

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. II.—No. 1.]

WEDNESDAY, 16th JANUARY, 1839.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Poetry.

BY-GONE DAYS.

BY MISS LONDON.

Dream no more of that sweet time
When the heart and cheek were young
Dream no more of that sweet time
Ere the veil from life was flung—
Yet the cheek retains the rose
Which its beauty had of yore,
But the bloom upon the heart
Is no more.

We have mingled with the false,
Till belief has lost the charm,
Which it had when hope was new,
And the pulse of feeling warm.
We have had the bosom wrung
By the mask which friendship wore
Affection's trusting happiness
Is no more.

We have seen the young and gay
Dying as the aged die;
Miss we not the laughing voice—
Miss we not the laughing eye?
Wishes take the place of hopes,
We have dreamed till faith is o'er'd
Its freshness made life fair, and that
Is no more.

Take away you sparkling bowl—
What is left to grieve us now?
Looking lip that turns away,
Downcast eye and weary brow,
Hopes and joys that used to smile,
Mirth that lit its purple store;
Friends that want to join the pledge,
Are no more.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A rich capitalist of Paris, whom I shall name M. Lebrun, was famed for his enterprising and successful speculations. Not a year had he been engaged in the purchase of his patrimony and protection, and in general whatever he engaged in was crowned with success. Not long since he was one morning seated in his study at his country-house, when a cabriolet drove up to the door; from it descended a young man of fashionable appearance and fine open countenance, not unknown to the frequenters of Tortoni's. He demanded to speak with the master of the house; and was introduced at once to M. Lebrun. His host was in slippers and robe-de-chambre, for he loved to live as indolently as he could when not immersed in the whirlpool of business at Paris.

"You will excuse me, Monsieur," said the young man, taking possession of an arm-chair; "you will excuse me for troubling your retirement by speaking to you of matters of speculation; but the affair in question is of grave importance and pressing nature; it may have consequences so morally useful to society, and so exorbitantly lucrative for its promoters, that I feel convinced of your forgiveness for speaking to you respecting it."

"Speak on, Monsieur; I am all attention," said the capitalist, crossing his legs and drawing his dressing-gown closely about him.

"Who could ever have supposed," said the stranger, with great solemnity, "that in quitting an age of doubt and incertitude like the last, we should enter a period so remarkable for its desire to make all fixed and certain as the present. In the eighteenth century everything was overturned, because the world doubted of everything; in the nineteenth no doubt exists, because nothing is left to chance. It is by means of insurance that society is now reorganizing itself. What is there that is not now insured? Nay, it has been lately whispered that Messrs. Rothschild think seriously of forming a company for insuring kings on their thrones, and for fixing ministers of state in possession of their portfolios; in fact, insurance is the great instrument by which will be brought about that advanced state of humanity, so fruitfully sought for by Fourier, St. Simon, and—"

"But what is the meaning of this long preamble?" interrupted the master of the mansion, in a dry tick voice. "You are aware, I presume, that I require something positive—actual—palpable," laying a stress on each expression.

"My project unites all these qualities," said the stranger.

"Well, then, let us have it without further preliminaries," said the other.

"The facts," said the projector, "that the matter is of so delicate a nature, that I am obliged to prepare you for my proposal."

"I think I can guess that it relates to an insurance company. What is it you propose to insure, Monsieur?"

"Since I must speak positively my plan is to insure marriageable girls, against the great evil of their existence—against being old maids."

"Hum—m—m," ruminated the man of wealth, again fixing round him his robe-de-chambre, which the slight irritation of the moment had displaced, "the idea is ingenious."

"You perceive that the natural desire, which must arise in every lady's bosom to avoid celibacy, will incline her to insure, and the profits must be enormous."

"Yes, that is clear enough; but how will you manage the rate of insurance?"

"That must be graduated, according to the beauty, fortune, and talents of each. The chances of old-maid-hood cannot be the same for all, nor do I propose to insure all for the same age; one may be fixed at twenty, another at twenty-five, and a third even so late as thirty-five. If after the expiration of the term agreed on, the lady remains without a husband, the indemnity must be paid, and this will constitute a fortune, which in many cases will obtain for her the partner she desires."

"But will the company reserve to itself the power of acting in any way it may deem advisable, to procure husbands for the insured before the term fixed on?"

"Most assuredly; the company cannot renounce any means of bringing a suit on its object, but must employ all which may seem scarcely ever to be required to be paid, and that is the reason why the speculation is so splendid."

"Yes, I see that there must arise some gains."

"Immense profits, and not a single loss," interrupted the advocate of the new insurance company, seeing that his host was balancing towards the project, "if an insurance is effected against death, nothing can hinder persons from dying; if it is made against fire, how can you prevent houses from burning; if you insure against perils of water, how can shipwrecks be put a stop to? But insuring against remaining single, all you have to do is to marry off as quickly as possible your customers."

"I suppose that the company will take care to have always at its disposal a number of gentlemanly bachelors, of good character and education, physicians, surgeons, literary men, barbers, merchants, and scientific men, whom it may employ to gain the hearts of those who are to be married."

"That is an indispenable condition of success, and I intend taking on myself the care of that particular duty."

"Well, then, I am your man. Let the matter rest between us two—no noise, no puffing—nothing but secrecy, activity and cleverness. Get the bond of partnership prepared, and let the act, constituting the society, duly passed through the proper forms. I am willing to advance eight hundred thousand francs, which will be amply sufficient for the capital. You, on the other hand, will throw into the stock your zeal and activity, and the profits shall be divided. I act generously, as you may perceive."

The young man took his leave, exceedingly satisfied with his visit, and, springing into his cabriolet, returned to Paris. In a few days he brought the necessary papers, and the matter was speedily concluded. After M. Lebrun had signed and returned them to the young speculator, he addressed him thus:

"Monsieur, you are now director of the new company, and I need scarcely say that I wish you success. To prove to you, however, that I really have deeply at heart the success of our speculation, I intend commencing the business myself insuring my daughter. She shall be the first to figure in the list of young ladies insured to obtain a husband. Fill up the blanks of the p. into form."

"Age?" demanded the director.

"Name and surname?"

"Euphémie Lebrun."

"Face?"

"Decidedly pretty."

"Talents?"

"Music, drawing, dancing, horticulture."

"Fortun?"

"All that I possess when I die, and eight hundred thousand francs on the day of her marriage."

"That will do, monsieur."

"You may fix the rate yourself, and the age at which the indemnity shall be paid," said the father proudly, as he thought of the charms of his only daughter.

"There is every reason to hope that Made-moiselle Euphémie will have no claims on you for indemnity," said the young partner, as he collected his papers and departed.

As he passed through the pleasure-grounds which surrounded the villa, in order to reach his cabriolet, which he directed to wait for him at the gate of the park, he perceived a young and lovely girl in the midst of the flowers on which she was lavishing her cares. Unaware that any one was near, she was singing a little air which Cinti Damourcau had made fashionable, as she tied up the flowers or watered them, where the heat had parched them up. The young director paused a moment to admire the slight but rounded figure, the glowing complexion, and beautiful hair of the young person. "This, undoubtedly," thought he, "is the daughter of M. Lebrun. I have commenced most fortunately. No danger of so fair a creature being obliged to demand her indemnity." He cast another glance at the lady, and proceeded towards the gate.

"It was his daughter who teased him into quitting the country. He was astonished that his dear Euphémie should so suddenly abandon in the midst of the summer season, her flowers which she loved so well. He naturally sought for some reason for such a change, and more than once said to himself, 'Is it possible that she can by some chance or other have formed an attachment for some person at Paris?' At last he could no longer doubt that he had conjectured rightly: for her gaiety was fled, her music, drawing, flowers, were all neglected, and a tear sometimes betrayed her secret. But who could have inspired this passion? What opportunity was there for a galathea to press his suit? He was determined to discover the mystery. "My dear Euphémie," said he, "you have become wonderfully serious. On what can your thoughts be so often occupied? What new sentiment has taken possession of your mind? Speak to me frankly; you know how dearly I love you; can you have seen some person who has captivated your affections? If it is a proper match, you cannot doubt that I shall be only too glad to unite you to him who will render you happy."

"Well, then, father, I acknowledge I do love," said Euphémie, with that timidity and hesitation which a young girl cannot free herself from, even when confessing the state of her affections to her own father.

"And who is he?" said M. Lebrun.

"That is his secret as much as mine," replied the daughter with great tranquillity. "I cannot speak of it without his consent; but I will ask him, when I see him, to allow me to declare his name."

This reserve only excited the curiosity of M. Lebrun. He pressed his daughter more and more to name her lover. At last she said, "Give me only three days, and I will then conceal nothing from you."

The next day the young director of the new insurance company to promote marriage, came to pay a visit to his partner. "Oh I my dear fellow," said M. Lebrun, when he saw him, "you would never guess—?"

"Guess what?"

"That my daughter is already inspired by the tender passion."

"Oh," said the director, "that must be the effect of the insurance."

"A wonderful effect it is, at all events. Why a month has not elapsed since the insu-

rance took place. By Jove! you are fortunate. If we have only another such piece of good fortune, the fame of the company will be in every person's mouth."

"They were conversing in this manner when Euphémie entered the room. She blushed on seeing the stranger.

"My daughter," said M. Lebrun to the young man. "What do you think of her?"

"She is admirable! I can venture to predict she will not pass another year without—"

"Father," said the young girl, regarding by turns the two speakers, "I promised to inform you of the person whom I love. This is he!"

"Good heavens! is it possible," cried the astonished capitalist.

"According to our regulations," said the director very gravely, "I was bound to seek every means not to allow the specified time to pass without—"

"True, true. But Euphémie how did you get acquainted with monsieur?"

"I saw him in the country one day, in going out. He used to come afterwards every day. He led me to cultivate my flowers. We walked out in the park, and at last, as I found his visits too short, I thought that by coming to Paris I should see him more frequently, and for a longer time."

"In showing my zeal for the interests of the society," continued the speculator, "I considered—"

"Come, my young friend," said the still surprised father, "you are a clever fellow. Stunned as I have been, I must acknowledge that the matter has something amusing in it."

"I protest to you, I considered that I faithfully gave the eight hundred thousand francs for—"

"Quite correct," said the young man, taking Euphémie by the hand with the air of a martyr to his duty. "This is a glorious beginning. We shall have such custom from this affair! We must absolutely gain millions!"

ADVICES FROM ENGLAND TO THE 16TH DECEMBER.

RECEIVED PER STEAM-SHIP ROYAL WILLIAM.

Her Majesty held a Privy Council at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, Dec. 12, at Windsor Castle. It was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Trade, the Secretary of War, and the Master of the Horse.

At the Council, the appointment of Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne, G. C. B., in the room of the Earl of Durham, was confirmed.

Devonport, Dec. 4.—The people of this place having determined at a public meeting, held on Monday last, to present an address of congratulation to Lord Durham, on his return from Canada, a deputation waited on His Lordship yesterday to enquire in what manner His Lordship would be pleased to receive the address. The noble Earl appointed this day, at two o'clock, and in compliance with the wishes of the deputation, named the Town Hall as the place of meeting.

At two o'clock this afternoon, the hall was crowded. A large number of ladies were present. On the platform were the Countess of Durham and her sisters, Mrs. Gen. Elicce and Lady E. Bulteel, Lady Mary Lambton, and Lady Alice Lambton, daughters of the noble Earl; J. Rundle, Esq., M. P. for Tavistock, and his lady; Sir W. Molesworth, M. P.; T. S. Duncombe, Esq. M. P.

Lord Durham, on mounting the platform, was received with cheers, which he acknowledged by bowing repeatedly, and laying his hand on his breast. His Lordship spoke as follows:—

"I beg you to accept my warmest thanks for the expression of the good will and esteem with which you have greeted my return to England. You still may have reason to regret the confidence that you have placed in me, or the declaration which you have this day

received from England to the 16th December.

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"I beg you to accept my warmest thanks for the expression of the good will and esteem with which you have greeted my return to England. You still may have reason to regret the confidence that you have placed in me, or the declaration which you have this day

made of your approbation of my Government in British North America. So far as it seemed imperatively necessary to allay the most alarming irritation and excitement in the Canadas, and to lead men's minds from the contemplation of present evils to the prospect of future remedies, I have already explained the nature and scope of the policy which I trusted as Governor General. Upon the subject I shall, when Parliament meets, be prepared to make a representation of facts wholly unknown here, and disclosures of which the Parliament and people have no conception, and I shall then fearlessly demand from the assembled Legislature, that justice which neither they nor the people of England ever will deny to a public servant, who has faithfully and honestly discharged the duties assigned to him. What relates to myself, however, is of no consequence, when compared with the interests of your fellow subjects, the inhabitants of British North America. To the furtherance of those interests, I have publicly and solemnly declared that I would devote myself with singleness of purpose, and independent of all party considerations in the country. I am glad of an opportunity, at the very moment of landing in England, to repeat that pledge. The necessity of this course is well understood by the people of America, and will before long also be comprehended by the people of England, involving, as it does, the very existence of British supremacy all over the world, and the efficient maintenance of, or weak abandonment of that national policy, which is expressed in the words "Ships, Colonies and Commerce." Referring to the conclusion of your address, and to the principles which have governed my political conduct at home, I can, with truth assure you, that they are unchanged and unchangeable. They were formed on the maturest deliberation, and have been strengthened by observation, as each succeeding event demonstrated to my mind their soundness and policy. My attachment, therefore, to the cause of that reform of our institutions to which you allude cannot be doubted. It has been tested by the share which I took in the preparation of the Reform Bill, to which this important town owes its political privileges; and it has stood, by my declaration to the people of Scotland in 1834. I need not make any new professions. I have nothing to add, to nothing to retract from, those declarations, which, in my conscience, I believe to be the expression of principles alike conducive to the honour and dignity of the Throne—the security of property—the prosperity of industry—the promotion of wise and liberal instruction—and the general happiness of the people."

Much interest continues to be felt with regard to the course which will be taken by Lord Durham. That it will not be a course friendly to the ministry, is evident from the fact that Lady Durham has resigned her appointment as Lady of the Bedchamber, and that the resignation has already been accepted. His Lordship arrived in London last Friday, the 7th, from Plymouth, having in his way received addresses at Exeter and other places from the Radicals, who appear to count upon him already as their future leader.

The Hon. F. Greville arrived from Brighton last Saturday in his yacht, "The Charlotte," from Canada, bringing dispatches from Sir John Colborne. She left New-York on the 13th Dec., and notwithstanding the very severe weather, arrived in seventeen days, two of which she hove to, and during half a day was becalmed. In the course of the voyage Mr. Lessee, while taking an observation, was washed overboard, but was fortunately saved. One of the crew was also washed overboard and saved.—*Brighton Gazette, Dec. 6.*

The Great Western arrived at Bristol, Dec. 9, from New-York, which she left Nov. 24. She will leave Bristol for New-York on the 19th Jan.

Plymouth, Dec. 8th.—The President, Captain Moore, passed up channel this morning, left New-York on the 20th Nov. Mr. C. Baller, Secretary to the Earl of Durham, and Capt. Marryat left the President when off the Start, in a Pilot Boat, and landed at Plymouth this evening. Mr. Buller proceeds to Totness to-morrow, and Capt. Marryat direct to London.

Before the Duke of Buccleugh left Scotland, he planned improvements at Braxholm, near Hawick and Langholm Lodge, upon a score so extensive, as will afford the numerous artisans and labourers at present engaged at those places, full employment during the whole period of his Grace's absence.

The 42d Regiment, now in Dublin garrison, are under orders for Canada. Two or

three other regiments, now in Ireland, are to proceed for the same destination.

A dreadful flood at Allahabad had swept away 2,500 houses, and caused great damage in the fort.

Great preparations are making by the Emperor of Russia for some warlike expedition, and the belief is gaining ground that a hostile display would be made against Turkey, rather than against our possessions in India. Our Government is, however, using every precaution in that hemisphere, by augmenting the native army, and marching troops on the most exposed situations.

UNITED STATES.

There never has been a more heart sickening narrative of murder than that given in the last Jackson (Miss.) Sun. John W. Carter has been taken to Lauderdale County, who it is believed assisted in the murder of Silas D. Rives, in last September. Another villain of the name of Johnston Cook is also implicated, who has gone to Texas. Carter has given a statement, which he says he has from Cook's own lips, truly horrible. According to this, he has perpetrated as many as thirty murders—all in cold blood! He says that Cook has been wandering to and fro throughout the southern States, on the system of Daniel, seeking whom he might murder; that he has gone to Texas avowedly to pursue a life of crime, and has no more belief in killing a human being than in holding a hog. Cook is between 26 and 30 years of age; his face and hands are badly scarred by dirks and knives, which he got by fighting; he has been stabbed through the muscle of his left arm twice with a dirk, also in the hip; his hair is sandy, and one of his fingers is broken.—*Grand Gulf Advertiser.*

A fearful tempest occurred at the Galt House, in this city, on Saturday night. Various conflicting rumours in regard to it are afloat, and to avoid errors, we shall only make a general statement of the occurrence.

On Saturday evening a difficulty took place between Judge Wilkerson, Dr. Wilkerson and Mr. Murdo, all of Mississippi, and Mr. Redding, merchant tailor of this city, in regard to some clothes which had been made by the latter. A scuffle appears to have been roughly used, and he went to the Galt House after night to get redress, accompanied by two or three of his friends. In the bar-room he met Judge Wilkerson, and some words passed between them. The Judge retired, and in a short time returned with Mr. Wilkerson and Mr. Murdo, all armed with Bowie knives. A general fight almost immediately ensued. Mr. Meek, a book-keeper in the Wall-street House, was struck dead by a Bowie knife. A similar knife was passed through the lungs of Mr. John Rothwell, a hatter in this city, who died last evening. Mr. Holmes, a steamboat pilot or engineer, was also badly cut.—In a short time, a crowd had collected around the combatants, and the Mississippians retired up the steps of the Hotel, and in going up the steps one of them received a wound in his shoulder from a pistol that had been dropped in the contest. He returned the fire without effect. We learn that Mr. Redding and his friends were unharmed—at least they displayed no wounds during the conflict. Judge and Dr. Wilkerson and Mr. Murdo were arrested and placed in confinement.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Columbus Democrat of the 8th instant contains the confession of one Samue Walker, who seems to have lived a life of most horrid villainy. He was born in New York in 1812, and educated for the bar. In 1824 he ran away from home, and went to Cincinnati. Here he fell into evil ways and evil company, and went as cabin boy on board the steamboat Caledonia. Not being sufficiently well paid he helped himself from the passenger's pockets while they were asleep.

After various successful depredations, he arrives at the honor of assisting in a murder, which he relates with evident gaud as follows:— "I then staid in Louisville till the summer of 1833, when I shipped on board the steamer Galenian, Capt. Clarendon Dix, as steward of the crew—Here I shall give an account how we worked together, and from it, hope all steamboat men, from Captain to the meanest stowaway on a steamboat, may learn to shun all bad practices; and also I hope it may put owners on their guard—in the first place, to inquire into the character of every commander of a steamboat, with the severest scrutiny; also to commanders of steamboats, I would say, be careful who you hire for any situation whatever, even to a fireman; for if I chose to disclose their names, people who are now highly honored

and respected by all who know them, would soon be knocked from the stations they now fill, and be damned forever. But this is not going on with what concerns me, and I know my time in this world is but short,—so to go on with my story.

Directly after the Galenian left Louisville, I was watching all the passengers, to see who had money, and who had not. Among the rest I observed an aged gentleman, with about \$5,000 in his trunk; he came to me and said:— "Steward, if you will put my trunk in my state room, I will give you a dollar; certainly, says I, and immediately did so. After we got in the state room from amongst the passengers, I inquired of him where he went ashore at. He told me that he got out at Smithland; so I was determined that he should not carry his trunk ashore with all that money in it, nor yet any of it. So knowing that we should reach Smithland by daylight in the morning, I intended to take it that night when he was asleep, and about 12 o'clock I went into the door and there I found Capt. Dix robbing the trunk. Says I, hold on captain, that's my game—and I see plainly it is yours; so let's divide; and looking at that instant on the bed where the old man lay, I saw the blood gushing from his heart, and a dagger lying by his side. Then says Dix to me, "sit you are my friend, and this is your game, sit you are my friend, and I will make your fortune—so come, let us take and throw this old son of a b—ch in the river. So we opened the window—I got on the outside of it; and Captain Dix handed his head to me—I then put my arm around his head and body, and gave him a pitch into the river, taking good care to throw the bed clothes over with him. After this affair, he told me that I must not go steward any more, but that he would get an entire new crew at Louisville, and that I must go as passenger. Accordingly when we came to Louisville, the crew was paid off; he hired an entire new one. I travelled as a sportsman, and in conjunction with Captain Dix, robbed passenger after passenger every trip until we quitted her. He then went up the river to some place, and I believe got married to a young lady, by whom he had one child. He then came down to Louisville about three years ago and boarded with a lady by the name of Carroll who still lives in this place, and to my knowledge he has not been on the river since, nor seen his wife since."

His next grand achievement was the murdering of Mr. Parker at the Mechanic's Savings Bank Louisville, Ky. for which he is now under sentence of death.

UPPER CANADA.

Toronto, (U. C.) Jan. 8.—On Sunday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the English Episcopal Church of this city was discovered to be on fire, in a few minutes it was beyond all rescue, and in a couple of hours was a mass of ruins. There is no reasonable conjecture respecting the cause of the sad calamity, further than that the fire must have communicated from the stove pipes. We are happy to say that it is insured in a London office for \$5,000, and as the walls have apparently sustained but little damage, we trust that 5 or \$6,000 additional will repair the loss. The loss of the magnificent organ, towards the cost of which the Hon. John Henry Dunn had contributed \$800, is greatly to be lamented. It may be many a long day ere the church meet with another so magnificent a gift.—*Patriot.*

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, 16th JAN. 1839.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------|----------------|--------|
| From London, | Dec. 16 | From New-York, | Jan. 4 |
| From Liverpool, | Dec. 16 | From Halifax, | Jan. 4 |
| From Paris, | Dec. 16 | From Toronto, | Jan. 4 |

The steam-ship *Royal William* arrived at New-York on the 16th instant, brings London dates to the 14th, and Liverpool to the 15th December. Extracts of the intelligence will found in another column.

The London Gazette of the 14th ult. contains the appointment of His Excellency Sir John Colborne to be Governor General, &c. and invests him with as ample powers as were delegated to his noble predecessor the Earl of Durham. Despatches from the Colonial Office intimating this appointment were received by the Royal William, and it was understood that His Excellency would be sworn in, at Montreal, on Monday last.

The following is from the London correspondent of the Quebec Gazette:—

"London, Dec. 14, 1838.

"I have it upon authority, to which I believe full reliance may be placed, that the Queen has refused an application made on the part of Lord Durham for a private audience, in order that his Lordship might, as he promises to do while in Canada, lay his appointment in person at Her Majesty's feet. The refusal, we believe, is the cause of the retirement of Lady Durham from attendance at the Palace as one of the Ladies in Waiting upon the Queen. I am assured that Lord Durham is highly incensed at the Ministers for the fresh display of opposition to him and his wishes. As it is not probable that the Queen will hold a Levée until long after the assembling of Parliament, Lord Durham will not have an opportunity of explaining in any way his feelings, except in his place in the upper House of the Legislature.

A party is forming, with Lord Durham at its head, to defeat, if possible, the Ministers in their public policy. It is fully expected at the Clubs, even at Brooke's, that it will be impossible for the advisers of the Queen to retain their places for a month after Parliament shall have been reassembled.

No American or Upper Canada mail has been received this morning.

The Special Council, which was adjourned for the Christmas holidays till the 10th, will not assemble till the 21st instant, when it will meet for the despatch of business.

The Congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Niagara, presented their Pastor, the Rev. Robt. McGill, with the sum of £300, as a "New Year's Gift," on the 1st instant.

Sir George Arthur left Toronto on the 7th instant for Amherstburgh, to examine into the state of defence of the Province in that quarter.

The *British Whig*, of Kingston, is about to be resuscitated. The first number of the new series will be published on the 7th of Feb.

All is perfectly quiet in the Upper Province. There is not even a piratical rumour.

The emboldened Militia at Brockville, consisting of several companies from the Leeds Regiments, under the command of Lieut. Col. James Morris, has been permitted by the Lieutenant Governor to return to their homes.

All N. Macdonald, Esq. has also disembodied his troop lately raised at Hamilton.

We regret to learn by an arrival at Boston, that the celebrated poetess, LETITIA ELIZABETH LANDON, the lady of Governor Maclean, of Cape Coast Castle, died at that place soon after her arrival in Africa, whither she had accompanied her husband.

The Buffalo papers contain an account of a meeting of the "Ladies" of that city, in the Ladies' Parlour of the American Hotel, on the 29th December, for the purpose of forming a Society in aid of the suffering Canadian patriots. The following is a part of the "flour-up" of the fair and foolish female Buffalonians:—

"Resolved, That we will this day (the anniversary of that awful tragedy, the burning the Arcology—and while a nation is mourning her flag insulted, and her soil polluted by midnight assassins) form ourselves into an association, to be called the BUFFALO LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY for the purpose of relieving the sufferings of such Canadian Patriots or their families, as may be tormented destitute among us, and to aid them in their laudable efforts to break the galling chains of the oppressors—hoping that by so doing we shall remind our own government, as well as those blood-thirsty tyrants who dared to pollute our soil with their unwholesome feet, that even the ladies of Buffalo remember that insult and those wrongs have neither been atoned for nor avenged."

At a special meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of this city, held at the Albion Hotel, on Wednesday evening last, Captain the Hon. R. E. Boyle, of the Coldstream Guards, and Captain Buchanan of the Queen's Volunteers, were elected life members. At the same time, the thanks of the Society were voted to J. P. Bradley, Esq. for the zeal and assiduity with which the duties of Secretary had been performed by him.

On Monday the detachments of the 65th Regt. and 93rd Highlanders, who were lately landed at Halifax, crossed the Bay of Fundy on Point Levy and marched into the Jesuits' Barracks, where they will remain for a few days, and then proceed to join their respective corps; they are fine looking men, and will prove eff-

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cient reinforcements. The Officers with the 65th detachment are Captain Weyland, Lieut. St. John and Ensign Marshall.—With the 93rd, Ensign Crawford and McPherson.

The first division of the 11th Regiment left this Garrison on Monday for Sorel, they were followed by the second division yesterday, the remainder will immediately follow, and it is understood they will, for the present, occupy the post above named, ready to move as occasion may require.

We learn that three more Regiments are immediately coming to Halifax, viz.: the 8th from Jamaica, and the 37th and 69th from other parts of the West India Station.—Mercury.

With the present number we commence the second volume of THE TRANSCRIPT, and avail ourselves of this opportunity to offer to the public our sincere acknowledgments for the very great and increasing support and encouragement we have received since the commencement of its publication.

The success of THE TRANSCRIPT has been beyond our hope, and is, we believe, unprecedented in Quebec. We venture to flatter ourselves that so unequivocal a demonstration of approval may be considered in some measure an indication that our little production has not been entirely without merit; and we assure our subscribers that nothing shall be wanting on our part to render the present volume yet more worthy their patronage.

For various reasons it has been judged expedient to make an alteration in the title of THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT, and it will for the future be designated "THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT." This change in the title, however, will not in the least affect the general character of the paper, as it is not intended that literary matter shall the less occupy our attention, or that a smaller portion of our columns will be devoted to it.

The Montreal Gazette says that an enactment for the alteration of winter carriages is under the consideration of the public, and that a petition upon that subject will soon be presented to His Excellency Sir John Colborne and the Special Council, which, we trust, will be attended with the consideration which it merits. There is nothing more truly disgraceful to the Province than the general condition of its roads, both in summer and winter, but especially in the latter season, when, without any expense, and by a simple alteration in the construction of our carriages, they might be rendered the most easy and agreeable mode of communication in the world.

Mr. Evans, the author of "A Treatise on Agriculture," has called public attention to this subject in a letter in the Montreal Gazette, from which we make the following extracts:—

"The snow that covers our land in winter, and the ice that forms bridges over our waters in all directions, affords us the very best roads, equal to mail roads, and without any expenditure on our part. All that remains for us to do, is to provide suitable carriages for passing smoothly over the snow; and if we would do this, we might have better winter roads in Lower Canada than in any other part of North America, because the cold is more steady here than in the Upper Province, or in the United States.

"An inquiry that naturally occurs, is, are our population, or any portion of them justified in regarding the use of a winter carriage, that manifestly is the cause of great damage to our winter roads, and of annoyance and loss to the public at large? An individual may use any description of machine he thinks proper on his own farm; but undoubtedly he possesses no right to make use of a machine on the public highways, that are public property, if such machine is calculated to damage those highways unnecessarily, and thereby cause a vast expense of labour, waste of time to the traveller,—and wear and tear of carriages and harness that might be altogether avoided.

"The winter carriage generally used in Upper Canada and in the United States, is a double sleigh,—drafted by two horses abreast. This description of carriage cannot form inequalities, or what is so well known in Canada, and there alone, as cul-de-sac ports an equal weight of produce and other commodities that we do not at present, at 100 per cent, less expense of men and horses. I have frequently seen horses come from the country a distance of

twenty to forty miles to Montreal, loaded with wood, and each train, I am confident, did not carry more than a quarter of a cord. Hence it would require four men and four horses to transport a cord of wood to market. Were we to adopt the double sleigh, we would have even roads, and in that case, a man and two horses could bring a cord of wood to market with greater ease, and in less time, than four men and four horses can bring it with the single winter carriage, but the common train is difficultly bring one hundred bundles of hay to market.

"A fine that might be levied on all those who would be using the common train, might form a fund to be applied to the repairs of the roads damaged by them. Who could reasonably complain of a law of this nature? It might also be necessary to introduce some regulations with respect to the winter carriages, but the common train is the chief cause of damage to our roads.

The Army.

WAR OFFICE, NOV. 30. 34th Regiment of Foot—Lieut. C. B. Roche, from the 40th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice G. Ledinger, who retires upon half pay. 42d Foot—F. Campbell, gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice M. Donald, who retires. 15th Foot—Lieut. G. C. Boyle, from the R. M. Col. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice G. M. Sgt. J. Cartmell, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice R. Roe, dec.

It is reported that two regiments are about to be immediately sent to Canada, so as to strengthen the troops received from that quarter. The 27th and 69th Regiments have received orders to leave from the West Indies to Canada. There is a report current at the clubs that the 1st Royals, 7th Fusiliers, and 24th Regiments are to receive orders to reinforce the military strength in North America, but we cannot trace it to any probable source.—Morning Herald.

We have little doubt that, with the urgent demands for men in Canada and India, Government will, ere long, find the necessity of calling out the English Militia to a considerable extent.—Naval and Military Gazette.

The Navy.

The Racer, 13, Commander George Byng, destined to join Sir Charles Paulet's squadron in the West Indies, will go to Spight tomorrow, and forthwith proceed to Plymouth and Brest. The troopship Athol, 30, Mr. C. Bellamy, master, came into Plymouth on Saturday, to be refitted. She took out the 93rd Highlanders to Quebec, and has brought home invalids from all the Regiments in Canada. All the vessels of war, which were dispatched to different places for a reinforcement of troops.

POKESMOUTH, Nov. 20.—By a letter received from the Inspectant, we learn that on coming down the St. Lawrence, with Lord Durham on board, she took the ground, going at the time ten knots; she has in consequence become very leaky, and is ordered to be immediately docked and repaired at Plymouth.

Commercial.

LONDON, December 14, 1838. In Canada produce there is a good deal doing. One of the first merchants has told me that he has sold more Canadian timber in the last three weeks than for as many months previously, and generally at good prices. Ashes are flat, the arrivals recently having been large. Councils let off at 9 1/2. British North America Bank shares at 1 1/2 premium. Canada Land shares 1 to 2 discount.—Cor. Quebec Gazette.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 6th.—Arrived—The Latona, Sst. ton, from Quebec, leaky, loss of bolts, wilson, &c. Whitehaven, Dec. 11.—The Belina, Wilkon, of Worthington, from Quebec for Strangford, was totally wrecked near Wexford on the 29th ultimo; most of the cargo has been washed on shore. The crew with the exception of the mate, have been saved.

Dundee, Dec. 10.—The Sir James Kempt, from Quebec, experienced very heavy gales on her passage, and had her bulwarks stove and a great many of her stanchions broken.

Doungadee, Dec. 2nd.—The Don, from Quebec for Liverpool, struck on the Dorman Shoal, south of this port, but got off and proceeded for Belfast; she is very leaky, having struck previously.

Loughoe.—Orkney, Dec. 3d.—Heroine, of Dundee, from Quebec 52 days, experienced very bad weather on her passage, carried away bulwarks, &c.; sailed 4th for Aberdeen.

Bideford, Dec. 7th.—Arrived this day, the brig Lord Ramsay, England, from Quebec, in 20 days, having experienced heavy gales of wind, was struck on the 1st Dec. with a heavy sea while laying to, which carried away her sternboat, with loss of fore-top-sail and fore-sail, jibs, bulwarks, rails, stern davits, sprang her bowsprit, strained the vessel so as to be obliged to keep the pumps at work. Mast and crew much fatigued.

Cove of Cork, Dec. 4.—The Governor Douglas, Hobbs, 41 days from Quebec for London, experienced desperate weather, lost sails, bulwarks, boats, &c., and was very leaky; the mate (Flynn) was killed by a stroke of the sea.

Fowey, Dec. 18th.—The bark Indus, Arkley, from Quebec, which put in distress, as stated in former reports, is now anchored in the harbour of Fowey, and has commenced discharging her cargo, under a distress allowance, to effect the necessary repairs.

Dover, Dec. 7th.—Off.—The brig Maria Elizabeth, Stoumhouse, from Quebec for Sunderland, 47 days, with loss of boats, bulwarks, stanchions, &c.

Holyhead, Dec. 5th.—Put in, the Ocean, Wilkinson, from Quebec for Annan, with loss of bulwarks, and other damage; experienced very heavy weather, Nov. 29, shipped a heavy sea. A young man of the name of Robert Bell was washed over board, and drowned.

Falmouth, Dec. 6th.—Put in the brig Eight, from Quebec, 26 days passage with decks swept and leaky. Drogheda, Dec. 5th.—The Hope, Douglas, arrived in the bay on the 4th instant, from Quebec, after a stormy and tedious voyage of 50 days, with loss of sails, bulwarks and spars.

Silgoe, Dec. 7th.—The Queen Victoria, Rosie, of Aberdeen, arrived here yesterday from Quebec, with loss of jib-boom and some bulwarks, 27 days passage, spoke no vessel in with her.

Coiltoary—Island of Islay, Dec. 4th.—The brig William IV, Skirling, from Quebec, came into the harbour of Lochindale on the 2nd instant, having on board Capt. Ritchie, of the brig Corsair, of Greenock, and part of his crew and a female passenger, whom he picked up from the wreck of that vessel, on the 20th of November, in lat 13, N., long 17, 10, W., having been water-logged 17 days previous to his falling in with her. The sea ran so high at the time that Captain Skirling could not save the cook of the Corsair, who was in a disabled state and could not assist in serving himself; but the brig Woodman, of Newcastle, afterwards fell in with the wreck of the Corsair and saved the cook, and sometime after made up with the William IV, when the Captain kindly took five of the crew of the Corsair, as Captain Skirling was short of provisions, having been on short allowance for some days previous.

BIRTH.

On Sunday morning, Mrs. Frederick Andrews, of a son. The same day, the 12th instant, Mrs. Stewart Scott, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

Yesterday morning, at the French Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Gagnon, Mr. John Murray, to Frances, second daughter of the late Mr. William Tims, both of this city.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, Mrs. Mary Fielders, wife of Mr. Richard Fielders. The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, d'Arigny Street, St. Lewis-Sur-Lara, to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, p. m. without further invitation.

On Sunday last, Anne, wife of Mr. Henry Eaton, Confectioner, of this city. And, on the same day, her two infant children, James, aged 8 months and on the 10th instant, James, third son of James H. Kerr, Esq. of this city, aged 31 months.

At Glasgow, on the 31st October last, Mr. John Frazer Thomson, aged 21 years, last of this city.

ATTENTION!



THE QUEBEC LIGHT INFANTRY

WILL PARADE FOR BATTALION DRILL, To-morrow, (THURSDAY) 17th inst., AT THREE O'CLOCK, P. M. IN THE OLD CHATEAU YARD. Quebec, 16th Jan. 1839.

KEYS LOST.

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

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

ALSO, A few Hbds. superior Hollands. J. H. JOSEPH & CO. Queen's Wharf. Quebec, 16th Jan. 1839.

GEORGE HANN, FURRIER, Saint Joseph Street.

PARTELY requests those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment; and those to whom he is indebted, to present their accounts for liquidation,—as he is about to leave the Province. Quebec, 12th January, 1838.

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

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

MAISH'S BOTANIC CORN PLAISTER. AN irestimable 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.

THE Subscribers have just received a large supply of the following celebrated Medicines, viz: OLD BRIDE'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, 12, John Street, and 8, Notre Dame St., L. 7. 5th October.

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

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 11, Notre Dame Street, 60 BARRELS AMERICAN APPLES, 20 Baskets E. Cheese, 40 Barrels Superfine Flour, 40 Barrels Bottled Wines, 100 Boxes Candles, 100 Boxes Soap, 30 Boxes Pipes, 50 Boxes and 50 half Boxes Raisins, 20 Barrels Roasted Coffee, 20 Barrels Pot Barley. ALSO, Leith Ale, Clives, Cinnamon, Rice, Pepper, Pickles, Sauces, Sperm Candles, Maccaroni, Isinglass, Currants, Ink, Mustard, Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, &c. JOHN FISHER. 19th December, 1838.



ALL THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other effects, belonging to the Estate of late Mrs. ELIZA JONES, Widow of the Hon. J. B. T. DUCHESNEAU, consisting of splendid mahogany furniture—namely, dining, sofa, card and other tables—side boards—hair-seat mahogany sofas and chairs—feather beds and bedsteads—carpets and rugs—stoves and stoves pipes. —ALSO— A beautiful assortment of Linen, and a considerable quantity of Plate. An excellent Piano-Forte and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence each day at ONE O'CLOCK. CONDITIONS—Cash on delivery. LOUIS PANET, N. P. 12th January, 1839.

JUST PUBLISHED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS

THE QUEBEC CALENDAR FOR 1839.

BESIDES the usual matter, it contains the remarkable events connected with the Rebellion of 1837-8; the Civil and Military Register, Courts of Justice, Public and other Offices, Arrival and Departure of Mails at the Quebec Post Office, Terms of Courts of Justice, Eclipses, Movable Feasts, &c.

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

J. HOBROUGH, MERCHANT TAILOR,
BEGS 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.

ALSO:
Pilot and Buckskin Cloth, for Winter Top Coats, which he will make up according to order, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.
General Wolfe, owner of Palace and St. John Streets, Sept. 20th.

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

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

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, 24th Sept. 1838.

NEW BOOKS.

THE following new Publications are just received by the Subscribers:
Murray's Works complete in 1 vol.
Bulwer's do. do.
Byron's do. do.
Miss Edgeworth's Tales, complete in 10 volumes, neatly bound in gilt cloth.
Sayings and Doings of Sam Slick, first and second series.
Memorials of M. S. Hemans, by H. F. Chorley, 2 vols.
Romance of Vienna, by Mrs. Trollope, 2 vols.
The Robber, by James, 2 vols.
Harry Austin, or Adventures in the British Army, 2 vols.
Piccola, or captivity captive, by H. D. Saintaine.
How to observe—Morals and Manners, by H. Martineau.
Peter Pilgrim, or a Rambler's Recollections by the author of "Calavar."
The Bit o'writin, and other tales, by the author of the O'Hara Family, 2 vols.
The Pilgrim's Progress, with the Life of John Bunyan, by Robert Southey, illustrated with fifty wood cuts.
The Works of Sir Walter Scott, complete in 7 vols.
The Boys and Girls' Library, in 27 vols.
Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott, 7 vols.
Shakespeare's Works, complete in 1 vol., with plates.
Moore's Poetical Works, 1 vol., Alice, or the Mysteries, by Bulwer, Leila, by do.,
 Hannah More's Private Devotion, Constable's Young Botanist, plates,
 Do Young Chemist, do.,
 Preston's Book-Keeping,
 Levis's French Grammar,
 Perrin's Elements of French Conversation Part 1 & 2—copy for Children,
 Hall's Geography for Children,
 Grant's Instructions for the Piano Forte, &c., &c., &c.

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFER FOR SALE,

THEIR supply of Stationary, consisting of superfine 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 Saucers, Thermometers, Chinese Japanned Tea Caddies, Screen Handles, Slates, Inkwells, Pate India Rubber, Office Lead Pencils, Bond and Reeves & Son's Marking Ink, Screw Top Inks, Red Tape, Coloured Straps for Albums, large and small Pewter Inkstands, rough Drawing Paper, Wedgwood 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 sizes, printed Receipt Books, Bills of Exchange, single and in book, Sketch Books, Magnum Bonum Steel Pens, Album Titles col'd., Letter Paper, &c., &c.

The Sacred Souvenir, being a new edition of the Testament, folio size, illustrated, elegantly bound in Turkey morocco.
The Book of Common Prayer, with lessons and Testament, in a vol.—illuminated edition, elegantly bound.
The Book of Common Prayer, with plates, neatly bound.
Do. Do. with lessons and Testament, small edition, with lock.
Pocket Bibles, Companion to the Altar, &c.
The Album of Flowers, &c. very elegant.
Scrap Books and Albums, of various sizes. A few fine Engravings.
—ALSO,—
Bibles and Prayer Books, School Books, French, English, Hebrew and Latin, Woodbridge and Olney's Atlas and Geography, Huntington's Geography and Atlas, and Darvenport's Gazetteer.

W. COWAN & SON,
13, John's Street,
13th October.
RECENTLY RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
SALMON, in hardwood Tierces and Barrels.
Dry Codfish; and Cod and Seal Oil, in Barrels.
E. BENEZER BAIRD.
Quebec, 6th Oct. 1838.

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

SAURIN & CO.
Coachbuilders
Quebec, 29th Sept. 1838.

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

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

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

GREEN LINE OF STAGES.



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

GREEN LINE OF STAGES,
BETWEEN QUEBEC AND MONTREAL,
and hope that their care and experience will merit them a portion of public encouragement. As they have made arrangements with persons fully competent and deserving of confidence, the distance will be run in two days. The Stages will leave Quebec and Montreal every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, at Six o'clock precisely, and will stop at Three-Rivers, at the house of Mme. Ostrom, and at Berthier, at the house of Mr. Frs. Harois. 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.

R. C. TODD,
Worshipful Minister,
No. 16, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of 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.

PILES, DROPSY, SWELLINGS, ALL SORES, RHEUMATISM. It is absolutely, asserted on the most positive proof that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below.
The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents' and proprietor's name, and may be had of
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 Whittaker, Sub-Agent for the Upper Town, No. 27, St. John Street.

LEGGE & CO.
That the public may be able to form some idea of Morison's Pills by their great consumption, the following calculation was made by Mr. Wing, Clerk to the Stamp Office, Somerset House, in a period of six years, some part 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 Hygienic 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 Hygienic. How, therefore, can they (much less individuals) know any thing about the extent of its properties.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

(RUE ROUS-LE-FORT—QUEBEC.)
GEORGE ARNOLD, PROPRIETOR.
IS now open for the reception of visitors. The situation and accommodation of the premises combine advantages unequalled by any similar establishment in Quebec, and unsurpassed in the Canadas. The arrangements have been made under the immediate superintendance of the proprietor, and as the business will be conducted by himself personally, every attention will be ensured to those who may favour him with their visits. To those gentlemen in particular who are connected with the business of the port, the situation of the premises, in the direct vicinity of the Steam-Boat Wharves, and Custom House, offers great advantages; and to the public in general, the arrangements of the establishment are such as to present every convenience. On the ground floor are an extensive Saloon, and Reading Room. On the first floor are two spacious rooms, which by means of folding doors between, may, whenever required, be converted into one magnificent apartment of 70 feet by 32 feet, and 15 feet high; a dimension which renders it a most eligible place for meetings, &c. The numerous apartments contained in the three upper stories are fitted up for the accommodation of families and individuals. A spacious gallery on the roof commands a splendid view of the harbour of Quebec and the surrounding country.
The Wines and other liquors of the establishment will be of the first order; refreshments of all kinds may be had throughout the day; and it will be the study of the proprietor in providing for his guests to combine moderate charges, and superior accommodation.

GEORGE ARNOLD.
Quebec, 23d June, 1838.
NOTE.—Lumber Merchants and others connected with that branch of commerce, will meet with every accommodation and attention, at the above establishment, the proprietor having for many years past had an extensive acquaintance with parties in that line, from the Upper Province and the United State.

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

Price \$1—Hays Liniment—No Fiction.
THIS extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invented with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the 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 baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed externally in the following complaints:
For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.
All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.
Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.
Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.
Croup and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.
All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.
Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.
Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening congests, and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the Piles, is "it acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price \$1 is refunded to any one who will use a bottle of Hays's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents, and out of the many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.
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I. I. SIMS,
MUSSON & SAVAGE,
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