Dec Aren

We watch o'er all--and note the things we see.

VOL. I.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 18th DECEMBER, 1841.

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THE CHURCHES OF OUR LAND.

BY MISS MARY ANNE BROWNE,

They lie in valleys buried deep, They stud the barren hills They're mirror'd where proud rivers sween. And by the humbler rills; A blessing on each holy fane, Wherever they may stand, With open door, for rich and poor, The Churches of our Land !

Ye boast of England's palaces, Her cities, and her towers : Of mansions where her sons at ease Dwell' midst her greenwood bowers; But a deeper sense of reverence God's temples should command, While knee shall bend, and prayer ascend, In the Churches of our Land .

Oh! pleasant are the pealing bells, Heard at the Sabbath time, Calling to prayer from hills and dells, With their metodious chime; And glorious is the sacred song, Swell'd by a fervent band, When the organ's note doth proudly float Through the Churches of our Land.

Talk not of England's "wooden walls," Her better strength is here; Here trust around the spirit falls, Subduing doubt and fear; Here her brave sons have gather'd power. Nerving each heart and hand-Most fearless prove those who best love The Churches of our Land.

They stand, the geardians of the faith For which our fathers died : God keep those temples still from scathe, Our blessings and our pride! Our energies, our deeds, our prayer That never foe may loy them low, The Churches of our Land.

(From the Toronto Patriot.)

FACTS CONNECTED WITH THE PRO-CEEDINGS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES TOWARDS CANADA.

1 .- Navy Island was invaded from the American frontier.

2.- The inhabitants along the Detroit River and residing at Amherstburg and Sandwich, were exposed to the galling fire of an armed schooner, fitted up and equibbed from the United

4.-Bois Blane was invaded and occupied by persons from the U.S.

4 .- Fighting Island the same.

5 .- Eickory Island the same.

6 .- The Sir Robert Peel Steamer taken and destroyed, at an American Island, whilst taking in her fuel.

7.-An attack made at the Short Hills from the United States, a house burnt, &c.

8. The Island of Point-au-Pele taken by an army from the United States, a severe fight with the regular troops, many killed and wound-

9.—The attack made below Prescott from Ogdensburg, many killed, the body of Lieutenant Johnson brutally mutilated.

10 -An attack made on Windsor from Detroit, United States, the Thames steamer destroyed, the Barracks burnt, the body of Surgeon Hume

11. -An attempt made to blow up the Great her passengers aboard.

12.—The cold blooded midnight assassination of Captain Ussher, from a person or persons should suffer. Judge, give us a chaw of tobacrewed from the opposite frontier.

13.-An attempt made to blow up the Monument erected to the memory of the beloved and illustrious Brock.

14.—The Church at Chippewa burnt by incen-

15.-The tavern at the Falls and 19 houses burnt.

16 .- Dr. Newburn's property burnt.

17.-Mr. Laing's property at the Short Hills

18.-An attempt made to destroy the Steamboats Minos and Toronto.

19.-An attempt made to blow up the Welland

We mention these facts which are notorious and indisputable, not for the purpose of excitement, which we are happy in believing, there is a fair prospect now of seeing allayed, but to show that the militia of Upper Canada with these great provocations have exhibited a forbearance, a discipline, a propriety of conduct that has carned for them the lasting gratitude of their fellow subjects in Canada, and will procure for them the equal regard of their fellow subjects at home. Of what outrages had they been guilty? What violence have they committed? The only measures of retaliation that have been resorted to during the long period of provocations they have received, were the destruction of the Caroline—the shooting of four bandifti in the Western District, by order of Colonel Prince-and the late forcible seizure of Grogan in the Eastern part of Canada. The first act has been formally sanctioned by Great Britain-the second approved of by the people of the Province, and never condemned by any portion of the American press-and the third netwithstanding the open and unblushing villainy of the incendiary Grogan, his arrest being const dered illegal, he was immediately given up and the parties who ordered his arrest purished. Now then look at the opposite side; it is ault or angry word at the hands of the people they had so shamefully misused. We also know that it is now dangerous for those who were employed in destroying the Caroline to up, confined, and tried for murder for a suppos ed participation in it-and that Lett, the notoa parallel in history, was frequently seen hovering on the frontier, within the frequent grasp of the Canadian Militia, and was never molested by them.

Some satirical rogue defines monomania thus:-'Tom, wot's monimany?' 'Wy, you see, Dick, wen a poor feller steals, it's called larceny—but wen it's a rich 'un, the jury says it's manimony, and they can't 'elp it; that's it!'

WESTERN ELOQUENCE.-The following apears in a Western paper :-

Gentlemen of the Jury—Can you for an instant suppose that my client here, a man what has allers sustained a high depredation in society, a man you all on you suspect and esteem for his many good quantities; yes, gentlemen, a man what never drinks more nor a quart of likker a day; can you, I say, for an instant. suppose that this ere man would be guilty of hookin' a box of percushum caps? Rattlesnakes and coon skins forbid! Picter to yourselves, gentlemen, a feller fast asleep in his log cabin, with his innocent wife and orphan children by his side-all nater hushed in deep repose, and nought to be heard but the mutter ng of the silent thunder and the hollring of the bull frogs; then imagine to yourselves, a feller sneaking up to the door like a despicable hyena, softly entering the dwelling of the peaceful and happy family, and, in the most mendacious and dastardly manner, hooking a whole box of percushum! Gentlemen, I will not, I cannot, dwell upon the moustrocity of such a scene! My feelings turn from such a picters of moral turpentine, like a big woodchuck would turn from my dog Rose! I canchuck would turn from my dog Rose! chuck would turn from my dog Rose! I can-not for an instant harbor the idea that any man in these diggins, much less this ere man, could he guilty of committing an act of such rantan-kerous and unexampled discretion. And now, gentlemen, atter this ere brief view of the case, let me retreat of you to make up your minds candidly and impartially and give us such a brutally mutilated.

-An attempt made to blow up the Great such au enlightened and intolerant body of Britain steamer when leaving Oswego, with all our teller citizens—remembering, that in the language of Nimrod, who fell in the battle of should escape, rather than that one guilty

The following stanzas by Miss Gould, from "The Insensibility of Worldliness .- The thoughts of

FROST.

The frost looked forth one still clear night And he said, "Now I shall be out of sight, So through the valley and over the height, In eilence I'll take my way ; I will go on like that bluster ng train, The wind and the snow—the hail and the rain. Who make much bluster and noise in vain; But I'll be busy as they !"

Then he went to the mountain and powdered its crest, He climbed up the trees, and their boughs he dressed, With diamonds and pearls, and over the breast Of the quivering take he spread, A coat of mail, that need not fear The downward point of many a spear. That he hung on its margin far and near, Where a rock could rear his head,

He went to the windows of those who slept, And over each pane like a fairy crept, Wherever he breathed, wherever he stepped, By the light of the moon, were seen

Most beautiful things; there were flowers and trees; There were bevies of birds and swarms of bees; There were cities, thrones, temples & towers, and thes All pictured in silver sheen ?

But he did one thing that was hardly fair : He went to the cupboard, and finding there That all had forgotten for him to prepare, " Now jus: to set them a thinking, I'll bite this basket of fruit" said-he ; "This bloated pitcher I'll break in three !"

Evil Influence of Fashion .- Never yet was the parties who ordered his arrest punished. Now then look at the opposite side; it is perfectly notorious that it was unsafe for any one who had distinguished himself in defending Canada, for a long period, in the United States. It is equally notorious that Theller, Sutherland and others who had been inflicing the most grievous and the most wanton injury on the people of the Western frontier, battering along these houses through Capada, with no guard but a few of this slandered militia, and who received no insult or angry word at the hands of the people ally improved in the attraction by mingbeen taught to mistrust the candour of others by the forfeiture of their own .- The freshness of her the forfeiture of their own.—The freshness of her but, from a flaw, was acquitted. He appeared disposition has vanished with the freshness of to the Insolvent Debtors' Court, and was example of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, and the Insolvent Debtors' Court Deb her complexion; hard lines are perceptible on her travel in the States—that M'Leod was taken No longer pure and fair as the statue of Alabaster, for one year and three quarters he had \$1,000. her beauty, like that of some painted waxen effirious Lett, who boasted of enormities, without gy, is taudry and meretricious. It is not alone a parallel in history, was frequently seen hos spell of beauty .- [Mrs. Gore.

Imprisonment for Debt .- It is disgraceful that this relic of barbarous times should be allowed to exist in Christian countries. A late London Wallington was arrested at the suit of one W. H. Burfield, for £6 13, the amount of a doctor's bill, with costs to £13 3 6. He had promised to pay the debt by two instalments, but had been refused. The jury returned a verdict of Natural Death, and at the same time they begged "to suppose their unqualified disgust at the conduct."

Chronicle, 1769. The oldest existing papers are, "Lincoln Mercury," published at Stamford. 1695; the "lpswich Journal," 1737; "Bath Journal," 1742; Birmingham Gazette" 1737; "Chester Courant," 1733; "Derby Mercury," 1742. The oldest newspaper in Ireland is the Suppose their unqualified disgust at the conduct. Death, and at the same time they begged "to express their unqualified disgust at the conduct of the sole detaining creditor, at whose suit the deceased was kept in prison, twelve mouths for the trifling sum of £6 13s."

Another Forgery.-This morning it was discovered that three of our banks, the Pensylvania, Farmers and Mechanics, and the North America have been swindled out of \$13,000 by means of forged checks, in the name of a firm on South Wharves, by a clerk in the establishment, whose whereabout at the present time is problematical, - [Philadelphia Gazette.

Ayoung man in the employ of the Postmaster at Frederick, Turnbill county, Ohio, has been arrested for robbing the mail. In order to avoid being detected, he has been in the practice of opening letters, taking out any genuine bank notes they contained, replacing them with counterfeit, and then forwarding the letter.—[Canada Times.

" Oh dear! mother, I've got a cramp in my toe !" said a girl of ten years, tripping into the

" My darling how vulgar you talk," said the exemplary matron, " why could you not just as well have said, I have a muscular contraction in one of my podal extremities."

The Bench es. the Bor .- At Mount Vernon, Bunker Hill, it is better than ten innocent men Ky., some time since, a judge seized a bench five whole bench to put him down .- [Aurora.

Token," is one of the prettiest little conceits we worldly men are forever regulated by the moral have for a long time met with. It reminds one of law of gravitation, which, like the physical one, the Leigh Hunt's "Musical Box." of the day, and the silent wonders of a starlit night. appeal to their minds in vain. There are no signs in the sun, or in the moon, or in the stars for their reading. They are like some wise men, who learning to know each planet by its Latin name, have quite forgotten such small heavenly constellations as Charity, Forbearance, Universal Love and Mercy, although they shine by night and day so brightly that the blind may see them; and who, looks g upward at the spangled sky, see nothing there but the reflection of their own great wisdom and book learning. It is curious to imagine these people of the world, busy in though, turning their eyes toward the countles spheres that shine above us, and making them reflect the only images their minds contain. The man that lives but in the breath of princes, has nothing in his sight but stars for courtiers' breasts. The envious man beholds his neighbour's honours even in the sky; to the money..hoarders, and the mass of worldly folk, the whole great universe above glitter with sterling coin-fresh from the mint-stamped with the sovereign's head-coming always between them and heaven, turn where they may. So do the shadows of our own desires stand between us and our better angels, and thus their brightness is eclipsed .- Dickens.

> Modesty.—The extreme modesty attributed to females of the present day, appears to have been productive of some benefit to married men. We heard yesterday of a husband who has thereby become "master of his house" again—a malter he has been unable to accomplish for several years past. On a slight squabble in the morning, as to who should "wear the pants," the wife got the best of it and had them on, when the "gude mon" suggesting that the buttons had eyes, his wife's modesty was so shocked, that she burst into tears and pull determents wright off!

Bro BUILDING.—The Merchandise Depot, on the South Cove, at the terminus, in this city, of the Western Rad Road, is said to be, with the single exception of one in, Russia, the largest building in the world under one roof-without pillars or partition walls. It covers an acre and a quarter of ground.—Boston Transcript.

Dauncy, a bankrupt at Birmingham, who com-menced business at the end of 1828 with £1,000 in money, and abconded in 1840, leaving debts of nearly £20,000, had been taken at Cuzhaven. and brought to ttial for evading his bankruptey, nined at the last sittings at Birmingham. His for one year and three quarters he had £1,000 to begin with, realized a profit of £2,000, owed £20,090, and left to his creditors £1, €00, thus contriving to dispose of upwards of £20,000 in admiration; it is the artificiality of mind with which such efforts are connected that breaks the spell of beauty. IMs. Connected that breaks the prosecuting at their connected that breaks the spell of beauty. IMs. Connected that breaks the spell of beauty. was remanded,

Ages of Newspapers.—It appears from a com-pilation by Mr. P. L. Simmonds' of Chichesier, that the oldest existing Lordon papers are paper contains an account of the proceedings of the paper contains an account of the paper conta in 1747. In Scotland, the "Edinburgh Evening Courant," is the oldest paper, having been first published in 1705.

PLEETT OF GROUND.—The British Colonies in As rica are in extent about two millions eight hundred th sand square miles.

The Ics Trade.—Mr. Tudor is building a new cehouse at Fresh Pond, near the terminus of the Branch Railroad, which will hold ten thousand tons of ice; and he contemplates the erection of another, to hold thirty thousand tons. Mr. Tudor cuts nearly fifty acres off this beautiful pond baving a share of three quarters of a mile. He intends to lay rails along this whole distance, with ace houses on the side next the pond.—Boston

Cork Reporter-The Earl of Coventry, who made a very brief but very extraordinary speech, not long ago in the House of Lords, upon the subject of the corn laws, (noticed in our columns at the time), has been removed to an insance hospital. His lordship was labouring under incipient insanity when he made the speech, though no one suspected it.

Mechanics' Institutes-There are 216 mechanics institutions in England, comprising 26,651 members and subscribers, of whom about half belong to the class of workmen. The average feet long, and floored a confumacious lawyer in number of members, therefore, is 119. The fine style.—The latter boasted that it took the number of lectures delivered yearly in these institutions is at out 1,198 ?

CURIOUS TABLEAU OF JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

The Westminster Review (No. 70, newly pubmed,) gives a lively and interesting paper on cyptian antiquities, and particularly regarding those lies of the arts and memorials of the customs of ancient Egypt which have been amassed in the British Museum. The writer notices one montunent of a most remarkable kind:—' A grand tableau, adverting to the important event of the arrival of Joverting to the important event of the arrival of Joseph's brethren'in Egypt, discovered among the excavated tombs of Ben Hassan (not very distant from Cairo), is perhaps the most remarkable acquisition of modern Egyptian discovery. Some doubts have been expressed by Egyptian hierologists, and amongst the rest by Rossellini and Sir J. G. Wilkinson, whether the tableau in effect does or does not represent the arrival of Joseph's brethren in Egypt. But the force of those doubts will be weakened with a six a state that some who were sceptical now waver in their opinion, while others have arrived at an opposite conclusion.

an opposite conclusion.

The occasion of doubts was the fact, that the era of the arrival in the reign of Osirtesen did not correspond with favourite or preconcerted chronological systèms. Any dispassionate person, however, who surveys the tableau in association with the epoch and with other monuments where the Jews appear, will we are assured, come to the inference that in will, we are assured, come to the inference that it does represent the arrival of Joseph's brethren in Eaypt, and their introduction by Joseph in person,

Egypt, and their introduction by Joseph in person, acting as secretary of state to a vicercy of the reigning sovereign, in whose tomb the tableau is found. We will briefly explain its details.

A royal scribe or a secretary of state, whose name has been read phocetically Nosuf and Justif, followed by the jailor Rori, is introducing to a vicercy of Osirtesen (which fixes the epoch at 1725 n.c. and about six generations before the commencement of the aighteenth dynasty) ten Hebrews, clearly identified by their physicagnomies and costume, and one lad, making eleven males altogether, accompanied by females, possibly the wives of the male personages, two children, and by attendants, to the amount of Tairty-seven.

The vicercy of Osirtesen, who is represented a standing in h-mour of the superior rank of the royal scribe, is omitted by Rossellini, who also to our great regret om itted several other res, including and styled" the master of the se," two of the Hebrews, and the whole of

The secretory of state, wearing the large wig eculiar to the aristocracy, similar to the speci-nea in the British Museum, displays a scroll in hich is written tite arrival of these strangers escribed as bond slaves, in the sixth your of

Osirteees.

It is obtrious that they are Hebrews who have just crossed the desert. They are accompanied by two assess of the desert, panniered and covered with a peculiarly ornamented housing, one of which conveys two children (possibly those of Judah) and the same of the purty, and both the others the learners water bottles, exactly such as are now carried by camels and asses in crossing the desert. They bring with them presents to their great host, such as are recommended by Jacob in the Mossic account of the arrival of Jacob's brethren. One carries and performs on a lyre, made after the primitive Greek habiton, which, has been by antiquarians identified with the Jewish! Chinnor, derived perhaps from Jubal, the lyre's scriptural inventor; two other of the brothers lead animals, which sufficiently indicate their Judean locality, the antelope and the ibex of Lebanon. The men are clad in many coloured woulkn tunics, wear the Greek e that they are sisters, and at all events rs of one and the same family, wear tunics lines, and short leather boots (colburns) which are never worn by the ligyptian females.

These are the main points of the tableau.

The inquiring render may discover others aqually enrious; and he will not fail, we are satisfied, comparing all its details together, and nanecting it with the epoch and with the name of the Pharoah indicated on the scroll presented by the introducing secretary to the chief personge, to come to the conclusion that it is a pictor see, to some to the conclusion that it is a pictorial representation of the arrival of Benjamin with his ten brethren in Egypt, as recorded in hook of Genesis. The Jewish lad, the member of ten Jewish brethren with him, the high designation of the introducing personage, namely: that of a 'Prince Secretary of State' under the reigning Pharoah, their immediate arrival from the desert, the Judean presents they bring, the fact of the tenant of the tomb heing governor of the district in the neighbour-head of Goshen, where the Jews afterwards settled, and finally, the name of the royal secre tary written 'Jusur,' the present eastern name for Joseph, all point with a converging cogency of proof scarcely admiting of a question, to the same end, namely, that the tableau records the ar-

it meems, moreover, to depict a peculiar point of fime, namely, when Simeon being liberated from bondage, Joseph is conducting his eleven bruthren, including his younger brother Benjamin, and followed by the 'master of his horse, spoken of in Genesis, from the presence of the Pharaoh Osiriesen into the presence of the vice-roy of the land of Gushen, where they were about roy of the land of Goshen, where they were about to be settled, and in whose tomb this extraordinary pictorial memorial is found.

Frightful adventure of Skinner's Horse in the

Camp Quette, May 10, 1841 .- On the follow-

imarch to the Dust-i-Budowlut (48 miles) in the road; the lumbering business; the facilities for with a beard of twenty-four hours elanding; morning; but finding the party, men and animals, burners and paying mostly in last much fatigued with their previous exertions, I find bor, with the superior quality of the soil, all combined to give them till the afternoon bined, make the Arostook country one of the most bond-attreet exquisite is not an exception to this to recruit themselves we started therefore, at one desireable places for settlement, for the young of the local distance of the points. on to rain, though not heavily We had now more advanced to mend broken fortunes, and pro-reached the narrowest part of the pass not more vide support for a family, that can probably be than twenty or thirty yards wide, and I had sent found, taking health and all things into the acon 4000 Suwars, the camel men, and all the bag gage, with instructions to keep close together, and was bringing up the rear, with about eighty horse, when just as I out red the narrow pass, and come to a turn, I saw a body of water, about a foot deep. rushing round another turn with tremen lou force, and immediately after another wave full three feet higher. On the right and left there were no means of escape, the rocks being perpendicular; so we went to the right about and gallo ped back, just reaching an accessible place as the water was upon us. The stream now rolled past with awful velocity, and rapidly increased to ten feet in depth; then came a dreadful scene—men, horses, camela, &co. were swept past us, and dash ed to pieces against projecting rocks, over which the water flew twenty feet high. No assistance could be afforded, for the stream ran faster than a horse could gallop. I stood upon the bank quite horror struck, for I believed that every one ahead of us had perished. In a lew minutes the desruction was complete, and we felt like men cast upon a desert island, without a particle of food, wet to the skin, a cold cutting wind blowing upon ns, and no means, from the nature of the country of ascertaining the extent of our loss; as until the water went down, all communication with any of the party who might have been saved was completely cut off About sunset the water had near-ly subsided, and I then found how matters stood; the loss of life was thirty-three men and 101 animals. We passed a miserable night; but no more rain fell, and in the morning we pushed on to our outposts.

Song.

ON THE BIRTH OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Hark! the joyous peal is mingling With the cannon's welcome roar, Whilst the sounds of myriad voices Echo on from shore to shore. Now the MONARCH's heart is bounding Now the MOTHER's joy we share ; O! how fond the hopes—the wishes Millions breathe for England's heir.

Not alone with shouts of gladness-Not alone with songs of glee, But with proyers and gratulations, Royal Babe ! we welcome thee. Peaceful be thine infant slumbers ; Joyful be thy Childhood's day ; Happy be thy riper hours-Warmed by Wiedom's peerless ray.

Heir to Briton's proud dominions, If the Three should e'er be this From thy mother's blest example Learn what graces brightest shine. Like Her, seek to away the millions-Love alone commands the Free-So shalt thou be blest in ruling, So shall we be blest in thee,

Settlement upon the Areastook -In 1831 the ken wilderness, and the first settlement was made upon it in 1834. No part of the road was turn-piked until 1840, and it is now completed for the to the hour. The snorting impatient locomotive any coloured woulden tunics, wear the Greek distance of sixty-four miles from the military road is closely followed by coaches of the nobility and ottles slung over their shoulders. The places, and nearly every lot upon it taken up by settlers; lateral roads are made in many places, whose resemblance would seem to places, and not less than fifteen hundred inhabitures extiled upon the road. On one half towntants settled upon the road. On one half town-ship purchased by Bishop Fenwick, are many setne primitive character, dyed with a tlers, most of them from Boston, and all of whom there of stripes, intermixed with waved home, nearly every family having surplus of productions to dispose of, for which they find a market at their own doors. Upon this half township is erected a large two-story worden college, with one wing completed and the other in progress. There is also a Catholic Chapel erected and part ly finished. The settlers on this half township have nearly all paid for their tots and are all industrious and thriving. The whole population is about 2500, and we learn that it is the intention which nearly resembles stout farm waggons, des. of their principal men to purchase still more land titute of tops and having seats without backs for future settlements. The Town of Patten, up. Chartists, and others of "the bone and sine w, on the road, was tirst settled in 1824, when the first tree was felled within its limits. It now has three stores, a saw and grist mill, tamery, pot ash and other machinery, with mechanics' shops, two up to the Metropolis last night, and brings sans taverns, and six barns that cost one thousand dollars each, besides other barns and the buildings of the johabitants. The settlers in this town have a surplus of hay and grain the present year, to the Thus that noted personage, the "Travelling amount of from seven to eight thousand dollars. Public, disposes of the various branches of his for all which they will find a ready market. One numerous family, on the Burningham Rail-road. man in Patter raised the present season, two thou-sand bushels of grain, and even more than that was raised by another man in the same town last dreaming softly in No. 64 of the Astor House, was raised by another man in the same town last dreaming softly in No. 64 of the Astor House, year. He had sent us, a few days since an enor- I had been transported across the Atlantic by mous blood beet raised in Patten, by Mr. Taylor, which weighed 12 pounds, showing that the soil there is good for root crops as well as grain, for which the whole Aroostook country is famous.

The whole amount of surplus productions

p. m. and had gone about two miles, when it came men of New England to commence life, or those

AR OLD SONG WORTH SINGING Happy and free are Married Man's reveries Cheerity, merrity, passes his life; He knows no' the Bachelor's revelries, develries, Caressed by and blessed by his children and wife From lassitude free too, sweet home still to fice to. A pet on his knee too, his kindness to share. A -fire side so cheery, the smiles of his deary,-O this boys, this is the Married Man's Fare.

Wife kind as an angel, sees things never range But promoting his comfort around, Dispelling dejection with smiles and affection Sympathizing advising when fortune has frowned Old ones relating droll tales never sating. Little ones prating all strangers to care ; Some romping, some jumping, some punching, som Economy dealing the Married Man's Fare.

Thus is each jolly day one live holiday; Not so the Bachelor lonely, depressed-No gentle one near him, no home to endear him In sorrow to cheer him, no friend if no guest : No children to climb un-'t would fill all my rhyme t And take all my time up; to tell his despair; Cross housekeeper meeting him, cheating him, beat

ing him ; Bills pouring, maids scouring, devouring his fare.

Shirts mangled to rage -drawers stringless at knee The cook, to his grief too, spoils pudding and beef too With overdone, underdone, undone is he; No son, still a tressure, in business or leasure : No daughter, with pleasure new Joys to prepar But old maids and cousins, kind souls ! rush in doze

He calls children spes, Sir, (the fox and the grape

Relieving him soon of his Bachelor's Fare,

And maidens, deriding, cry ' No ! my love no !'

And when unfit to rise up, he looks to the skies up-None close his old eyes up-he dies-and who cares

Birmingham Railway-Comparision of English and American Travellers.

A trip to Birmingham. The railroad which unites London and Birmingham is admirably best American roads. The bridges which grace fully span t are of hewn stone ; the sides of its cutting and its embankments are fortified with well-laid masonry, or adorned with bright carpets of green sward; and its depot houses, with their solid materials and turreted walls, look like castles of the olden time in miniature, See the " Royal Mail Train " leaving the London station, and darting forward towards its servants sitting outside to brave the cinders and the breeze, while "my lud and leddy" are snugly stowed away within. Then come the "First Class Carriages" displaying their polished mahogany colouring, and blazing with gilt stars and England's escutcheon. How appositely their soft cushions and silk curtains are arranged to tempt one into a luxurious nap as the fiery centur gallops along in search of Europe's toy-shop. Succeeding this is the "Second Class" of hombler though respectable exterior, but cushionless and windowless, where the traveller of moderate titure of tops and having seats without backs

no noise, no smoking, no swearing, no insolence,

which the settlers upon the Aroostock road have to sale the present season will not fall short of always in good-keeping with the occasion.—

From two to three hundred settlers, many of There is an appositeness in his manners which From two to three hundred settlers, many of and in whose took this extraordinary orial is found.

From two to three hundred settlers, many of them industrious, smart young men, from the good form the Frenchman, livish of facuring County of Kenneisec, have purchased lamb and commenced operations the present year. The State offers liberal encouragement to should be grave; or the Yankee, inquisitive and noisy when he should be grave; or the Yankee, inquisitive and noisy when he should be silent. In nothing is this adaption more striking than in the article of dress. Sir straitforward manner of considering and handling no the military stations at Fort Fairfield and Fish River, with the travel which they cause upon the present or the military stations at Fort Fairfield and Fish River, with the travel which they cause upon the present of ever so mean present or enters his chambers disfigured.

of tailors' to fit him for a "dining out," where you may meet him, dressed in the extreme of lashion. You would hardly recognize him tomorrow, with gun and game bag, rambling over the fields, grouse shooting, equipped in his fus-tian coat, garter pants, coarse boots, and jockey cap. This keen sense of propriety is not dis-

carded when travelling. English gentlemen and ladies don't journey in fifty-dollar broad-rioth mantles and white muslin dresses. Their menservants mounted on the top of the doach, are hke the dandies who strut the decks of your North River steamers : while the fluery of their nurses is in apt keeping with the gaudy trap-pings of those faded Southern belles whom you shall meet any summer's day in the cars of the Saratoga Rail-road. Let American Democracy learn of the English Aristocracy, that it is vulgar to "dress up " when travelling.

Marriage is the grardian of the character—a man is unwilling to blush before his children.

-000-Shipwreck of Sir Gordon remer and Captain. Elliott-their Capture and Ransom.

We find in the Canton correspondence an account of a dreadful typhoon on the 21st of August, and extract the following interesting particulars:

Her Majesty's cutter Louisa, Lord A. W. Beauclerk in command, Mr. Swan, master, with their Excellencies Sir G. Bremer and Captain Charles Elliott, Her Majesty's joint Plenipotentiaries in China; Flag Lieutenant Fowler, and Mr. Morgan, Sir Gordon's Secretary, on hoard; and the chooner Young Hebe, Mr. C. V. Temple in command, left Macao roads for Hong Tong on the 20th. The Young Hobe was seen on the 20th well under Lantao, and the cutter a few miles ahead of her. On Friday afternoon Sir G, Bre. mer and Capt. Elliott were brought back to Macao in a small Chinese boat. The cutter had been blown to the westward; about noon, on the 21st. Mr. Owen, the second master, was knocked overboard whilst employed about the lower gaff, and drowned; the cutter was eventually wrecked on the Island of Kowlan, to the north of Tylow, and near to the village of Fiesha. This island is But widows throw scorn out, and tell him he's worn in the division of Wongleongiow, district of He-

Her Majesty's joint plenipotentiaries were at Old age comes with sorrow, with wrinkle, with fur first rather roughly treated; the commodere was, row, the man who brought their excellencies back to Macao in his boat interfered in their behalf and protection, the English expedition to China would probably have been deprived of both its civil and military heads. The man called himself a comprador, fook the shipwrecked people into his house and gave them food. Sir G. Bremer landed on the Praya Grande, in a red Guernsey frock constructed. There is a finish shout it and its and drawers. The price of their rescue was appendages, for which we look in vain over our 3000 dollars. Lieus Fowler, Lord A. W. Beauclerk, and the rest of the crew were brought back to Macao on Sunday, by a lorche, and a hoat of Her Majesty's ship Herald, which had been dea-

patched for that purpose,
The schooner Young Hebe returned to Macao, under jury masts, on Thursday.

Subscriptions, orders for Advertising, and Communications, (post paid) will be also received for THE QUE.
BEC ARGUS by .vir. PETER DELEGUE, No. 3, St. John
Street, Upper Town

THE QUEBEC ARGUS

QUEBEC, 19TH DECEMBER 1841.

Since our last we have received a number of English, American and Colonial papers, from which we shall make such extracts, in due course, as may be deemed interesting to our readers.

President Tyler's lengthy Message has reached us, and is much of the same sort of thing that alf such messages generally prove to be-a long string of words, officially and nicely set to a sort of proforma, political tune; and which fully answers its intended purpose of a pretty and amusing jingle, for the time being in the ears of the sovereign people.

We should not wonder, if "something," as your political wiseacres and old women say, does not yet chartists, and others of the collection of the collection of the searching system pursued by our Cruica out of the searching system pursued by our Cruica out of the searching system pursued by our Cruica out of the searching system pursued by our Cruisers, in regard to Yankee ships suspected of slavesers, in regard to Yankee ships suspected of slavetraffic. One of these odd days there will be "knocking o' the head" in consequence, depend upon it.

> The Public Meeting at the Court House to-day - called by His Honor the Mayor, we trust will be numerously and respectably attended; as the occasion is one which surely ought to stir us, one and all, to our best display of proper and leval demons-

The Establishment of Fire Companies has, we perceive, seriously engaged the attention and disrussion of our City Council, and most sincerely dowe hope the arrangements, in consequence, will be of the best effective order. Pay people, and your work will be done as it should—that is the true principle; and if you do not or canuot give them due remuneration in "the coin of the realm," why, at least te nder them some equivalent for their aidu-

direct the attention of our readers to the very capital aware of the cavils arising upon the liabilities produce is protected at hone.

Tou will hear from me a sweeping Chimnies in this City; and deem that his ties. Such monies would have been more safeexcellent suggestions thereon, and also in regard to ly and profitably invested in this country, and the ensuring sound and clean stove pipes, well merit could have been as easily obtained. When our consideration, as he speaks well, and to the point, neighbours became fully aware of the increasing from a close and shrewd observation.

Not particularly bad for our brother of the " Old Quebec."-We subjoin a morceau from the Gazette of last night; and elderly John, we are assured, on the subject of these same appointments, must have written the paragraph with "such a pleasant and chuckling grin on his respected physiog as would have tickled the sympathies of a gate-post.

The Kingston papers of the 11th inst. contain no news.
The much looked for Canada Gazette of that date with a long list of Appointments has not come on. The preliminary step of communicating with some at least of those intended to be placed on the said List appears however to have been taken, and some names have leaked out. It cannot be expected that they will be satisfactory to all and we shall of course have some "thunder". We beg our correspondents to be merciful, particularly as regard space, considering that we must pay for every type set up, and every bit of paper employed, without mentioning the tear and wear of materials and of our own poor eyes.

We have extracted the following remarks on the birth of a Prince of Wales, and the illness of the Queen Dowager, from the Novascotian of the 8th instant; as we conceive its well appreciated and St. Lawrence. Notwithstanding, the Americans do probably been in the Chimney half a century, and was still very good; but it smelt, he says, a little highly gifted Editor has touched—however brief in not mean to lose a participation in the profits of our which thorns could never remove. The next morn-like fennel. Dioscorides recommends to gouty perthe present instance-on a subject, which he has handled in his characteristic apposite and pleasing as alive, on this side of the lines, to the advancement matter. I would humbly recommend that this falstyle, and with his usual ability.

"PRINCE OF WALES .- That which was the most expected, forms the chief item of British news, the birth of a Prince; the appearance of a male heir to the Throne of the Empire; one who, we trust, at some distant day, trained up by virtuous and patriotic parents, will govern the children of this generation, with the goodness and wisdom which has endeared his youthful mother to her subjects. The occasion was one of much joy, centering at the palace, and diffusing all around. The people-not hardened by political strife into a miserable scorn of sympathy with those placed far beyond their aphere—looked forward anxiously to the event, and set their hearts so strongly on a Prince, after the Princess, that they spoke in anticipation of his Royal Highness's birth, as if it were a matter beyond doubt. The Royal family could not be insensible or uninterested witnesses of these hopes -- and Heaven blessed the desires of all, by a little stranger, which, in his infant proportions, pro nises a manhood of more than usual vigour and beauty. This seems to set at rest, very denghtfully, all fears respecting the succession to the throne. On the accession of Victoria, a delicate girl, many of her subjects drew dark pictures of the future. The failing of that branch, and the claims of another, were imagined-with all the dreadful concomitants of national opposition, hatred to a Sovereign, despotism, and perhaps civil war. Providence has been more merciful to the Empire. Victoria, the comparatively little known, and weak girl, went on in wisdom and firmness. She, with great prudence, choose a virtuous and amiable husband, just as foul tongues, urged by demoniac feelings, endeavoured to blast her happiness by their venom. She appeared happy and hemmed in from her worst ene mies, in a domestic circle, examplary for her domestic virtues. When the hour of maternal danger first came, myriads again trembled for the throne; but "a fair haired daughter of the Isles" was born. to whom the people at once gave cheerful prospective allegiance. Now another trial has happily gone by-a Prince and Princess, bless the Royal Halls, and the young mother is in vigorous health. The occasion is one on which the subjects of the Empire may wisely torget their political divisions, and rejoice, at their respective hearths, that the palace of their beloved Sovereign is the sphere of a happy family-running over with the blessed affections, which Heaven sometimes dispenses on the human family, irrespective of situation.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER .- In sad contrast to Buckingham Palace, is the residence of the Queen Dowager. While health and happiness, and youthful beauty, and splendid parade, and magnificent earthly prospects, mark the one sphere-the other has the closing of lite's scenery, the couch of the dying, the soul turned from human gaiety and greatness, and fixed on the narrow house wherein is no respect of persons, and, happily, on that better world, before which earth's best scenes fade into nothingness. What a picture of numan life do these Royal incidents present. The baby Prince, just entered on a path of greatly varied enjoyment and importance, the centre of hopes and joys to millions and the Downger Queen, hovering on the brink of the grave, the gay tale of life told, and its solemn conclusion arrived. Happily, the latter scene also, claims the deep respect and sympathy of the English people. Amiability and virtue and religion, were the high csaracteristics of William the Fourth's consort; and she sinks below the horison, reminding, not of a meteor, but of that luminary whose setting and rising prefigure the Christian's death and resurrection."

LETTER II.

To the Editor of the Quebec Argus.

SIR,-The inland navigation, intersecting the whole of this vast continent shows, that, the St. Lawreace is naturally the grand outlet to the Ocean. Our neighbours are fully sensible of this fact, and have strained every nerve, (to such a degree, that duty on American wheat. It is time enough to do pross they had to rest awhile to recruit their strength; this when we can have raised sufficient to pay our or in other words, their credit has frequently been so doubtful that, their public works have often been at a stand, until they were able to raise fresh loans in England,) in order to divert the carrying trade from its natural channel-the St. Lawrence. These monies were all along borrowed upon state (when they have any thing at stake in this Province)

they bestirred themselves to further endeavours to draw the trade through their own territory; but dually diminished; and while the stock of the forin the State of New York, will inevitably cause "be diverted to Canada. It is a fact within our "knowledge, that the facilities of a trade with Ca-' nada are very great, even at the present moment." This is the language of the best informed regarding answer the purposes of a sea-going boat also, By ted with much more despatch, and, consequently. many of those Boats, owned by British or Colonial also. capitalists, will soon be built to do the whole carrying trade of the St. Lawrence. It is a very great and regular cleaning of the chimnies and pipes, a matter to us who they are owned by, in the event of fine of, say £5, should be incurred by any person, a Quebec Forwarding Company building a sufficient number of craft to receive produce of Kingston, for direct transmission to this port. Any person, who has travelled up the country, must have observed the almost urgent necessity which exists, for further conveyance on this route. Sometimes, for months together, thousands of barrels of flour will be piled up out of doors, with no other covering but boards and some spare tarpaulins-at such places as Prescott, Brockville, Kingston, and so forth along the route. The produce which creates this trade is yearly increasing, and the object of sending it by this route, daily more obvious. Supposing that the Lachine Canal was widened, as intended, hoats could come direct from the Western States to Quehee; and if the Cornwall Canal was but completed.

there would be but little obstruction from this to the certainly an impro-The present mode of transhipment, is a very material part of the cost of forwarding; and according as this cost is diminished, in the same ratio is the route by the St. Lawrence preferred. There have been heavy complaints, at many of the ports on the their collars turned down when on duty, so as to in the manner he points out; at the same time prevent their number being seen distinctly—or at all.

This number should at all times, be readily and duce when required; while, at the same time, there s no want of craft to forward produce from our Am- clearly visible; and if the collar cannot be worn erican neighbours. The produce of the Upper country is very rapidly increasing-and just, as an instinctly shown, the latter should be transferred to the tance, I may mention, "that at the port of Chatham, cap." (Western District,) alone, this year, there has been exported 70,000 bushels of Wheat, and Flour conveyed from the Upper to the Lower Pro- on a repetition of the offence. vinces, in the same year in which it is raised, is very inconsiderable in comparison with what is actually produced. This arises altogether from the want of conveyance. During the winter, the farmer disposes of his grain, and, generally speaking. in barter or store pay. All those goods so disposed of in the Upper country are furnished by the Montreal merchants-and no inconsiderable quantity

finds its way to the other side of line 45. If a Quebec Forwarding Company were to go in to operation, it would be a private as well as a public good. A direct intercourse would create an intimacy with the business of the Upper country—the merchants of Quebec would find an outlet for their the merchants of Montreal.) by establishing branches of their business there; and by receiving produce in and laving the foundation of a Quebec Forwarding

Company. nada, to the States, by the people of the Upper Province themselves; but virtually speaking, at the instigation of people who had their all at stake, on the other side of the Border. The Upper Canadians QUEBEC THE STORE HOUSE OF CANADA are, generally, pretty much alive to their own inout for a protection to their agriculture, by imposing a duty on all American wheat, imported into trade, which are the life and vigor of this country. If we want to destroy this trade, let us impose a store. The Timber trade is not to be relied on.

It must be evident to all, that people, who are the foremost in the ranks of "Free Trade and no Monopolies" in the old country, are the first to rall out

CONTRACTOR OF THE

Clean Chimnies, and Slove Pipes .-- We beg to securities, and people halding such bands are well protect our Agriculture and Commerce; Colonial

You will hear from me again. I am. &c. M FRCATOR.

Quebec, 17th Decr. 1841.

For the Quebec Argus.

Sin,-I perceive the Corporation are turning their cannot succeed. Since the Welland Canal has gone place. They propose to have Chimnies effectually and might well require fumigation, when about to into operation, the stock in the Eric Canal has gra- swept, once in every two months; but, if they mean be presented before company. by this word "effectually," no more than pulling a And what is ambergris? I it the drug we now mer is yearly becoming a profitable investment for bundle of thorns two or three times up the Chimnies, call spermaceti, mingled with some aromatic? capital, and is eagerly sought after, the stock of the I am much afraid we shall not derive much benefit latter, and even the whole work is threatened to be from the operation; because, it is well known, that ture, mentions that Hortensius first set a peacock our of no use, comparatively speaking. So impressed the humidity of the atmosphere, rain, and snow, his table, augurali cana, or, as we might say, as are the American Stock jobbers with this belief, causes the soot, in its ascent, to adhere to the sides of the generals of the clergy. At first this new dish that it is considered that "the non-completion of the Chimnies, until it accumulates many inches in was found foult with, as indicating a taste rather "the Eric canal, as threatened by the repudiators thickness, and these thorns cannot then remove it. luxurious than severe; but the fashion spread in An instance of the uselessness of this mode of rapidly, that the eggs of peahens were bought at " the loss of all the money thus far laid out on that sweeping Chimnies occurred in my house. A fire immense prices, in order to rear a broad. Ut over work, and much of the trade of the interior will happened in one of my Chimnies, which had been corren denarius veneant quinis, ipse facile quinswept about a week previous; and it threatened at one time the destruction of my house, and probably much valuable property adjoining; until I had re-course to firing a gun up the Chimney, which I re-ever better than that of any other fowl. Aldrovanthose works; and there is every reason to believe peated, probably, more than twenty times, and each that even the proposed enlargement would not be of discharge brought down hard masses of soot, some any avail, in diverting the carrying trade from the more than half a toot in thickness, and which had own exclusive carrying trade. But were we half ing my man carried out seventeen large pails of this and prosperity of this country, as they are to theirs, lacious practice of sweeping should be discontinued; we should not allow them to show us the example and in its room that proper scrapers and brushes, on of enterprise, and how to profit thereby -- on our the plan pursued in England, should be used; and own waters. This last year, there was built at Os- then we would be quite sure to have clean Chimnies. wego, a Steam Boat, propelled by the Ericson Again, it is notorious that the majority of the area screw, and owned by Americans, for the pur-pose of navigating the Lakes through the Welland stove pipes; I suggest that the Inspectors, or others Canal. She has made several trips, and found to having authority, should make it their particular business to see, not only that the pipes are placed the this means of conveyance produce can be transmit- required distance from any wood work, but that they are sound; and to insure clean pipes, it should much cheaper. It is, however, to be hoped, that be the duty of the chimney sweepers to clean them

I would further suggest, that to induce the proper or persons, whose Chimnies should take fire, and hat this fine should be rigidly enforced.

I trust these suggestions deserve some attention and that they will meet with it in the proper quarter.

Saint Peter Street, Decr. 17, 1841.

For the Quebec Argus.

To THE EDITOR, It is with pleasure I mention of the neat and snug appearance presented by our Police, in their new winter clothing, and which has a decided air about it of respectability and comfort. The substitution of the present great coat, with its ample cape, is certainly an improvement on the old blue uniform; but it strikes me forcibly, (and I have heard the same remark made by many,) that the evident purpose for which the number is placed on a Policeman's collar, is not altogether carried out, or according to what it should be, by many of the men wearing easily or comfortably strait up, with the number dis-

conceal his letter or number in any way, while on 1000 hogsheads of Tobacco, grown in that imme-duty, would be visited with severe displeasure by diate vicinity." The quantity of Wheat and his commanding officer, and be liable to dismission

NIHIL.

Quebec 16th Decr. 1841.

-900 For the Quebec Argus. CULINARY ANTIQUITIES.

Salt Cellars .- A salt cellar, says Dr. Johnson so called from salt and cellar: in this case i ought not to mean a vessel of salt set on the table. but rather a cell underground where salt is stored Probably the French saliere is the real root of the latter half of the word, in which case the word salt is a superfluous part of the compound. We have many such tautologous combinations which give imports (which is at present altogether enjoyed by both the English and French name. Such are butend, robin-red-breast, wine vinegar. Why has it been esteemed unlucky to overturn a salt-cellar return therefor, would be the means of commencing This superstition derives from Pagan Rome; where the salt-dish was a holy platter, in which the firstings of the feast wore offered to the Gods, and Every person must be aware, that, a great portion which was usually ornamented with the figure of of the wheat manufactured in the Upper Province some divinity. "Sacras facitis mensas salinorum is American wheat, and that this very business is appositu, et simulacris deorum." And again the main stay of the carrying trade. Attempts have Livy: "Ut salinum patellamque deorum causa been making to divert this source of profit from Ca-habcant." And Horace: . Paternam splender mensa tenui salinum." And Statius: "Exiguo placuerunt farre salina." To overturn altars and images of the Gods, was naturally held ominous.

Dried Cherries.—Charries might be dried on a large scale in ovens, and afforded cheaper than terest; but they have been for some time calling raisins. They form a more delicate desert dish, and make an excellent pudding.

Walnut Oil -In Switzerland great use is made the Province, which would have the effect of destroying the manufacturing business and the carrying Olive-oil for salads and delicate purposes. The walnuts are gathered while the interior shell is white, soft and pulpy; and are squeezed in adapted

The Devil's Dinner .- In Milton's Paradise imports-keep ourselves, and lay past a two years' Regained, the devil offers a tempting dinner, which is described in these words:

> A table richly spread, in regal mode, With dishes piled, and meats of noblest sert And savour ; beasts of chase, or fowl of game, In pastry built, or from the spit, or boiled, age was my factor and the second seco

Gris amber-steam'd ; all fish from sea or al Freshet or purling brook, of shell or fin, And exquisitest name.

Probably this is a faithful description of some of those cabinet dinners, of which, while Milton was Secretary of State, he partook at the Protector's or elsewhere. It differs from a modern dinner in the order of viands, the fish occurring last It also differs in the singular circumstance, that the pastry was perfumed with ambergris. No doubt those tall audable and praiseworthy endeavours, to check the goose-pies, built in standing crust, which last, so such has been the bounty of nature to us, that they calamitous destruction of property by fire in this long as to smell of the cupboard, were still in vogue \$

Peacocks .-- Varro, in his third book on agriculquagents. Macrobius repeats this anecdote; but he withholds a remark of Galen, that the flesh of dus, in consequence of some strange misunderstanding, asserts in print, that he ate in 1598 part of a peacock which had been cooked in 1592, and sons the eggs of pea-fowl.

My dear Argus,

Conreiving the above "Extracts" to be in som degree appropriate to the approaching festivities. I forward them for the amusement, or,-if they choose-instruction of your numerous and respects ble readers. In so doing, however, I avail mysulf of the opportunity afforded me to express a fervent hope that in the midst of the various "gambols" and "lofty flights of fancy" which usually characterise the emphatically styled "merry season" none may be so unhappy as to perpetrate the "illomened" accident of overturning " alters and images of the Gods"; and, should such an unjucky circumstance unavoidably happen, that they may have the good fortune to escape the signal geance which, in similar instance, seems so invariably and pertinacionaly to have pursued their less favoured -because more ignorant - Pagan forefathers.

encheson between

Quebec, 1Sth Decr. 1841.

Es Correspondents.

We respectfully decline to lesert the co An ELDER OF THE CONGREGATION; as we consider solumns of a Newspaper a very unfit field for the dission of such grave matters as he therein touches upon.

Nux Vonica - is rather too much of a "hil our Correspondent; although, we sally applied to the canine space know of) would not be much the m dent; although, we allow, as a

bly, no great loss in con

The verses to the address of J. K. sion of articles into our paper. We hope this will be perfectly satisfactory to him as a piece of requisite and use.

BONNET RORGE, A LOVER OF JUSTICE, TOM JONES, A Policeman of the London force, if found to last left 'Wool'age' Academy,) we have duly received, and set aside for consideration If filed for insertion, the precise period of their appearance is out of our power precise period of their appearance is out of our power. o promise; as really we continue to be so highly ed, in the way of an increasing list of valuable and ciated Correspondents, that we are puzzled to distheir good things in proper course. Even at our writing, several articles are set up, which have, wably, been crawded out.

By the same token will our fair and esteemed tor, KATE DASHAWAY, kindly hasten with the ment' proposed by her; as her verses have bee type these ten days past, awaiting her pleasure.

BIRTH.

At Montreal, on the 9th instant, the lady of Doctor Waler, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Buffalo, (State of New York) on Monday, the instant, by the Rev. Mr. Wholan, Mr. Paul Free Printer, to Miss Sarah M. Quirou t, both forms

At Chambiy, on the 9th instant, Licutement M'Nells. 56th Reamont.
At his residence, in London, on the 15th ultimo, The dore Pulsgrave, Esq., aged 80 years. For many years respectable merchant, connected with this country.

I HE Subscriber has just received from his Mills and offers for sale, 500 Quintals of very superior Oatmeal, and 100 Quintals of Pot Barley.

GEO. BISSET. Quebec, 15th Decr. 1841.

CHRISTMAS CARES. GEORGE SCOTT.

BEGS respectfully to remind his friends and the public of Quebeo, that as usual, he is prepared to supply them with Christmas Buns, Scotch Short Bread, Plumb Cukes, Seed Cakes, Pound Cakes, Mince Pies, Tea Cakes, and all kinds of confections.

G. S. Avails himself of this opportunity usperfully to return thanks for the patronage he has inv riably received.

N. B. For sale, Scotch Marmalade, Strawbe Raspberry and Lemon Syrup, all of superior qual Quebre, Decr. 18th, 1844,

The following is copied from a little book of such inventions, we do not, however, hecitate called "A Guide to the Bull Room, by a London Man of Fashion." for the purpose of affording our readers an opportunity to see how the rules the Londoner lays down compare with "Boston notions":—

Within the last faw days, however, those doubts have been strongly tested by the exhibition of one of the simplest, though at the same time one of the most ingenious inventions of the kind, that it has ever fullen to our lot to inspect.

LIC BALLS.

the same to be the design of the property of

LIC BALLS.

To the gentlemen.—1. Your dress should be a black cost, by one of the first tailors (dress cost); superbly white; cuffs seen; black tights, if you are well made—if not, trowsers half-tight, and neat; black silk Lyons stockings; a handsome black silk siock, having a neat-bow; a very fine cambric hankerchief, plain border, slightly fumed. No gold guard-chains, or black ribbon; a " Breguet" in vest; slight chain. White kid (French) gloves, exactly fitting the hand; the chaussure insurpassably neat and luisante; tie, a small how; a large one is an expence of ribbon worthy of a

2. The hair must be exceedingly well dress-

3. The air and manner must be perfectly dégagés; for if a person be not as much at home in a Ball Room as in his own house, he had better shut himself up in the latter. This case of manner must, however be quite free from anything approaching to effrontery, which, next to ne is a most disgusting attribute of either wex. Never forget that it is much easier to dance than to be a gentleman. Never go to a Public Ball before a late hour.

4. It is deemed hors de règle to dauce more than four syts with a lady, even if she be of your own

5. You may converse with your partner softo pace, but only furtively with any other lady while standing up in the dance.

6. Eschew all imitation of the Grimacier of Jack Pudding in your dancing. There are some men who aim at this species of distinction in order to create a laugh. They are to be pitted!

7. You cannot be too attentive to your partner, nor must you leave her while engaged to dance with her; you must either stand or sit near

St It is not comme il faut to engage a lady to dance beyond the fourth set on her list; a rule which may be exemplified by the remark of a beautiful debutante of the last season:—" I can put you down, sir," she observed, with an a inronical smile. " for the thirteenth, but I shall only dance roun more!"

To the Ladies.—1. However rich the materials of of your dress may be, let is be remarkable for its simplicity; and let the hair be as little decorated as possible.

2. Avoid affectation, frowning, quizzing, or the alightest indication of ill-temper, or you will infallibly be marked; and it should be the grand object of your life, whether in public or in priva-te, to pass along miselessly and beloved, and lea-ving only the impress of fairy footsteps.

3. Create not the heart-burnings of jealousy, and perhaps lasting misery to yourself, by forgetting a lover for some newer face in a Ball Room!

4 No lond laughter, loud talking, staring, or any act which appertains to the houden.

snowy cobweb;" it should be bordered with deep the highest personages in the kingdom, (French) white kid; shoes small, wafer-like, yet strong, fitting exquisitely; and French silk stockings—all the taste you or your female friends possess must be fexerted to have them PER-FECT.

6. You are permitted to command the most unlimited service of your partner; but you should impose this task upon him in such a manner as fo make it delightful rather than onerous.

Dr. Rolk's Calculating Machine.—Many persons are probably familiar with the description of an invention said to have emanated from a professor of the celebrated Collage of Luputa, whereby the fatighe and enner of acquiring languages, and also of using the powers of speech, were alike avoided renious system of universal symbols. which two or more persons wishing to exchange ideas, carried about with them; the only impediment to its practicability being, that the apparatus ment to its practicability being, that the apparatus was so enormously bulky as to require a waggon to contain it, even for the purpose of carrying on a moderate discussion. A reminiscence of this highly ingenious though utterly useless invention must have flashed across the minds of many who have enjoyed an opportunity of examining or rather of looking at the two waggon-loads of boxes, wherein are contained the celebrated calculating machine, of the still more celebrated doctor, whose infinitely more celebrated description of a certain wonderful steam engine, must (owing to the avidity with which it was seized upon and used as a puff) he fresh in the recollect of newspaper readers. The said calculating machine, which now lies packed up in some 16 or 17 huges boxes, has cost John Bull, according to the public accounts, £17,000 which, "according to the public accounts and the public accounts an to the public accounts, £17,000 which, " according to Cocker," is a the rate of £1,000 per box; and a further sum of £17,000 would be necessaand a further sum of £17,000 would be necessary to complete it, without, however, any certainty being acquired that the result, which such an enormous outlay demanded would, be arrived at. It would not be toom the expect from a machine or costly, that if the entangled accounts of a bank-inpt ware to be put in at one end, it would put forth a "clean balance sheet at the other" but, also so far from any such easy result being obtained, we fear a simple elementary calculation as beyond its present powers. Of the ingenuity wertising is like law—the longest purse of all."

Mr. Wertheimber, the partner and coadjuter of Dr. Roth of Paris, has just now brought over to this country two machines. (based and constructed on one and the same principle.) for performing the elementary operations in arithmetic; the results, as well as the manner in which they are obtained, we will endeavour to give an idea of. The first of these machines consists of an

instrument about one foot four inches in length by three inches in breadth; on the face are arranged a series of circles, within which the figures appear ranging from hundreds of thousands down to units and thence to shillings, pence, and farthings. This machine performs the two operations of ad-dition and substruction; the former operation is performed by reading to the operator, or his reading for himself the figures, as they occur in the separate lines to be summed up, including the shiflings and pence; as fast as the figures are read the operator adjusts, by means of a small style, the circle whereon they are designated, and the adjustment of the last row of figures brings forward much in the solution of the second of the seco forward within the solution of the sum. The principal upon which this most ingenious instrument is contructed seems to he, as far as a hasty and superfic al examination enabled us to judge, the very simple one of a progressive series of wheels, originating in the lowest term of a series, each wheel commanding the wheel immediately in contact above it, so as to produce the unit re quired when its own series was exhausted; thus 1-4 added to the 3-4 already shown within the circle of pence above, and left a 0 on its own face. Or supposing that the pence circle stood at 11, the shilling circle at 19, and the unit pounds at 9,999, the addition of 1-4 to the 4 at the lowest term, produced at the higher circles of terms the same effect that would be produced on paper by the same operation-viz.,

The results were invariably correct, and may be incremed at will to any extent or series of figures by merely extending the series of wheels and circles.

The machine for performing the more intricate and elaborate operation of multiplication and division, consists of a circular instrument about twelve inches in diameter and two inches and a half or three inches in thickness, in order to allow the machinery within sufficient space to work, it would be highly presumptuous to attempt to give a description of a machine so simple in principle as this is, from a mere inspection of half an hour's duration : it may, therefore, suffice lo observe, that the outward arrangement of the several series of circles is observed in this, as in the machine above decribed, and that the same accurate results were invariably obtained upon testing its powers both ways, with sums in division and multiplication, consisting of different series of eight figures by five. Having thus fulfilled a duty which is merited as well by the patience, the inventive powers, and the mechanical skill of Dr. Roth and his modest and able coadjutor Mr. Wer. eimber, as by the probable utility and perfection of their joint production, leave the questions of price, applicability, &c., to those whose especial se it is to criticise and to point them out to the public; satisfied if this cursory and imperfect description procures for the pantentees that notice which they justly merit, and which, we are happy 5. Your handkerchief should be fine as " a to learn, has been already awarded to them by

GENTILITY.—"I'd have you to know, Mrs. Stoker, that my uncle was a bannister of the law!" "A fig for your bannister," retorted Mrs. Grubb, turning up her nose, and putting her arms akimbo, "havn't I a cousin as is a corridor in the navy."

The Power of Advertising .- A writer in Black wood seems to have a very favourable opinion of the power of advertising. He says that nothing is so well established as the fact, that advertising will do any thing. No imposition is so glaring, no quackery so apparent, no humbug so gross and palpable, which may not be turned by an enterprising fellow to account, through the medium of the newspapers. Not only do the trades, but the professions, use this mighty letter of introduction; your lawyer puffs his books and the physician his treatise, as you imagine, but the fact and truth is the tise, as you imagine, but the fact and truth is, the learned gentlemen are advertising themselves; the sale of their books is not the object, but the sale of

to succeed, and succeed it did in this particular instance so well, that the miscreants, after plundering unfortunate creatures to the tune of some eighty or a hundred thousand pounds, decamped beyond the reach of the law, and are now laughing at the sim-

SALES BY AUCTION.

EVENING SALE.

Extensive Sale of New English Books, Writing tornoon, from 2 to 3 o'clock. Paper, &c. &c. &c.

Will be sold on MONDAY and TUESDAY even ing next, the 20th and 21st inst. at the subscriber's Sale Rooms.

VALUABLE Collection of New English Books, Writing Paper and other articles. Catalogues of the Books will be ready for delivery on Saturday next, the 18th inst,

Sale to commence at HALF PAST SIX o'clock each evening.

G. D. BALZARETTI.

Quebec, 14th December, 1841,

The Quebec Argus.

TA, ILL be published at No. 20, St. Peter Street, Lower Town, at the Printing Office where "THE BRITISM NORTH AMBRICAN" has been hitherto published, and where Mr. A. Jacquies, the Proprietor and Printer, will receive subscriptions and orders for Advertising.—Terms the same as for the R. N. American, namely; Fifteen shillings per year, six months payable in advance, JOB PRINTING DONE IN THE BEST STYLE, AND ON

TO LET FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS.

REASONABLE TERMS

THE extensive premises recently occupied by Doctor Douglas, on Mountain Street, and extending to Notre Dame Street, well adapted for a Hotel or first class Boarding House, the Rooms are large and numerou-, with Kitchens, Allies, &c., &c. On the top, a Gallery, 70 feet by 30, traverses the whole extent of the building, commanding a fine view of the Harbour and surrounding country. These premises are advantageously situated in the confines of the Lower Town, in the immediate vicinity of the Steamboat wharves, and business part of the city. Possession now if required, apply at the office

HUGH MURRAY.

Notre Dame Street. Quebec, 11th Pec. 1831

HAVANA.

MRS. WEST'S BOARDING HOUSE. No. 68, Calle Inquizidor.

PASSENGERS arriving at Havane, and desirous going to this House by despatching a message to the Proprietor will be immediately furnished with the cus nary permit to disembark, with their luggage, &c. A regular passport is also of course indispensal



NOTICE. TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF SETTLING ON THE LAMBTON AND KENNEBEC ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is the intention of the Government at once to take the necessary steps for Settling the Kennebec Road, in conformity to the rovincial Statute 5, Geo. Cap 31.

Lots of 50 Acres of Land each will be laid out on

sach side of the road.

Settlers 21 years of age and upwards who have never btained a grant of Land from Government, may obtain Lot of 50 Acres on the following condition let.—They are to make application to the Emigrant Agent, at Quebec, or to the resident Agent, whenever they shall be ready to become resident, on the tract to

be granted.

2ad.—Upon giving a satisfactory account of their means of providing for themselves until a Crop can be raised from the ground, they will receive a Ticket from the Emigrant Ayent entitling them to locate the land.

3rdly.—Upon application to the resident Agent in the first place he will forward a statement to the Emigrant Agent, of the applicant's age, family, and means of setlement, upon which, it approved, authority for location will issue.

4thly.—The Ticke issued will be useless to any but

will issue.

4thly.—The Ticke issued will be useless to any but the applicants, and unless presented to the resident Agent within one month from the date, they will not be received by him. Any person who shall receive a Ticket, and who shall not proceed to the Settlement within one month, or who, having been placed upon land there, shall abandon it, will be considered as beginn to receive land.

land there, shall abandon it, will be considered as having lost all claim to receive land.

5thly.—Settlers will be required to clear and place once under Crep, one third of the land located, and to reside on the land until this settlement duty is performed, and after one third of the grant shall have been cleared and under crop, the Settler shall be entitled to his Patent free of expenses.

and under crop, the Settler shall be entitled to his Patent, free of expense.

6thly.—The Settlement duty is required to be done within four years from the date of the Ticket.

7thly.—Settlers who are under the necessity of being temporarily absent from their Locations, will apply to the resident Agent, stating the length of their intended absence, and the reason for it, which will be entered on the Agent's Book if the reason for absence seems sufficient, and any person who shall absent himself without b ing permitted to do so by the Agent, or who shall remain away from the Settlement, for a longer time than such permission shall authorise, will be considered as having forfeited his location.

Sthly.—An assignment or attement to ussign any Ticket or Location, will also be considered as a orffeiture of all right in the Locatee has previously obtained a Grant of Land from Government, his new Location shall be forfeited.

9thly .- In all cases of abandonment of Location, the land will immediately be considered open for

located land will immediately be considered open for new location or sale.

10thly.—As it is not the intention of the Government to offer the Settlers any assistance, further than the free grant of land, applicants are specially desired to consider for themselves whether or not, they have the means of maintaining themselves and their families until Crops can be raised from the ground.

Mr. C. TASCHEREAU, the Agent for the Settlement of the Kennebee Road, or Mr. BUCHANAN, Agent for Emigrants at Quebec, will furnish any further information which may be required.

mation which may be required.
THOS. G. MURDOCH, Chief Secretary.

ARNOLD'S VICTORIA HOUSE, No. 15. Notro
Dame Street, Lower Town, near the market Place.

Ordinary from 2 till 4 o'clock, P. M.—Soups and
Chops at all hours. Large Storage for the convenience
of Boarders. Quebec, 4th May, 1841.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

DURING the Summer the Quebec Post Office will be open to the public from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Un SUNDAYS, in the Morning for Two House after the arrival of the Western Mail, and in the Af-

By order of the Deputy Post Master General. General Post Office, Quebec, June 1841.

Quebec, June 8, 1841

ORANGE MARMALADE, FOR SALE BY

G. SCOTT.

FOR SALE. 300 BOLTS of the best Patent Canvass. 100 Coils of do. Cordage, va-

WILLIAM CHAPMAN & CO. Gibb's Wharf. Quebec, May 24, 1841. SSW

SUPERIOR LEMON SYRUP Manufactured and sold by

WM. PATERSON.

Grocer. No. 18. Notre Dame Street, Quebec.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE. 50 Gross of the well known celebrated Jones' MATCHES-nothing equal to them in the Cana-

CHAS. F. PRATT &BROTHER.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate that he is now devoting particular attention to the manufac-ture of Ontment, and will always have on hand a large supply, wich he will dispose of on the most rea-

> Superfine, Fine, and Middling Flour, Pot and Pearl Barley. Farine Entière, Pease, Onts, Bran, &c. &c.

-AND-A large assortment of very superior QUILLS. GEORGE BISSET. Quebec, 23rd July, 1841. u s Hunt's Wharf.

RIMOVAL.

THE Subscriber takes the present opportunity of reaturning his sincere thanks to his friends a public in general for the liberal support in business he has hitherto enjoyed and begs leave to inform them that has hitherto enjoyed and begs leave to inform them that he has removed to the premises formerly occupied by Mesers. Gibb & Shaw, No. 18, Notre Dame Street, opposite the Store of Mr. Cathro, Watch-maker, where he intends to keep a general assortment of Groceries, Wines and liquors of the best quality, and at moderate prices, and hopes to merit a continuance of public WM. PATERSON.

Quebec, 7th May 1841. N. B. Daily expected a choice assorment of China

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

50 CASKS WHISKEY. 100 boxes Glass 84 by 94 in half boxes 40 do. Digby Herrings 20000 Common, Cigare, in hundreds

15 kegs Snuff 10 do, hest Plug 16s. 1000 Silva Cigare, 10 years old 2000 Ladies do.

600 large dry Hidea 284 heavy green Calf Skins. CHAS, P. PRATT& BROTHER. Quebec, 20th June, 1841.

NUTICE. RUSSIAN STOVES.

THE Russian Stove Company is now ready to receive orders for the erection of this useful and economical Stove. A sample of them can be seen at the Auction Rooms of Mr. G. D. BAL-EARETTI, every day, from 8 to 5 o'clock, where orders will be received, or at the Manufactory Establishment, No. 99, St. Vallier street.—30th Sept. 1841.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

25,000 Regalia Cigare, 20,000 Cruz Brand, No. 1, Principe,

15,000 Cruz No. 2, No. 1, 15,000 Peres 2.000 Matthew Congress,

2,000 Riondo Congreso, 10,000 Noriego,

2,000 Guina, 1,000 Manilla Cheroots. 24.000 Mendosa & Garcia,

5 000 Trabucos. 25,000 Regatta, No. 1, Canada Manufacture,

29,'00 Megatta, No. 1, Canada Manufacture,
20,000 Matthew half Regalia,
Maracabio Kaas'er Tobacco, Fine mild old Petit
Knaster, Vuelta de Abajo, Fine Leighter Porto Rico,
Cut Tobacco, Strashurg Snuff, French Rappee, Fine
Moccoboy, American Gentleman, Natchitoches. Mixature, Cigar, Cases of different sizes, & Patent Matches. -ALSO. -

A very large stock of sole and upper Leather English French, Irish and Canada manufacture, &c.

CHS. F. PRATT & BROTHER. Foot of Mountain Street, Quebec. 2nd June 1841.

MANUFACTURE OF RUSSIAN STO VE By a Company under the direction of MR. SMOLINSKÍ,

Who has introduced from Poland a number of work-men whose trade is the manufacturing of these 99. ST. VALLIER STREET, QUEBEC.

CUCH Gentlemen of the Clergy, or others, as ma have experienced any difficulty about the Chimneys, will, by writing. (post paid) to the above establishment, have the necessary directions forwarded to-

As it may be impossible to meet all the demands, it is deemed proper to notify that the first applications will be first attended to. Quebec, 14th June 1841.

RAGS, ROPES, CANVASS, & OAKUM.

THE highest price paid for Old Ropes, Rags and Canvass.—A constant supply of Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers, always on hand, at the Warehouse of

MILLER, McDONALD & CO. Hunt's Wharf.

N. B .- A supply of superior machine-made Oakum. or sale. Quehee, 2nd April, 1841:

QUEBEC .- Printed and published by A. JACQUIES No. 20, SAULT-AU-MATRIOT STREET.