and went away a loser. My blood boiled in my veins from mental excitement. I tossed on my bed, and played over in fancy all the games of the evening. I corrected my stakes, and made plans—how effective I deemed them!—for to-morrow. I slept; but my dreams were haunted by the slain and soured of that hateful room. I awoke with fever. The second night I was cooler; I was ending my novitiate. I played again, and put my schemes into operation, yet they did not avail me. I lost again and again, yet there, forsaking all society, I came in late at night. My health and fortune were

sinking rapidly, when, coming home one morning, I caught a glance at my face in the glass—and oh, heavens! shall I ever forget the expression of despair that was frozen there in the short time that I had devoted myself to these practices! the agony of years had been compressed into that brief space of time. Worn and tired, I sank down—and accident, oh! that I should confess it, brought me on my knees! It seemed as if heaven had been pleased thus to warn me of my error, and I rose with a vow to forsake it. Unlike most gamblers, I have kept that vow; and although I frequently visit Frascati's, that table has never since won a sou from my pocket."

"And never will?" inquired I.

"Never!"

It is necessary to tell the reader that he did—no I should not use that word—that he perished as a gambler! If the word is more eloquence in any one line than another of that blessed prayer, which at once teaches us our duty to man and language to God, it is that which begins, "Lead us not into temptation!"

VANAMBURG, THE LION TAMER!

(From the London Atlas.)

Isaac A. Vanamburg was born in the year 1811, at Fishkill, in Dutchess County, on the banks of the Hudson River, in the State of New-York. His parents were farmers, and he himself was put into a grocery establishment in the City of New-York, at an early age, as clerk. In this situation he remained until he was about twenty years of age, and at this period it was that his introduction to his present avocations commenced. Being in the neighbouring state of New Jersey, where an exhibition of animals was taken place, the operations were suspended on account of the absence of the keeper, who alone of the troupe was accustomed to enter the den of the Lion. The company being dissatisfied, and the people connected with the menagerie not knowing what to do in the emergency, Vanamburg volunteered for whatever the keeper had been accustomed to perform, although he had first to be instructed what that was. Previous to this he knew nothing of the habits of wild animals, and had never even touched one.

"The lion, who was alone," says Mr. Vanamburg, "seemed to look at me as a stranger, but I handled him with confidence, and he soon got accustomed to me. I entered the cage without the slightest trepidation, and during the whole of my subsequent career, I am satisfied that the beasts, however savage they might be, had an instinctive sense that my temper was uglier than theirs, and that it was in my power to devour them if I pleased. My success in his first experiment attracted his attention to a pursuit with which he had become acquainted by chance, and on further knowledge of the parties, he gave up his previous business and connected himself with the lion and his owner. That winter he fulfilled an engagement at the Bowery Theatre in New York, in a piece entitled the Lion Doomed; and the Bandit of Benares, in which he had a combat with the beast on the stage; this was the first instance of a lion appearing on the boards of an American theatre. Mr. Vanamburg then went to the Zoological Institution in New York, one of the largest establishments of the kind known, as it employs from 60 to 200 Hottentots and native hunters at the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of going into the interior of South Africa under the command of a Scotchman named Clayton, to catch wild beasts. This association dispatched a vessel from New York or Boston every year, which was chartered expressly for the purpose of bringing to those cities the beasts that had been captured, in which undertaking it expended upwards of £20,000. Mr. Vanamburg entered into an engagement with the proprietors to tame the animals as they were landed, and render them fit for the exhibitions of which they were to form a part. He tried numerous experiments as to their tractability and docility, travelling with them in the summer through the principal cities from New York to Washington, and attracting hundreds of thousands of visitors to the Institute during the winter, by the novelty and boldness of his

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extraordinary attempts to subdue the temper and natural propensities of his ferocious pupils. In this singular species of apprenticeship which Buffon and Cuvier would have delighted to observe, Mr. Vanamburgh had almost every variety of the large and savage race of brutes under his hands; he declares that the only inapt scholars he found were the hyenas, whom he could not succeed in teaching much; being compelled to rest satisfied with suggesting them to his control, and aving their restlessness into comparative submission. Of these, he has had four in the same cage, (two of the spotted and two of the striped kind) with a lion and lioness, tigers, leopards and bears, among whom he moved about with an entire absence of apprehension. Indeed from the first time he entered the lion's cage in New Jersey to the present time, he never himself ever to have lost his presence of mind, but went up to them when they roared and in their wildest state confidently, and with- out hesitation. This is his only secret—a determined heart, a confirmed will, and a strong arm; and he has never known an instance in which they were not cowed. Some would show fight at first, and this has occurred with the lioness, and the leopard; in such cases, adds Mr. Vanamburgh, I used the stick, and they soon became submissive; I could hold any of these beasts at arm's length for some time—long enough to permit assistance to be rendered me; but in a protracted struggle I must succumb, as they would master me with their teeth and claws.

A singular proof of his confidence in his powers of control over the brute creation, and of the almost presumptuous boldness of the experiments he exhibited, is afforded by details of the feats which were so attractive at New York. He would take a lion by the face, and head, with the fresh blood of a bullock, and then entering the cage, with the blood dripping from his limbs, would draw his arms through their teeth, thrust his head into their mouths, and roll among them, without their attempting any thing beyond the mere licking of the parts where the blood had been smeared.

On another occasion he introduced a child about seven years old, and a lamb, into a cage of lions, tigers, and other fierce and powerful brutes, and the rehearsal of this exhibition was attended by a remarkable incident. He leaned upon one knee, and placed the child in such a position that one of its feet should rest upon his knee and the other on the lion's head. "I then," he goes on, "took up the lamb to hand it to the child, and as I was lifting it, the tigress sneaked behind me, and snatched it out of my hand between her teeth. I was fearful the child might be frightened, as I expected myself that there would be a fight; so I removed it out of the den as quickly as possible, all the time laying on the tigress's head and body with a whip to prevent her having time to lacerate the lamb. One of my attendants passed a crow-bar to me, with which I knocked the tigress down more than half a dozen times, until at last she fell senseless, and dropped the lamb uninjured from her jaws. The lioness then seized the little thing, but I adopted the same process towards her, and succeeded in getting it out of the cage unhurt. Determined not to be foiled in what I had undertaken, after the lapse of a few minutes, I took the boy and lamb again into the cage, and went through the performance according to my intention, which I have repented a great many times, without any of the animals ever venturing again to seize my fellow exhibitor. I was desirous of renewing the spectacle here (in England at Astley's), but have been dissuaded, on the ground that it would be unpleasant to the feelings of the visitors. Such an impression I am bound to respect; but, for my own part, I have not the slightest objection or apprehension as to the harmlessness of the exploit.

"The animals I have now with me," resumed our interlocutor, "came into my hands direct from Africa; I tamed them, and brought them to their present docile state. It never made any difference with me whether they were hungry or not—whether they were good tempered or angry—but I went amidst them trusting in courage, strength, and a trick.—When I first put my present stock in the same cage, consisting of lions, lionesses, tigers, and leopards, ten in all, I stationed myself in the den with the lion, to receive them one by one. I had the tiger brought to the den in a box, which I opened and dragged him in. When the lion saw him he was agitated, and lashed his tail with his tail; the tiger made a spring at him, but was shaken off by the lion, and they had a smart fight together, rolling over

and over, biting and roaring, while I was employed in beating them both with a heavy hickory club over face, legs and back. After some time I managed to separate them, and drove them into opposite corners, where they crouched, glaring at one another, and uttering a short, sharp and angry growl. I next brought in the leopards, when a general row commenced again, and I wishing to have it over as soon as possible, and that one row should do for the whole, I had in the other animals—lion, lioness and all. There was a brief skirmish between the lions, but that soon merged into the common conflict, and I employed myself in distributing blows among them all without distinction, till I succeeded in pacifying them. I was with them for almost every minute during six weeks, frequently eating my meals in the cage, and sleeping in a small closet separated from them only by iron bars, which allowed of my reaching them through. They fought dreadfully at intervals, but did not injure one another seriously; at the expiration of six weeks, I completely succeeded in bringing them into subjection by beating, and they have never retracted their quarrel since."

GRAND SPECIMEN OF REPUBLICAN FEROCITY.

The Vicksburg Duel.—We copy the following account of the recent duel at Vicksburg, from the Southern Marksman, the editor of which received it from a gentleman on the ground:

"They were to have fought at 11 o'clock, A. M. and many started across the river as early as day break, thinking that the time reported was to evade the militia; that would be assembled, & that the fight would take place at sunrise, and boats were continually crossing from that time until the parties met on the ground for combat. There were as many as thirty-five skiff and yawls crossing and recrossing at one time, until a quarter past 12 o'clock, A. M. at which time there were assembled from six to seven hundred persons to witness the scene. Menifee and his party were on the ground before 11 o'clock—McClung and his party arriving about 12. Both parties appeared to be very collected, and in fact in very high spirits. The prevailing opinion was that McClung would be killed, as he had practised but a few days with a rifle; whereas Menifee is considered a proficient in the use of that weapon. McClung took his station two or three minutes previous to the arrival of Menifee on the ground laid out. On perceiving his opponent (Menifee) dressed in a light summer coat buttoned close, he drew off his green blanket coat, and taking a bowie knife and pistol from his belt, deposited them on the ground, and went through the preliminaries of the duel in his shirt sleeves, when his coat was replaced by his second. At the signal both fired. Menifee's party having won the word, McClung fired first; Menifee in a second afterwards; McClung's ball passing over Menifee's head, and Menifee's ball passing within an inch of McClung's body, in the range of the abdomen, as was discovered by examination, as Menifee's ball lodged in the fence in the rear of McClung, and was directly in a range of the line where he stood. McClung appeared to be much vexed after the first fire, and threw his gun (which was U. S. Vazor) four or five feet from him, exclaiming that he had fired in the air, as it went off before he had taken aim; but for myself, I thought he had brought the gun to a dead level, and Menifee and some of his party heard the ball as it whizzed by them, and it passed, as they supposed, within two or three inches of Menifee's head. After this both parties retired to their respective cabins, and were on the ground in fifteen minutes after, all prepared; the word given McClung fired and Menifee fell, and for one minute all supposed him dead; the wound being directly above the right eye, was supposed by many to have passed through the head; but it was quite different, as it was only the scale of the ball.

Having struck the extra guard that protects the tube of Menifee's rifle, broke it off, knocked off the cap, and broke the hollow part of the hammer that presses on the tube, thereby glancing and striking as above stated, the ball being split. It was the opinion of many, that had not the ball struck the guard it would have passed over Menifee's right shoulder, and would not have injured him."

Nevertheless, Mr. Menifee has since died of the wound.—*Com. Ado.*

"MACKENZIE'S GAZETTE.—Sure this is a free country—a very free country; and the press is free almost to licentiousness; and tolerance of speech and opinion, and even of misrepresentation and abuse—shall we add of slander and falsehood—prevails here as it does

nowhere else on the face of the earth. If any one doubts this, let him read the following paragraph from McKenzie's Gazette of last Saturday:

"Surely the whies of New York and of Ogleburg are a different race! The former, as I have seen them, seem to regard this great city not as an American republican city, but as an English toy outpost—not a christian city, but a worse than heathen one. Wallowing in wealth, its merchants, bankers, ship-owners and clergy, the agents of English power, the creatives of English capital, possess no other feeling in common with their noble country. They are the New Yorkers of the war of '76, and their city is the headquarters of the tyrants of America even to this hour. I do not speak of the poorer classes—many of them are true-hearted—but of the unfeeling men and women who wallow in luxury while their fellow-creatures in Canada are starving to death. I do say, that if they leave this earth without punishment for their inhumanity, we may as well give up the guardian power of a Creator."

"Would any dream that this gross libel upon our citizens was penned by a foreigner of scarcely a year's residence among us, and who owes the safety of his own dear neck to the people whom he calumniate?"—*Journal of Commerce.*

Mr. John Ayretein lately led to the altar in Philadelphia, Miss Rhoda Grayson, after a continued courtship of *thirty-four years*.—*N. Y. Despatch.*—Never give it up, ladies.

A Bill has passed the New York Senate, and is now before the Assembly, for the incorporation of a Company in this city with a capital of not less than 500,000 dollars, not more than 2,000,000 dollars, to be denominated "the American Atlantic Steam Navigation Company."—*New York Commerce.*

Rents in Wall Street, New York have advanced for the next year about one hundred per cent, in consequence of intended improvements.

STRANGE NOTICE.—The New Orleans Sun says:—"The *Graphic* is on exhibition, at the Methodist Church, Boyds street. There will be no service during the exhibition."

A farmer going to get his grist ground at a mill, borrowed a bag of one of his neighbours. The poor man was somehow or other knocked into the water by the water wheel, and the bag went with him. He was drowned, and when the melancholy news was brought to his wife, she exclaimed, "My gracious! what a fuss there'll be now about that bag."

"Why is the Atlas like the celebrated poet? D'ye give it up?—Because it strikes the trembling lyre."—*Boston Atlas.*

The London papers give long accounts of two highly successful first appearances in opera—at Paris, of Mademoiselle Pauline Garcia, sister of Madame Mallion, and at Venice of Miss Adelaide Kemble, sister of Mrs. Butler.

The boy who pretended that he had been concealed a year in the Queen's Palace, on his final examination confessed that he got in only the day before he was arrested.

Mr. Clement Hoare, author of a treatise on the cultivation of the vine, is about to establish a vineyard on Shirley Common, Hampshire.—He has taken twenty acres of land for that purpose, and a number of labourers will be forthwith employed.

The rage for tartan dresses appears to be on the increase, and offers from all parts of the Continent, from the Empress of Russia, and from the Court Nobility of England, for the various sets and patterns of the Clan tartans, have been received at Inverness.

The Corporation of Hull intend to give a public dinner to I. J. Durham.

The Rev. John Peel, brother of Sir Robert Peel, is appointed Dean of Canterbury.

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QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 16th FEBY. 1839.

LATEST DATES.			
From London,	Dec. 24	From New York,	Feb. 9
From Liverpool,	Dec. 24	From Halifax,	Feb. 2
From Paris,	Dec. 24	From Toronto,	Feb. 2

No later European intelligence has yet been received. The New-York Commercial Advertiser states on the authority of a passenger by the Philadelphia, who had previous to his leaving England, a conversation with Captain Hoskin of the Great Western, to the effect that that steam-vessel would not probably be ready to leave Bristol before the 26th ultimo, one week after the date for which she was advertised. This may account for her non-arrival at New-York at the time expected.

New-Brunswick papers of the 9th instant were received this morning. A bill for making the Civil List perpetual had been read a third

time in the House of Assembly, and had been sent to the Legislative Council, for their concurrence.

The New-York Evening Post states that Louis Joseph Papineau, formerly Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, has died for Havre.

Mrs. Nelson & Co. and R. S. M. Bouchette are said to be still residing near the lions.

The Special Council met on Thursday last, at Montreal, as summoned by proclamation. It is expected that the session will be a protracted one, as the quantity and importance of the business to come before it are great. The same members compose the body as before the installation of His Excellency the Governor-General.

The Montreal Herald of Thursday says:—"To-morrow morning at nine o'clock, Charles Hindenlang, Chevalier de Lorraine, Pierre-René Narbonne, Amable Dumas and François Nicolas, will be executed in front of the new goal. Hindenlang is very assiduous in preparing for his untimely end, and is frequently visited by the Reverend Dr. Bethune and the Rev. Mr. Findlater, who services he duly appreciates. The other unfortunate men are visited by the Reverend gentlemen of the Seminary."

The defence of Pettigo and others, before the Court Martial, which commenced yesterday, is proceeding to-day.

The New-York Commercial Advertiser publishes a letter from Parker, one of the prisoners in the Citadel of Quebec, who made an ineffectual attempt to escape. It is addressed to his father, and purports to be intended to do away with any unjust impressions which his friends may have formed from the infamously false statements made by Theller, at several public meetings after his arrival in the United States. Parker speaks in the highest terms of the generous and humane treatment received by himself and fellow-prisoners whilst in confinement, and gives some instances of the treachery and cowardice of Theller, particularly during the engagement on board the schooner Ann, where he broke his sword purposely, and went below under pretence that he was wounded, when he was all the time unhurt.

Yesterday, an individual named James O'Gorman, a potter in the employ of Mr. Geo. Hall, greaser, was sent to Mr. Houghton's with a horse to be shod; and whilst waiting in the forge, he suddenly dropped down on the floor, and expired. It is supposed that the cause of his death was apoplexy. An inquest is to be held on the body this morning.

We believe the following is a correct list of the persons that were drowned in the canoe that was upset on Tuesday morning last—

Jean Robere, Joseph Paquet, of St. Germain; Jean Roi, Michel Roi, Catherine Roi, P. Poire, Germain Labrecque, and Jean Labrecque, M. Dorval, Chas. Fauché, (son of Major Fanché, of St. Thomas), André Blanchet, of St. Charles; Amos Farquhar, of St. Sylvester; François Patoin, and his son, aged 8 years; Mr. Chabot's son, and two brothers of the name of Kirouac.—*Quebec Gazette.*

(From the Quebec Mercury of Thursday last.)

The murder of Mr. Taché at Kamouraska, being the suspicion now afloat should prove well founded, has been one of the foulest deeds ever recorded in the annals of crime. We regret to add that his widow, who had been for some time living separate from her husband at Wm. Henry, where she had formed an intimacy with Dr. Holmes, has been arrested, under circumstances affording strong presumption of her having been an accomplice in the dreadful deed; she is now a prisoner at Montreal. A servant girl who had lived with her for some time, has declared that she was engaged by Mrs. Taché to poison her husband, but that the attempt failed. This woman is in custody being detained to appear as a witness. Letters from Sorel concur in stating that one from Holmes to Mrs. Taché, bearing the post mark Burlington, had been intercepted in the Post-Office, and opened by a Magistrate. It informed her of his arrival at Burlington—and that he had killed Taché in a duel, and directed her to join him. The escape of Holmes is almost incredible considering the little precaution he took, or rather the insane rashness with which he proceeded.—He left Sorel some time ago declaring he was going to Henry Ville, but instead of that he proceeded to Kamouraska, a distance of two hundred miles, with his own

horse and carriage, and returned with the most happy circumstances his journey from the barbers and in the car allowed to proceed, on some without interrupt.

The journey thence near to have been his call for to exchange his carriage, if reports are taken but for the most constant sent in having started without necessary to return giving the accused 20.

To return to the examination of Mr. Thorough self possession that it was monstrous party to the murder was known she had a prevent his committing under delirium.

gence at the restraint appeared intimidated which she stood.—It that Holmes has been the letter intercepted assertion. His escape will not protect him, not be given, in any monster who has so de a fine creature, circumstances connecting affair.

AMERICAN

A number of ladies petitioned the Legislature slavery; and the Boston Caroline Augusta C. Lyons, have petition privilege of marrying bla a cut at the Lynn white these ladies despair of h are willing to die col

The Boston Centine of shocking and alarm

For the first time it may be the last—we are so fashionably clad, presently the daughter o the other black as the arm and through 3 mer and Washington St. Chapel? What are we

THE

MILITARY MOVEMENT rel to Chambly; the 60th rie; the 60th from Hicr 15th from Fort aux Noix. Volunteer Battalion 4. bulgar. The 71st still r

TRINIDAD, Dec. 14 v-m-gst the Troops in t by the annexed extract

"It is distressing to yollow fever at the gar last we noticed the 52nd Regiment, lately i in our obsary of this ter Winterbottom, suu eve has, we understand Ger- man's family. I ord last night, and that generally ill."

"The severe sickness inspection of the 52nd Thursday last."

B

On the 12th inst. M

MA

At Abbotsford, on the Miles, Mr. Samuel R. I of Guelph, Upper Cana Mr. Adam Ainslie, of

At Montreal, on Mo aged 75, for full a que that city, where he fill Master.

At the Cedars, L. C. Windall, wife of the A. C. aged 50.

At St. Paul, Count mourning the 11th inst. Gamelin, widow of the At Toronto, on the her son, Major Magra James Magrath, Recto to.

In the poor house at Mr. Freeman's Jun cited in the editorship Mr. Talbot was an tra a numerous writs. Bei bellion, he left the er death tells a tale as to and a formidable orga use Canada!

ly, and had been well, for their con-

Post speaks that nearly Speaker of this Province, has

L. S. M. Bouchette near the lines.

on Thursday last, by proclamation, you will be a proxy and impotence to it are great. The body as before the any the Govern-

Thursday says—the clock, Charles Lemire, Pierre-Denis and Fran- very assiduous in nd, and is frequent- Dr. Bethune and nose services he de- unfortunate men an attention of the Se-

and others, before commenced yester-

cial Advertiser pub- one of the prisoner here, who made an escape. It is ad- purports to be it tend- unjust impressions are formed from the ts made by Theller, s after his arrival in speaks in the high- and humane treat- and fellow-pis-er gives some instances wardice of Theller, engagement on board he broke his sword under pretence that he was all the time

ideal named James employ of Mr. Geo. Mr. Houberton's with alist writing in the ed down or the floor, sed that the cause of . An inquest is to be ming.

ng is a correct list of rowned in the canoy morning last:— Paquet, of St. Ger- roi, Catherine Ro- equie, and Jean La- Fauché, (son of Ma- nas.) André Blanchet, tugar, of St. Sylve- and his son, aged 8, and two brothers of Quebec Gazette.

ary of Thursday last.

aché at Kamouraski, ach should prove well the foulest deeds ever crime. We regret to had been for some time n her husband at W- nered an intimacy with arrested, under cir- cum presumption of be- pice in the dreadful ner at Montreal. A red with her for some she was engaged by r husband, but that the woman is in custody s as a witness. Letters stating that one from bearing the post mark tercepted in the Post- a Magistrate. It in- al at Burlington—that a duel, and directed escape of Holmes is al- along the little presu- me insane rashness with He left Sorel some time ago to Henry Ville, but ed to Kamouraski, a d miles, with his own

horse and cariole, effected the dreadful deed and returned with the same horse, laden as it must have been by long travel, to Sorel; suspicious circumstances arose at every stage of his journey from the blood on his dress, on the harness and in the cariole, and yet he was allowed to proceed, and actually regained his home without interception. The journey thence to the lines does not appear to have been hurried, for the fœd time to sell or exchange his cariole at St. Ours; where indeed, if reports are true, he would have been taken but for the unaccountable stupidity of the constable sent in pursuit of him, who having started without the warrant, thought it necessary to return eight miles for it, thus giving the accused time to reach the lines. To return to the widow, she has undergone an examination at Montreal, and maintained through self possession, from which she availed that it was unnecessary to suspect her of being a party to the murder of her husband, whom it was known she had watched incessantly to prevent his committing suicide when labouring under delirium. She expressed no impatience at the restraint imposed upon her, nor appeared intimidated by the awful situation in which she stood.—Reports still are circulated that Holmes has been taken at St. John's, but the letter intercepted at Sorel contradicts that assertion. His escape into the United States will not protect him, for surely shelter will not be given, in any part of the Union to a monster who has so deliberately shed the blood of a fellow creature, under all the appalling circumstances connected with this soul stirring affair.

AMERICAN GALLERY. A number of ladies in Lynn, (U. S.) have petitioned the Legislature for the abolition of slavery; and the Boston Post thus notices it:— "Caroline Augusta Chase, and 750 other ladies in Lynn, have petitioned the Legislature for the privilege of marrying black husbands. This is rather a cut at the Lynn white beaux—or perhaps some of these ladies despair of having a white offer, and so are willing to try de coloured race."

The Boston Centinel has the following piece of shocking and alarming intelligence:— "For the first time in our life, and we hope it may be the last,—we yesterday saw two females, both fashionably clad—one of them was white, apparently the daughter of a substantial farmer, and the other black as the Jack of Clubs,—walking arm and arm through Milk, Federal, High, Sumner and Washington Streets, towards the Marlboro' Chapel? What are we coming to?"

THE ARMY. MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The 11th Regt. from Sorel to Chambly; the 60th from Chambly to Leprieux; the 64th from Henryville to Isle aux Noix; the 10th from Isle aux Noix to St. Jean, Colonel D'Arny's Volunteer Battalion from Montreal to Freilburg. The 21st still remains at l'Acadie.

TRAGEDY, Dec. 14.—FEVER has broken out amongst the Troops in the Garrison, as will be seen by the annexed extract:— "It is distressing to hear of the fatal instances of yellow fever at the garrison of St. Ann's. In our last we noticed the death of E. Gagnon, of the 62nd Regiment, lately arrived from Gibraltar, and in our obituary of this day is the name of Paymaster Winterbottom, same regiment. The fatal disease has, we understand, attacked the whole of that Garrison's family. Mrs. W. we are informed died last night, and that their children are also dangerously ill."

"The severe sickness at St. Ann's preventing the inspection of the 62nd Regiment taking place on Thursday last."

BIRTH. On the 12th inst. Mrs. F. Wyatt of a daughter.

MARRIED. At Abbotford, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Miles, Mr. Samuel B. Blackwood, of Granby, (late of Guelph, Upper Canada,) to Isabella, daughter of Mr. Adam Ainslie, of the same place.

DIED. At Montreal, on Monday last, Daniel Grant, Esq., aged 75, for full a quarter of a century a resident in that city, where he filled the situation of Barrack Master.

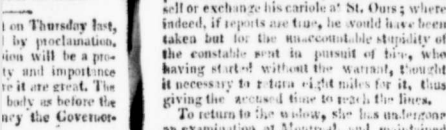
At the Cedars, L. C., on the 25th ult., Catherine Windall, wife of the late John Grant, Esq., of Lac- chine, aged 90.

At St. Paul, County of Berthier, on Monday morning the 11th inst. of apoplexy, Mrs. Margaret Gamelin, widow of the late Dr. Leodid.

At Toronto, on the 4th Feb., at the residence of her son, Major Magrath, Mary, wife of the Rev. James Magrath, Rector of the Township of Toronto.

In the poor house at Lockport, N. Y., on the 9th ult. Edward Allen, 70 years of age, former Editor of the Freeman's Journal, U. C., and lately associated in the editorship of the Lewiston Telegraph. Mr. Talbot was an Irishman, of a good family, and a successful writer. Being implicated in the late rebellion, he left the country. The manner of his death tells a tale as to the state of the finances of this "formidable organization" which was to con- que Canada!

PASSAGE TO BELFAST. PERSONS desirous of having their friends brought out from Belfast in Mr. Grainger's ships the ensuing spring, can have it done by paying the amount of passage to the undersigned. G. H. PARKY, Quebec, 15th Feb. 1839.



THE EAST CALL! GEORGE HANN, FURRIER, Saint Joseph Street.

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

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER:— 130 BOXES ENGLISH SOAP, 50 do. Candles, 30 Barrels Apples (Fauconnet), 5 Boxes Sweet Spiced Zealand Chocolate, ALSO, Muscadel, Valencia, and Sultana Raisins, Zante Currants, Almonds, Spanish Grapes, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peels, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Macaroon, Vermacilli, Sperm Candles and Candle Ornaments, French Oilies, Wixes's Mustard Pickles and Sauces, &c. &c. W. ECHEMINANT, No. 1, Fabrique Street. 15th Dec.

Just Published and for Sale INSTRUCTIONS & DEVOTIONS FOR PERFORMING THE NOBLESSE or ST. FRANCIS XAVIER. W. COWAN & SON, 6th February, 1839. 13, St. John St.

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

MAISH'S COMPOUND WHITE ELDER CERATE. A most extraordinary and efficacious Remedy for Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Ulcers, Boils, Chilblains, Tumours, Scorbatic Eruptions, or other similar complaints. Sold in Pots, at 1s. 9d. and 4s. each.

MAISH'S BOTANIC CORN PLAISTER. AN inestimable remedy, highly approved and recommended for the speedy removal of Corns and Bunions, merely by the application of the Plaister. Sold in boxes at 1s. 9d. each.

MAISH'S CARAWAY CANDY. TO those who are afflicted with Flatulency, Spasms, Wind in the Stomach, and other similar disorders, it will be found an invaluable specific. It also unites the most agreeable confection with the most stimulating stomach medicines. Sold in boxes at 1s. 9d. each. Testimonials of the above Medicines to be seen at the stores of BEGG & URQUHART, Quebec, 24th November, 1838.

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

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

NEW CONFECTIONARY STORE. No. 52, ST. JOHN STREET. THE Subscribers most respectfully intimate to their friends and the public at large, that they have always on hand a choice assortment of Fresh Cakes and Confectionary, as usual. SCOTT & MCKONKEY, Quebec, 1st May, 1838.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHENIX BITTERS, FOR SALE BY MUSSON & SAVAGE. SUPERIOR BOTTLED SODA WATER, MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY MUSSON & SAVAGE.

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

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, 2 in Per 1838.

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

The Sacred Sonvenir, being a new edition of the Testament, folio size, illustrated, elegantly bound in Turkey morocco. The Book of Common Prayer, with lessons and Testament, in 1 vol.—illustrated edition, elegantly bound. The Book of Common Prayer, with plates, neatly bound. Do. Do. with lessons and Testament, small edition, with lock. Pocket Bibles, Companion to the Altar, &c. The Album of Flowers, 4to. very elegant. Scrap Books and Albums, of various sizes. A few fine Engravings.

—ALSO,— Bibles and Prayer Books, School Books, French, English, Hebrew and Latin, Wood-bridge and Olney's Atlas and Geography, Huntington's Geography and Atlas, and Davenport's Gazetteer. W. COWAN & SON, 13, John's Street.

GREEN LINE OF STAGES. PUBLIC NOTICE. THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have been running their GREEN LINE OF STAGES, BETWEEN QUEBEC AND MONTREAL, and hope that their care and experience will merit them a portion of public encouragement. As they have made arrangements with persons fully competent and deserving of confidence, the distance will be run in two days. The Stages will leave Quebec and Montreal every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, at Six o'clock precisely, and will stop at Three-Rivers, at the house of Mme. Ostrom, and at Berthier, at the house of Mr. Fis. Harnois. Covered carriages will also be in readiness to leave at any time, to meet public convenience. Parcels will be forwarded at low rates. MICHEL GAUVIN, Quebec. TIMOTHEE MARCOTTE, Montreal. Quebec, 12th Decr. 1838.

J. HOBROUGH, MERCHANT TAILOR, BEGGS leave to announce to his friends that he has received his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, consisting of Cloths and Vestings of the finest descriptions and newest fashions. 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. } CHAMPAGNE, CHABLIS, AND BURGUNDY WINES. THE Subscriber having been appointed by Messrs. DAMOTTE & CHEVALIER, of Tonnerre, Agent for the sale of their WINES in this City, invites the attention of the public to a consignment just received. JOHN YOUNG, St. Peter Street. Quebec, 2nd Oct. 1838.

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

QUEBEC ALMANACK,
FOR
1888,
PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.

CONTENTS:

Common Notes and Calendar; Civil Register—comprising the Administrator of the Government, Executive and Special Councils, and Officers of Departments; Public Offices, &c.; Legal Register; Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, Commissioners' Court, Court Martial, Law Officers of the Crown, &c.; Justices of the Peace; Advocates; Land Surveyors; Physicians and Surgeons; Quebec Medical Board; Apothecaries; Officers of the Customs; Quebec Trinity House; General Post Office; Clergy of the Church of England, in Upper and Lower Canada; Clergy of the Church of Scotland, in Upper and Lower Canada; Catholic Clergy in Lower Canada; Wesleyan Ministers in Lower Canada; Congregational 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, Commissary's 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 Rules for Rating Letters; Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions; Terms of Courts of Justice, &c. &c. &c.

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

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION

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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. So decided and so manifest are the benefits resulting from the system of Life Assurance in general, both in regard to the Provision it affords to Families in the event of premature death, and the Security it gives to Creditors for debts otherwise irrecoverable; that with every increase of information and intelligence, there appears to be excited, on the part of the Public, an increased desire to participate in its protective advantages. So sound and profitable also are the principles on which Life Assurance Companies are based, that neither commercial difficulties and distrust on the one hand, nor pestilential maladies on the other, have ever yet affected their stability or impeded their successful progress.

ASSURANCES MAY EITHER BE EFFECTED BY PARTIES ON THEIR OWN LIVES, OR BY PARTIES INTERESTED THEREIN ON THE LIVES OF OTHERS.

The effect of an Assurance on a person's own life is to create AT ONCE a Property in Reversion, which can by NO OTHER MEANS be realized. Take, for instance, the case of a person at the age of Thirty, who by the payment of £5. 3s. sd 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 expenditure of about 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 prejudicial in the event of his decease. To creditors a Policy of Assurance affords a certain, and in many cases the only means of security. The debtor is too frequently unable to pay the premium for an Assurance on his life; and the creditor, to whom security is the main object to be regarded, must make the payment of such Premium the condition of his forbearance in not insisting upon the immediate payment of his demand. In the same manner the circumstances and prospects of a borrower, and the nature of the security he has to offer, are frequently such as to render it absolutely necessary for an Assurance to be effected on his life, in order to enable the lender safely to advance the amount required.

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

AMONG OTHERS, THE FOLLOWING IMPROVEMENTS ON THE SYSTEM COMMONLY ADOPTED, ARE NOW COMBINED TO THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC:—

A Table of increasing rates of Premium on a new and remarkable plan, peculiarly advantageous in cases where Assurances are effected by way of securing loans or debts, *before maturity*; Premium 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 a suitable 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 extraction of a fine, at any time within twelve calendar months, on the production of satisfactory evidence relative to the state of the health of the Assured, and the payment of interest on the Premiums due.

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

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

R. PENISTON.

Medical referees—Doctors, MORRIS and SEWELL, Quebec, 4th Jan. 1839.

NEW GROCERY STORE,
CORNER OF PALACE & JOHN STREETS,
H. J. JAMESON,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced business in the above house, where he has on hand a choice selection of WINES and other LIQUORS, TEAS, SUGAR, COFFEE, and all other articles usually connected in his line, and will dispose of them for the lowest possible profit, and by a strict attention to all orders which he may be favoured with, he trusts to merit a share of public patronage.

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

R. C. TODD,
Retard Painter,
No. 16, St. NICHOLAS STREET.



THE Subscribers having just received from England a variety of materials for WINTER & SUMMER CARRIAGES, selected under the personal inspection of Mr. J. SAURIN, from the best houses in London and Birmingham, are enabled to execute all work in better style, and much cheaper than any other house in Canada.

SAURIN & CO.
Coach-builders
Quebec, 29th Sept. 1838.

HEADACHE.

DR. F. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and labouring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy. It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicine, and is not unpleasant to the taste. To be had of
I. I. SIMS,
MUSSON & SAVAGE,
BEGG & URQUHART.

Sept. 1838.

PILEDS, DROPSY, SWELLINGS, ALL SORES, RHEUMATISM. It is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below.

The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents' and proprietor's name, and may be had of
I. I. SIMS,
MUSSON & SAVAGE,
BEGG & URQUHART.

Quebec, Sept. 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, partly 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 Hygieian 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 Hygieists. How, therefore, can they (much less individually) know any thing about the extent of its properties.

JUST PUBLISHED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS

THE QUEBEC CALENDAR FOR 1839.

BESIDES the usual matter, it contains the remarkable events connected with the Rebellion of 1837-8; the Civil and Military Register, Courts of Justice, Public and other Offices, Arrival and Departure of Mails at the Quebec Post Office, Terms of Courts of Justice, E-hips, Movable Feasts, &c.
W. COWAN & SON,
Quebec, 2nd Dec. 1838 13, St John Street

CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

TESTIMONIALS.

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

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

DAVID PATTEE,
Judge of the Surrogate Court,
District of Ottawa,
West Hawkesbury, U. C.
August 11th, 1836.

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

THOS. NEAGLE,
Caledonia, 16th Aug. 1837.

PILES, &c.

HEMORRHOIDS—NO CURE NO PAY!
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.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

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

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

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

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

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.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

- SIX HUNDRED MINOTS PEAS,
- 50 cwt. Ship Biscuit,
- 20 lbs. Boston Crackers,
- 50 kegs Butter,
- 30 casks Salad Oil,
- 40 casks Hull Cement,
- Green and Blue Paint.

CREELMAN & LEPPER.

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