

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

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SATURDAY, 9TH MARCH, 1839.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

KATE HENNESSY.

A TALE OF CARRIAGE & GUNNIE.

(Continuation.)

The painful interview did not last long; for anxiety, anxious to put an end to the scene, effects of which he dreaded for his daughter, separated, with cruel kindness, the unhappy lovers, and half led and half carried her out the prison.

The sun rose brightly on the harbour of Dublin, gilding with its beams the waters of the bay, that danced and sparkled in the cheerful morning light. The hill of Howth, its outline lined in mist, and the rocky and barren slopes alone visible, lay stretched like a huge master of the deep sleeping on the surface of the waves. The inhabitants of Kingstown Dunleary, as it was then more generally called, were going forth to their daily avocations, and family anchored close by the shore, and lined its deck, lay the bulk, or pilot-boats for convicts under sentence of transportation, its black and ungainly mass a blot on the face of the shining waters.

But the principal object in the scene, and it to which all eyes were now directed, was a stately ship that had come into the harbour evening before, and was moored in the deeper, opposite the Howth light-house. A few of those that admired her gallant rigging and gilded prows, as she lay like a queen, in the offing, thought of the vice and wickedness that were soon to be put within her, or reflected that the breeze which was to the sails, now flapping idly against the mast, would be loaded with the groans and sobs of hundreds, made widows and childless by her departure; she was the transport ship, hired to convey the inmates of the bulk to their final destination.

The supply of water and provisions for the voyage had been put on board at Plymouth, and nothing now remained but to remove the passengers into it. For this purpose numerous small boats assembled under the stern of the prison, and were soon filled with the convicts, who were guarded by soldiers and sailors; a precaution it was found necessary to take, from some instances having occurred of men in a fit of desperation leaping into the sea, and attempting to swim on shore, thus effecting their escape. All day the boats continued plying between the bulk and the transport ship, and the shore was crowded with sons looking on at the removal of the convicts; some of whom, hardened offenders, bowed their contempt of punishment, by muttering, singing, and blaspheming, on their part passage across the bay; while others, resigned sunk in a gloomy and sullen abstraction.

Close to the water's edge, and aloof from the groups of idle gazers on the quay, there stood a female figure wrapped in a blue mantle of hood of which was drawn closely over her face. Her shoes were soiled and travel-stained, traces of fatigue and anxiety were on her worn countenance, and her sunken blue eyes were riveted on the transport ship. Who she had recognised in that solitary forlorn form, the pride of her native village, the darling of her old father's heart, the beautiful, the kind Kate Hennessy?

It was indeed she.—Listening only to the notes of her affection and her despair, this young and timid girl, who had never in her life been farther from her home than the city of Limerick, had braved the dangers and fatigues of a journey of upwards of a hundred miles, and travelled alone and on foot to take last farewell of him she had loved "so long, well." She had not communicated her project to any one, for she well knew her father would have opposed it; but, packing up a few trinkets and the little money she had, in a bundle, she had stolen out of her cottage in the dead of night, and commenced her pilgrimage. Had she not been absorbed in her own sorrows—grief of all feelings the most selfish—she would have seen, as she stood now on the quay, that many were there scarcely less wretched than herself. It was indeed a piteous sight, and one that would have moved to sympathy a breast the least alive to the suffer-

ings of its fellow-men, to see the groups of disconsolate women and children, and old men, their grey hairs bowed down with sorrow in the grave, that were assembled on the beach. Many of these wretched creatures had come from very distant parts of Ireland, having shut up their houses, and, accompanied by their whole families, begged their way to Dublin, to see their friends before their departure. They were allowed to go alongside the ship after the convicts had been removed into it; and these latter, each in charge of a sentinel, were permitted to come upon deck for a few minutes, as their names were called out by their friends from below. The bay was now covered with boats freighted with these melancholy cargoes of sorrowing relatives, and many an affecting scene was the scenes that called forth the sympathy of the beholder.

Here, a young woman with a child in her arms, whose innocent and smiling face presented a touching contrast to the grief-worn countenance of its mother, was standing by a half-filled boat, and offering the fare, the treasured two-pence, which she had kept sacred through all the assaults of cold and hunger for this purpose, to the hard-featured Charon, its proprietor.

"Aye, this will do for yourself," sulkily replied the boatman, "but where's the twopence for the child? you don't think I am going to take him for nothing."

"Oh," sobbed the woman, "tis all—all I have, it is indeed; and hard enough it was for me to keep that same, an' we starvin'. I'll hold the baby in my arms, sir, I will; an' I won't take up any room at all; but let him over for the love of God; his poor father's heart is bound up in him."

"Foot!" growled the man, "as if the lump of a boy wouldn't be as heavy in your arms as anywhere else in the boat. Pay down the money for him, I say; or if you don't, leave him there behind you or the quay, and don't be keeping me waiting when there's good money to be earned elsewhere."

"I have n't it, indeed. I have n't it!" exclaimed the poor creature, "this is the very last penny I'm worth in the wide world; but, oh I sailor dear," she added, throwing herself at his feet, and clasping his knees, "if you have any pity in you, think o' the wife that's on your own floor this day, an' o' your child at her breast, and do take the both of us to the ship, an' let the father, that's going away over the salt sea, get one look at his boy he'll never see again. Do, now, sailor dear, an' may the blessing o' the miserabe be with you wherever you go!"

"Take your hands off o' my woman!" muttered the hardened wretch, "I gave you your answer already." And he jumped into his boat and pushed it from the shore.

Farther an old grey-headed man sat on the ground, rocking his body to and fro, while the big tears trickled down his furrowed cheeks. A bundle lay beside him, and the knot of the old coloured handkerchief of which it was composed having become untied, the contents, a few oranges, some gingerbread cakes, and a little packet of tea and tobacco, were exposed to view. A gentleman passing by, stopped to inquire the cause of his grief. "Ah, sir," he said, "my only son is over in that ship! I don't come in; he deserted it. God's will be done! By dint of pinching an' denying myself, I had scraped together as much as would buy these little things in the bundle for him against the long voyage. I kept barely the twopence to carry me over, an' when I got to the ship, they told me he had been called up already on the deck this morning in a mistake for another man, and that the same person was only allowed to come on it once, by reason of there being so many aboard. His turn was over—they couldn't let him up again."

The gentleman was much moved at the distress of the poor old man. He took out a crown-piece and laid it down before him; but money, that powerful alchemy which turns into joy so many of the woes of life, was of no avail in this case. The old man probably had never seen so much at one time before, yet he looked on it with indifference. He took off his hat, and returning the silver to the gentleman,

said, respectfully, "I humbly thank you, sir, for your kindness; I hope your honour won't be offended at my giving back the money; but," he added in a faltering tone, "I'm thinking I'll not live long enough to spend it." So saying, he rose and walked away, leaving the bundle on which he had lavished his boardings on the ground behind him.

The day was far advanced when the desolate figure of poor Kate attracted the attention of a weather-beaten seaman on the beach. He went up to her, and said, in a rough but good-natured tone—"An' is there nobody in the ship yonder you'll be wishing to see, my young woman?" Kate tried to answer, but her lips seemed to stick in her throat, and her lips only moved.

"I've got a snug little skiff o' my own moored out there," continued the man, "an' I'll take you over quiet an' easy by yourself, if you wish it; for you seem a decent, modest young woman, an' maybe wouldn't like to be mixing with them unfortunate poor craitylins in the boat byrant; only spake the word, an' I'll take you across to your father or your sweetheart, or whoever he is, in less than no time."

"O thank you, thank you kindly!" exclaimed Kate, in faltering accents, "but—but—do not expect me."

"Och, that makes no differ in life, not the laste," said the good-natured sailor, "I'll give him a hail when we get alongside, an' he'll be up on the deck when his turn comes, never fear. Come along then, an' cheer up, my good girl; never spoil your purty face with fretting; seven years will be soon going over, an' what are they to a young craitur like you that's little more than a child, God bless you?"

The poor girl's lips quivered, and her cheek grew paler as she felt how fruitless was to her this well meant consolation. Her kind friend succeeded in procuring for her a few precious moments' interview with Carmody. It was an unhop'd-for blessing to the unfortunate young man; and his wonder at seeing her there so far from home, alone and unprotected, was great, as might be imagined.

When the last sad parting was over, and the good-hearted old sailor had returned with his charge to the shore, he proposed taking her to his cabin, where he said his wife would give her a hearty welcome; but she declined his friendly offer, and resumed her station at the water's edge, unwilling to lose sight for an instant of the vessel that contained all that was dear to her upon earth. That whole night and the next day she continued her unwearied watch, heedless of the cold blast that blew from the shore, or the spray that washed over her delicate form, unused to such hardships. She gazed with breathless anxiety on all the preparations for sailing that were going on in the ship, and every successive heave at the anchor made by the seamen, as their deep and prolonged cry resounded along the shore, seemed to rend her very heart-strings, for she knew they were loosening the only tie that still bound her lover to the land of his birth. At length the arrangements were completed, the sails were set, the anchor was weighed, and amid the shouts and waving of hats of those on the quay the gallant ship quitted her moorings.

"And calm and smooth it seemed to win its moonlight way before the wind As if it bore all peace within."

Not left one breaking heart behind." A "breaking heart" indeed was hers who followed with straining eyes the lessening sails, till they seemed but a speck on the horizon, and at last finally disappeared. Then truly she felt that her lover was gone,—gone! and for ever; and with the bitter conviction there came a few blinding tears, the first she had shed since Maurice's apprehension, which forced themselves painfully to her eyes an' fell so big and so burning, that they slowly scorched the cheek down which they slowly rolled. Her nerves, which had been wound up to an unusual pitch for the effort she had made, now that the object was attained, became suddenly unstrung, and worn out with fatigue, and faint from want of food, she sank down on the beach in a state of exhaustion. The tears, which hitherto had seemed con-

gealed into a frozen mass that weighed upon her heart, now flowed more freely, and she wept long in silence and bitterness,—for real grief is seldom vehement in its expression. The thought, too, of her old father, and of what he must have suffered at her sudden disappearance, came into her mind, and in her remorse for her unkindness towards him, and keen self-upbraids, even Maurice Carmody was for awhile forgotten. She rose, determined to employ the remnant of her failing strength in seeking out the abode of the old boatman, who she hoped would put her in a way of getting back to Limerick, or to return on foot in her present weakened state was impossible.

(To be continued.)

LADIES' FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

Evening Dresses.—The fashion of covering the head in this winter more generally adopted, even by very young married ladies, that we have ever known it. We must cite a singularly pretty little cap, styled the bonnet guirlande; it is of tulle, excessively small, placed quite at the back of the head, and encircled with a wreath of flowers. The bonnet Vestale, ornamented with health blossoms, is also an elegant novelty; and the bonnet puff has the imposing air of the old style with the lightness of the new.

New Materials for Evening Dress.—In reviving the fashions of the seventeenth century, we have also revived the superb silks and brocades that were then employed.

General Observations on Evening and Ball Robes.—Black velvet and satin robes are very much in vogue; several are trimmed with velvet flowers, of very vivid colours. Coloured velvet or satin dresses, or those Pekin, trimmed with black lace flounces, are also very fashionable; they have the corsages made tight, and encircled with lace mantillas of the flat kind, some of which forms point upon the shoulders and bosom. Short sleeves, tight at the top, but trimmed at the bottom with bouillons or manchettes. Several ball dresses have the fronts disposed en tablier, and decorated with rich gothic lace; they are also sometimes trimmed with gold or silver blond lace, or with the material of the robe. Organdy dresses, which we must observe, are of the most exquisite fineness and transparency, are embroidered in small patterns of sprigs upon the ground. The flounces which trim these dresses are cut high, and embroidered in pattern somewhat "ferret" from that of the ground, but yet bearing a resemblance to it.

Ball Dress Material.—Besides tulle, gauze of various kinds, crape, and organdy, all of which are in favour, we have to announce two new satins—satin istasis, the ground of which has the appearance of white lace thrown over satin, flowered in colours, and satin ezergum, embroidered in very rich and elegant patterns.

Shawls.—Thibet fringe is in great favour for trimming shawls, both of velvet and satin. The most elegant of their superb fringes have a heading of velvet, with patterns of silk and gold in relief.

Cloaks.—Witzcheunas, both of velvet and satin, are adopted in carriage dress. It is yet early in the season for their appearance. Short cloaks trimmed with sable are also in great request; they are in general made with a large collar in the fur. One of the most elegant novelties of the month is a black satin cloak, bordered with an embroidery of oak leaves, in two shades of green chenille, and edged with a full fall of double-grounded black lace.

Pelisses are very much in vogue, both for carriage and promenade dress. There are two kinds in favour. Those worn over robes are wadded, and have the lining quilted throughout. These are composed of satin, and may be trimmed either with velvet or fur, but the latter is preferred.

Fashionable colours have not varied since our last number, but we observe that black increases in favour in every department of the toilette in which it can be employed.

WOMAN.

It has been often remarked, that in sickness there is no hand like a woman's hand, no heart like a woman's heart; and there is not. A

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MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

man's breast may swell with unutterable sorrow, and apprehension may rend his mind; yet place him on the sick couch, and in the shadow rather than the light of the sad lamp that watches it; let him have to count over the long dull hours of night, and wait, alone and sleepless, the struggle of the grey dawn into the chamber of suffering; let him be appointed to this ministry even for the sake of the brother of his heart, or the father of his being, and his grosser nature, even where it is most perfect, will tire; his eye will close, and his spirit grow impatient of the dreary task; and though love and anxiety remain undiminished, his mind will own to itself a creeping in of irresistible selfishness, which indeed he may be ashamed of, and struggle to reject, but which, despite all his efforts, remains to characterise his nature, and prove in one instance at least, his manly weakness.—But see a mother, a sister, or a wife, in his place. The woman feels no weariness, and owes no recollection of self. In silence, and in the depth of night she dwells, not only passively, but as far as the qualified term may express our meaning, joyously. Her ear acquires a blind man's instinct, as from time to time it catches the slightest stir, or whisper, or breath of the more-than-ever loved-one, who lies under the hand of human affliction. Her step, in obedience to an impulse or a signal, would not waken a mouse; if she speaks, her accents are a soft echo of natural harmony, most delicious to the sick man's ear, conveying all that sound can convey of pity, comfort, and devotion; and thus, night after night she tends him like a creature sent from a higher world, when all earthly watchfulness has failed—her eye never winking, her mind never palled, her nature that at all other times is weakness, now gaining a superhuman strength and magnanimity; herself forgotten, and her sex alone predominant.

AURORA.

Aurora complained among the gods, that she, who was so much praised among men, was so little beloved and counted; and least of all by those who most frequently sung her praises.—“Grieve not for thy treatment,” said the goddess of Wisdom; “it is not so with me? And moreover,” she continued, “look upon those who neglect thee, and see for what a rival they exchange thee. Observe them, when thou passest by, as they lie in the arms of sleep and moulder in body and soul. But hast thou not friends, hast thou not worshippers enough. The whole creation honors thee; all flowers clothe themselves amid the splendours of the dawning, in a new bridal beauty. A full chorus of birds welcomes thee; all nature puts on its gayest attire to enjoy thy fleeting presence. The active husbandman, and the learned sage neglect thee not; they drink from the cup which thou dost offer them, health and strength, repose and contentment; doubly pleased that they enjoy thee undisturbed—uninterrupted by yonder loquacious herd of slumbering fools. And is this no happiness that inviolate to be enjoyed and loved? It is the highest pleasure of love among gods and men.”

The goddess blushed for her inconsiderate complaint; and may each fair one, who remembers her in purity and innocence, wish for herself the good fortune of Aurora.—From the German of Herder.

FORKS.

Neither the Greeks nor the Romans have any name for forks, they were not used by the ancients, they used the *ligula*, similar to our spoons. Formerly, persons of rank kept, in their houses a carver. The Chinese use no forks, but have small sticks of ivory of very beautiful workmanship, inlaid with gold and silver. The use of forks was first known in Italy towards the end of the fifteenth century, but at that time they were not very common. In France, at the end of the sixteenth century, even at court, they were entirely new. Croûtes, the traveller, is said to be the first person who used forks in England, on which account, says Beckmann, he was called by way of joke, *Lutifer*. In many parts of Spain, at present, forks are rarities. Among the Scots Highlanders, knives have been introduced at table only since the Revolution; before that period every man had a knife of his own, as a companion to his dirk or dagger. The men cut the meat into small morsels for the women, who then put them into their mouths with their fingers. The use of forks at table, was at first considered a superfluous luxury; and therefore, they were forbidden to convents, as was the case in regard to the congregation of St. Mawr.

INFLUENCE OF TEMPER ON THE VOICE.—The influence of temper on tone deserves much consideration. Habits of querulousness or ill-nature will infallibly communicate a like quality to the voice. That there really exist amiable tones, is not an unfounded opinion. In the voice there is no deception; it is many the index of the mind denoting moral qualities; and it may be remarked that the low soft tones of gentle amiable beings, seldom fail to please.

Dr. Roger Long, the famous astronomer, walking one dark evening with Mr. Bonfoy, in Cambridge, and the latter coming to a short post fixed in the pavement, which in the earnestness of conversation he took to be a boy standing in his way, said hastily, “Get out of my way boy!” “That boy, sir,” said the doctor very dully, “is a post-boy who never turns out of his way for any body.”

Admiral Duncan's address to the officers who came on board his ship for instructions, previous to the engagement with Admiral de Winter, was both laconic and humorous:—“Gentlemen, you see a severe Winter approaching, I have only to advise you to keep up a good fire.”

Two gentlemen who visited the great itinerant Tea-kettle (which contained a Camera Obscura.) demanded of the old woman, what they had to pay? “Why Sir,” said she “gentlemen and ladies pay a shilling; but common folks, servants, and children, pay sixpence.” “Here then,” said one of the gentlemen, “take my admittance money;” so saying, he gave her sixpence only.—“I suppose this,” said he, “will do.” “Oh, certainly, sir,” said the old Scotch woman; “everybody has a right to appreciate themselves as they *leek*.”

Handwritings of Eminent Men.—It is generally believed, that men of genius write in a very obscure, in firm, and eccentric character, such as Byron, Chalmers, Jeffery, and Bonaparte. Washington wrote a fair, even, manly, straightforward line, every letter legible and distinct; Jeff. son's handwriting was bold and masculine; Bonaparte wrote a most unreasonable scrawl; Burke's was uneven and hurried; Hamilton wrote a light running-hand, sparing of ink; Canning's penmanship has a chaste and classical appearance; Brougham writes a hasty hand, but with a good pen, and full of ink; Peel writes with a stiff pen, but with considerable taste and firmness; Dr. Chalmers writes as if he used the feather and dipped in ink—a real scrawl; W. Irving writes a perfect lawyer's hand, as though he wished no one to read it but himself; Jeffery wrote as if he wrote against time, with a stick dipped in ink, nothing so unintelligible; Crabbe's handwriting is neat and elegant; Jeremy Bentham's handwriting was described as very bad also; and Sir Harcourt Lee's so much so that it has been compared to the legs of a spider, dipped in ink, dancing on a wall.

Preservation of Flour.—A very strong compression of flour, in rectangular moulds, is said, by M. Robineau, to preserve it both from damp and from insects. The bran must not be separated before it is pressed. A cake of flour, thus prepared, was placed by him in a very damp cellar, from which it was taken at the end of six weeks, without any alteration.

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

Wesleyan Methodists.—The Centenary Subscription now exceeds £135,000; and it is right to state, that of this amount those Wesleyan ministers whose donations have already been announced have contributed near £12,000.

Hopeless Attempt at Conversion.—The Jesuits of Batavia, under the auspices of the Archbishop, have organized a society for the conversion of the North Americans to the Catholic faith. Brother Jonathan, we hope, will not be unthankful for the interest which the good fathers take in his spiritual welfare.

Mr. D. W. Harvey has resigned his office of registrar of hackney coaches, the holding of which, it now appears, was incompatible with the retention of his seat as the member for Southwark.

We perceive by the *Gazette de France*, of the 31st ultimo, that Captain Harvey, of H. M. S. *Malabar*, on the voyage home, had fallen in with a French ship, *L'Anglaise*, bound for Dunkirk, from Martinique in distress; and that Captain Harvey had rendered them every assistance in his power, having staid by the vessel for six hours, and sent on board two Surgeons to dress the wounds of those who had

been injured during a storm which had overtaken them on the night of the 22d December. The generous conduct of Captain Harvey is highly spoken of, especially as he was from a port where the yellow fever is raging.

Theatricals.—Macready and Vandenhoff are playing at Covent Garden; Braham, Van Ambourgh, and the lions are at Drury Lane; William Faren, Keely, Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, are at the Olympic; Power, Dewton and Mrs. Nisbett are at the Haymarket.

Felony by a Lady.—A lady, named Hewson, possessing an independent fortune, has been convicted at the Hull Sessions, of having stolen five yards of satin turke and five yards of mohair, from a person with whom she had lodged, at Hull, and whose husband it had been presented by the Sultan of Turkey. The prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment without hard labour.

We regret to hear Mr. Ralph Lambton, uncle of the Earl of Durham and Mr. Hedworth Lambton, M. P., is dangerously ill at Moron House, near Durham. Mr. and Mrs. Lambton are staying at the above mansion.

Sir Edward Bulwer's new play of *Richelieu*, or the *Proud Brother*, has been read at the Covent Garden green room. Macready will personate *Richelieu*, and Miss H. Faucit the *Proud Brother*.

Macready relinquishes the lease of Covent Garden in May next.

Mr. Rodwell proposes to lease Covent Garden, and conduct it upon the same magnificent scale as the Royal Academy of Music, at Paris.

Liston, the comedian, has purchased a splendid mansion in St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, for his future residence. He has taken his farewell to the stage.

The Queen paid a strictly private visit to Drury Lane, on the 17th of January, to see Van Amburgh and his lions. She was quietly encoined in a modest private box, enjoying, without fatigue and ostentation, the entertainments of the evening. She laughed heartily at the tricks of the performers in the animated pantomime; and the feats of Van Amburgh, the veritable *dominator belluarum*, appeared to excite her surprise, and greatly to gratify her curiosity.

Southey, the poet, is to marry Caroline Bowles, the poetess. She is twenty years younger than him.

Typhus fever is very prevalent in London, and has proved fatal.

Steam vs. Sailing.—The Shearwater, post-office steamer, left Liverpool for Dublin, Sunday, January 6, at four o'clock, P. M., the day the hurricane commenced, encountered the whole fury of the tempest that night and day, and made her passage in safety, without being obliged to put into any port for shelter. She met the St. Andrew and Pennsylvania after they turned back for Liverpool.

Queen Victoria, on the evening of February 1st, visited the Covent Garden, and was much delighted with the lions of Van Amburgh at Drury Lane. She looked extremely well and very cheerful, notwithstanding her mourning. On her head, says the *Morning Chronicle*, she wore a wreath of white roses, and diamonds were so tastefully disposed among them that they looked like dew upon the flowers. She bowed and curtsied to the repeated and cordial acclamations with which she was greeted, and really seemed to enjoy the sports of royal interview with her subjects. Macready was called out, and the Queen sent Sir Lytton Bulwer, but he was out of the house.

Prince George of Cambridge landed at Cadiz on the 17th, intending to remain there for about eight days. He would then proceed to Seville, thence to Gibraltar, where he was to embark on board the *Blazer*, for Malta.

Viable Cargo.—The new ship Thomas Fielden, Captain Smith, now waiting a wind for Valparaiso, has on board the largest cargo of manufactured goods (cottons, linens, and woollens) ever shipped in any vessel from this port, round Cape Horn, it being upwards of £100,000 in value.

A tragical event occurred at Bath on 25th of January. Mrs. Tagwell, wife of the senior partner of the Bath Bank, killed two of her children in a paroxysm of insanity, and then committed suicide.

The name of the Dutchess of Kent occurs but once in the courtly record of the week; she walked yesterday in the Palace gardens. Her Royal Highness, it would seem, is rarely in her daughter's company.

Mr. O'Connell informed his constituents, before he left Dublin for London, that he should vote for the total repeal of the Corn-laws.

UNITED STATES.

AMERICO-AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—Out of 177 slave ships which arrive at Cuba every year five-sixths are owned and fitted out from parts in the United States, and the enormous profits accruing from their voyages remitted to that country. One house in New-York received lately, for its share alone, the sum of \$250,000. Baltimore is largely interested in this accursed traffic, as well as New-York, and even Boston, with all her religious and morality, does not disdain to increase her wealth by a participation in so damnable a business.

Bishop Smith says it has been ascertained that there have been from thirty to forty homicides in Kentucky annually for three years past, and not a single execution.

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QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 9th MARCH, 1833.

The steam-ship *Liverpool* leaves New-York, on her return to Liverpool, to-day, at two o'clock, P. M.

The steam-ship *Royal William* was advertised to leave for New-York on the 15th February; and the advices by her, which may now be considered due, will doubtless furnish some interesting parliamentary intelligence regarding the affairs of Canada.

On the 26th ult. the President of the United States transmitted to Congress a Special Message, accompanied with the correspondence between the Governor of Maine and the Governor of New-Brunswick, and between the General Government and Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington, on the subject of the recent occurrences on the disputed territory. The Message is calm and dispassionate, and though the President is by no means disposed to acquiesce in the claim of exclusive jurisdiction set up by the British authorities, yet he censures the Governor of Maine for the course he has pursued, and seems sincerely to desire an adjustment of differences. A memorandum has also been drawn up, and signed by Mr. Fox, on behalf of Great Britain, and by Mr. Forsyth, on behalf of the United States, which appears to preclude any immediate prospect of war, it being mutually agreed that “the British officers will not seek to expel by military force the armed party which has been sent by Maine into the district bordering on the Aroostook river; but the Government of Maine will voluntarily, and without needless delay, withdraw beyond the bound of the disputed territory any armed force now within them.”

The St. Johns (N. B.) City Gazette of the 28th Feb. says:—“There is no truth in the statement that the Militia had been ordered from Fredericton, to the disputed territory. They were on Tuesday last performing Garrison duty at head quarters.”

Capt. McLaughlin reports that on his way from Bangor to Bolton he passed about three thousand troops marching toward the disputed territory. The above account is from a gentleman who left Fredericton yesterday.”

It is stated in the Albany papers, that the Hudson river is open and free of ice, as far up as Poughkeepsie.

We are happy to find, that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, has been pleased to appoint Shepard McCormick, Esqr., to be Collector of the Customs at Colours, in the Newcastle District. It will be remembered, that Mr. McCormick was among the first who boarded the piratical steambot *Caroline*, at Schloer, and was severely wounded, in single combat with the pirates on board.

The brig *Shepherdess* arrived a few days since at New-York, from Hamburg, having on board the mutineers of the late brig *Braganza*.

In the Upper Canada House of Assembly, on first day of the session, Mr. Burrill and Mr. Hunter took their seats as Members for Greenville and Oxford, in place of Messrs. W. B. Wells and Charles Dunsmuir, expelled.

The Court Martial at Montreal adjourned on Wednesday till the following day, to allow the Terrebonne prisoners time to prepare their defence.

The following are the names of the prisoners who are next to undergo their trial before the Court Martial, for being concerned in the late

rebellion; they are from saire, and the neighbourly Lette, Jacques-David dit Thomas Surprenant dit Surprenant, Louis Beye Louis Pinsonnault, René Dupuis, Joseph Raymond, Bénoni Nerdon, Al. Doue, and Etienne L'A.

The Montreal Herald says:—“We are sorry to learn that a *Patriot* has sunk at near Sorel, although he knew, that the name of steamer less than the “is supposed that some skuttled her, by boring

DEATH OF THE CHIEF J.

It is with sincere regret the death of Honorable Chief Justice of the Cot Montreal, which lamen on Thursday morning, at O'Sullivan was only ap Chief Justice, in Novem the presiding seat on d term—that for Febru short period, his dem have excited the unani approbation of the Bar—team—and to render his very and general regret.

The Special Council Ordinances:—The first of Flow, and Indian third, to confer upon Ali Falote the rights of nat yects; and the fourth, for men and others on th this Province.

Mr. Amiot, Clerk of th arrch at London on the patch s from Sir John distal; had an interview

Private letters, received known to be well in state that the Earl of Du modified his views in re aive measure for these I ship, without abandoni Confederation of all the vices; a now prepared diste Union of Upper an the expectation of being his favorite scheme of Montreal Gazette.

The London Shipping account of the loss of 7 lions, master, which sa the 7th November for P severe hurricanes expe the Gulf. The mate crew were washed over ings of the rest of the being seven, 7 days in quence of the want of They were fortunately on the 1st Dec. in lat. 4 Republic, bound for Ne which they received e their miserable situation

The French steam fr Béchamal, arrived a few York from Baltimore. I steam vessel seen in the she attracted great atten ed by a great concourse

On Tuesday afternoon of one hundred lots of 1 Springs, was drawn at 1 superintendance of a Cor bers chosen previous to was a full attendance of city who had purchased t man of the Committee, M Hudson Bay Company, subscribers out of the c certainly remarkable, th ed satisfied with his lot, ney thus acquired by M to nearly \$2,500, will b proving the Spirit of a p nable resort both for parties in the summer s subscribers to the latter their lots, so that their fi the Springs, without m during the summer.—M

TES.—Out of... at Caba every... and fitted out from... and the enormous... voyages remitted to... in New-York re-... alone, the sum of... largely interested in... as New-York... her religion and... to increase her... in so damnable a... is been ascertained... thirty to forty ho-... for three year... tion.

SCRIPT.

TH MARCH, 1839

leaves New-York, to-day, at two... William was advok... on the 15th Febr... her, which may... all doubtless furni... entary intelligence... nada.

ident of the United... press a Special Me... the correspondence... Maine and the Go... and between the... Mr. Fox, the British... on the subject of... a disputed territory... and dispassionate, and... y no means dispos... exclusive jurisdic... authorities, y t... Maine for the coun... sine-rely to desis... ces. A memorandum... and signed by Mr... Britain, and by Mr... United States, which... immediate prospect... that "Er-Mack... to expel by milit... which has been... strict bordering on... the Government of... and without need... the bound of the di... d force now within

City Gazette of the... is no truth in the... ia had been order... a disputed territory... last performing Ga... tiaz."

ports that on his... e passed about thr... toward the dispu... count is from a ge... ton yesterday."

any papers, that the... free of ice, as far up... that His Excellency... of Upper Canada... point Shepard McCr... ctor of the Customs... of the District. It will... McCormick was among... piratical steamboat... was severely wound... h the pirates on board.

less arrived a few days... in Hamburg, having... late brig *Braganza*.

House of Assembly, Mr. Burritt and Mr. Messrs. W. B. om, expelled.

Montreal adjourned on... wing day, to allow the... to prepare their de... names of the prisoners... to their trial before the... concerned in the late

rebellion; they are from the parish of St. Co-... saire, and the neighbourhood of Louis Desail-... lette, Jacques-David Hébert, David Demas, Thomas Surprenant dit Lafontaine, François Surprenant, Louis Beyer, Hypolite Lanctot, Louis Pinsonnault, René Pinsonnault, Barnabé Dupuis, Joseph Raymond, Etienne Langue-... doze, Benoni Nerdon, Alexis Boudreau dit La-... bonté, and Etienne L'Anglois.

The Montreal Herald of Thursday says:—"We are sorry to learn that the steamer *Canadian Patriot* has sunk at her winter quarters near Sorel, although her owners might have known, that the name was enough to sink any steamer less than the "Great Jonathan." It is supposed that some evil disposed persons skuttled her, by boring holes in her bottom."

DEATH OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF MONTREAL.

It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of Honorable Michael O'Sullivan, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench of Montreal, which lamentable event took place on Thursday morning, at half-past eleven. Mr. O'Sullivan was only appointed to the office of Chief Justice, in November last, on the retirement of Mr. Chief Justice Reid; and occupied the presiding seat on the Bench for but one term—that for February. But during that short period, his demeanour was such as to have excited the unanimous and unqualified approbation of the Bar—to have won their esteem—and to render his death a source of deep and very general regret.

The Special Council has passed four new Ordinances:—The first to regulate the inspection of Flour and Indian Meal; the second and third, to confer upon Alfred Rambau and Henri Falotte the rights of natural born British subjects; and the fourth, for the regulation of ferry-men and others on the rivers and waters of this Province.

Mr. Amiot, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, arrived at London on the 30th ult., with despatch from Sir John Colborne, and immediately had an interview with the Colonial Secretary.

Private letters, received in town from sources known to be well informed on the subject, state that the Earl of Durham had considerably modified his views in respect to a comprehensive measure for these Provinces. His Lordship, without announcing his views as to a Confederation of all the British American Provinces, was now prepared to support the immediate Union of Upper and Lower Canada, with the expectation of being able to bring forward his favorite scheme of a General Union.—*Montreal Gazette*.

The London Shipping Gazette contains an account of the loss of the brig *Ann*, E. Williams, master, which sailed from Quebec, on the 7th November for Poughkeepsie, occasioned by severe hurricanes experienced after clearing the Gulf. The mate and two others of the crew were washed overboard, and the sufferings of the rest of the crew are described as being for several days most dreadful, in consequence of the want of provisions and water. They were fortunately observed and picked up on the 1st Dec. in lat. 47, lon. 32, by the ship *Republic*, bound for New York, on board of which they received every attention which their miserable situation required.

The French steam frigate *Veloce*, Captain Richemont, arrived a few days since at New-York from Baltimore. Being the first French steam vessel seen in the waters of the Hudson, she attracted great attention, and was examined by a great concourse of persons.

On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Parker's lottery of one hundred lots of land at the Caledonia Springs, was drawn at Orr's Hotel under the superintendance of a Committee of the subscribers chosen previous to the drawing. There was a full attendance of those gentlemen in this city who had purchased tickets, and the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. James Keith, of the Hudson Bay Company, drew the tickets for subscribers out of the city. One thing was certainly remarkable, that every person seemed satisfied with his lot, and we hope the money thus acquired by Mr. Parker, amounting to nearly \$2,500, will be the means of so improving the lot-land grounds in the neighbourhood of the Springs, as to render them a fashionable resort both for invalids and pleasure parties in the summer season. Several of the subscribers to the lottery intend building on their lots, so that their families may reside at the Springs, without much additional expense, during the summer.—*Montreal Herald*.

We have received a long communication signed "W." complaining of abuses by the Police of this city of the discretionary power with which they are invested. It is, no doubt true that some individuals have found themselves aggrieved, and have a just right to complain; but allowances ought to be made for those who have an arduous and thankless duty to perform, and who in doing "a great good," can scarcely avoid doing "a little evil."—If, however, as "W." asserts, there is a "legalized gang," whose "fantastic tricks" are calculated to bring the Government into disrepute and contempt, then we think that he and others holding the same notions, ought to convene a meeting of the citizens, and take their opinion on the matter. Such an expression of the public sentiment would have weight and would not doubt receive an attention which cannot be expected from the statements of an anonymous writer in a newspaper.

Quebec, 8th March, 1839.

BRIGADE ORDER.
The Lieut Colonel Commanding request the Officers Commanding the Sedentary Corps and Companies, to express to their men his high appreciation of their appearance yesterday. Many of the manoeuvres were executed in a very soldier-like manner; and the general improvement apparent in every company reflects the highest credit on both officers and men.
By Order,
T. WILY, Brigade Major.

To the Editor of the Transcript.
Sir,—Is it not monstrous that the Bank of Montreal should now refuse to redeem the coppers bearing the name of that institution, which have been in circulation, in great abundance, for many months. If they were not issued from the Bank of Montreal, they ought surely to have been disclaimed long ago.

It is very necessary that the Special Council should pass an understandable Ordinance, to explain the incomprehensible one which has caused the great copper commotion.—Fray agitate the matter.
A RETAILER.
Quebec, 8th March, 1839.

* * * An apology is due from us to the author of the lines entitled "Crossing the Portage," for having inadvertently put in the initials "W. R. H." instead of "W. R. B."—The lines entitled "The Sceptic's Soliloquy," by the same contributor, have been received; it is, however, judged that they are liable to be misconstrued, and that no good can result from the publication of such reflections.

THE ARMY.
On Thursday, a detachment of one hundred men of the 11th regiment crossed over to point Lévi, on their way to Malawaska.
Yesterday afternoon, one company of the same regiment, accompanied by a small detachment of Royal Artillery, also crossed over for the same place.
The two remaining Companies are expected to arrive to-day.

Among the recent promotions which have taken place, we have the pleasure of noticing that of Lieutenant Whitmore, Royal Engineers, now Captain, in thisarrison, to the rank of Captain. Lieut. Whitmore has shown great zeal in forming a volunteer corps out of the civilian artificers employed in the Engineer Department, and his exertions have been well rewarded, for of the whole volunteer force in the Canadas, a more efficient body of men cannot be found than the Engineer Rifles.
Mercury.

BIRTH.
On Tuesday evening, the lady of R. Penn, Esq., Ordinance Storekeeper, of a daughter.

MARRIED.
Re-married, by special licence, at Laprarie, on the 26th Feby., T. Black, Esq. M. D., to Martha youngest daughter of the late Jonathan Smith, Esq. of London.

At Philadelphia, U. S., Mr. John Ayrenstein, a very respectable gentleman, a sugar-refiner, to Miss Rhoda Grason, after a continued courtship of thirty-nine years. The parties are both over 70 years of age, Mr. Ayrenstein being 75, and Miss Rhoda Grason about two years his junior. They have been acquainted from childhood; and, when the gentleman was in his 20th year, he essayed to woo his fair one, and was lent a patient hearing for some two or three years, when a country lady, of some 17 or 18 years, a village coquette, crossed his path, and, after having led him a merry dance for a few months, left him for a sweeter fair. After the lapse of a few years, like the proverbial peasant, and in sorrow, he returned to his first love, and a more attentive and faithful swain "ne'er crooked pliant hinges of the knee," having visited her, upon an average, more than five evenings of every week during the entire thirty-nine years. Some disagreement upon a point of trifling consequence in their future domestic arrangement, was the cause of the long deferred nuptials. In a preliminary point of view he has made a handsome specification, she possessing solid charms to the amount of 40,000 dollars.

He was compelled to yield the point in disagreement, the fair one vowing she would die first.—*Philadelphia Times*.

DIED.
At her residence, in Hamilton-place, London, after a short illness, her Grace Elizabeth Duchess Countess of Sutherland. During Monday and Tuesday her medical attendants, Sir Henry Hallford, Dr. Chalmers, and Dr. Holland, gave little or no hope of her recovery. The progress of death was unknown to that estimable lady, for she departed to a better and purer world without a sigh, having her bed surrounded by her dearest ties. The Duchess Countess was in the 74th year of her age, having been born on the 24th of May, 1765. Her grace was Countess of Sutherland in her own right, the origin of which is lost in antiquity.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER,
THE splendid new copper fastened Ship "WELLINGTON," about 480 tons, old measurement, built and fastened according to the rules laid down in Lloyd's new book. Will be found a desirable vessel where carrying and speed are required.—The Rigging, Sails, &c. being here, will ensure an early vessel.
If not sold, will accept a Charter to Liverpool or Belfast.—Apply to
EDWARD OLIVER,
ST. ROCHS.
Quebec, 8th March, 1839.

PASSAGE FROM BELFAST.
PERSONS desirous of having their friends brought out from Belfast in Mr. Grainger's ships the ensuing spring, can have it done by paying the amount of passage to the undersigned.
G. H. PARKE,
Quebec, 14th Feby. 1839.

FOR SALE,
By the Subscriber,
No. 11, NOTRE-DAME STREET, LOWER TOWN.
25 TIERCES SUGAR,
100 Boxes Soap,
120 Boxes Candles,
10 Bags Pimento,
300 Reams Paper,
3 Hhds. Mustard,
20 Boxes Pipes.
JOHN FISHER.
Quebec, 9th March, 1839.

FIRE WOOD FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, from One to One Hundred Cords of Firewood, of the best quality.
S. TOZER,
Upper Town, Market.
Quebec, 9th March, 1839.

FOR SALE,
TEN ARPENTS OF LAND in the upper part of the Seigneurie of Lower Bijou, adjoining St. Vallier's Suburb. The situation of this land, intersected by streams of water in every part, is not to be equalled in the environs of Quebec, offering as it does every advantage for the establishment of manufactures of every kind; the soil is also excellent for agricultural purposes.
Also to be conceded:—
The front of the said land, situated on the Lorette road and the western side of the road leading to St. Foy, in lots of eighty feet in front, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth.
Apply on the spot; or to P. SHEPPARD, Esq. Quebec, 20th Feby. 1839.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE—
300 KEYS London WHITE LEAD,
100 Kegs do. do. genuine No. 1,
15 Casks English LINED OIL, double boiled,
5 do. Raw do.
100 Boxes superior English YELLOW SOAP
100 Casks fine Canada ROSE NAILS 3/4 a 36 lb.
10 doz. SHOVELS,
10 Cwt. best ENGLISH GLUE,
WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE.
JOHN SHAW & CO.
IMPORTERS, QUEBEC.
2nd March, 1839.

FOR SALE.
ONE HUNDRED Kegs superior U. C. BUTTER,
130 Barrels ditto ditto fine Flour,
50 ditto ditto ditto Peas.
F. NEZER BAIRD,
Quebec, 27th Feby. 1839.

FOR SALE,
TWO HUNDRED Barrels of Apricot PITCH.
R. PENISTON.
Quebec, 6th March, 1839.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE
100 Boxes fresh Digby Herrings,
20 Tierces East India Rice,
4 Pipes Cognac Brandy,
100 Barrels American Pitch,
30 do. do. bright Varnish,
10 do. Brewen's Bungs,
150 Kegs fresh U. C. Butter,
100 do. Hog's Lard,
15 Cases Ladies' Twist and Cavendish Tobacco
2 do. James River Tobacco in tins,
1 do. Cassia,
5 do. Port Wine, each 5 doz.
1 do. Glazed Hals,
15 Bales American Hops,
1 do. striped Cotton and Calico Shiraz,
2 do. assorted sewing Thread,
A small Lot of Prime Pork.
ALSO,
Whale and Seal Oil, in hhd. and bbls.
Fines, assorted qualities,
Principals Cigars.
Hv. J. NOAD,
Hunt's Wharf.
Quebec, 2nd March, 1839.

TO PROPRIETORS AND LESSEES OF SAW MILLS.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the gentlemen connected with Saw-Mills, that in the fall of the last year they received a very large assortment of
MILL SAWS,
4, 5, 6, 7, and 7 feet,
MANUFACTURED
THE BEST REFINED CAST STEEL.

Having been at considerable pains to obtain a good article, they are gratified in being able to state that success has followed their endeavor; to support which assertions, reference can be had to several establishments in Lower Canada, or to the fact, that of SOME HUNDREDS of their SAWS, that were in use during the last summer, not one has been RETURNED, although the parties went at liberty to do so if they had proved bad. Orders punctually executed, and forwarded to any part of British North America.
JOHN SHAW & CO.,
Saw Manufacturers and Importers of Hardware, QUEBEC.
J. S. & Co. would remark that all their Saws are marked thus—J. Shaw & Co. Quebec—arranted cast steel; and if any of them should be found bad, on their being returned, others will be given in lieu thereof.
Quebec, 2nd March, 1839.

THE Subscribers have just received a large supply of the following celebrated Medicines, viz:
-OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,
HAY'S LINIMENT for Piles, Rheumatism, &c.
HEADACHE REMEDY.
A fresh supply of MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS
and PHENIX BITTERS.
BEGG & URQUHART,
13, St. John Street, and
8, Notre Dame St., L.
5th October.

CUSTOM HOUSE BLANKS.
15 REAMS, comprising all the different Forms used at the Custom-House, ARE OFFERED AT
40c. PER REAM, or 2c. 3d. PER QUIRE.
APPLY AT THE
Office of The Transcript, 13, St. John Street.
Quebec, 20th Feb. 1839.

INFORMATION WANTED.
OF the residence of MISS BOWMAN, who with the subscriber, her brother, many years since, was left roller up in a blanket upon the beach of Kingston, by unnatural parents. The Gentlemen of Kingston took this girl in charge, and defrayed her expenses in bringing up. The subscriber was taken and reared by John Ewins, who kept an Inn and boarding house at Kingston, who afterwards removed to Perth.
Friends to humanity will please copy this into their journals. Perhaps some gentlemen of Kingston may remember the circumstances. If living, she will find her blanket brother at Bytown.
JOHN BOWMAN.
27th Feby. 1839.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER:—
130 BOXES ENGLISH SOAP,
50 do. Candles,
30 Barrels Apples (Fameuse),
5 Boxes Sweet Spiced Zealand Chocolate,
—ALSO—
Muscatel, Valencia, and Sultana Raisins,
Zante Currants, Almonds, Spanish Grapes,
Citron, Lemon and Orange Peels, Nutmegs,
Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Maccaroni, Ver-
macilli, Sperm Candles and Candle Orna-
ments, French Olives, Wixe's Mustard
Pickles and Sauces, &c. &c.
W. LECHEMINANT,
No. 1, Fabrique Street.
15th Dec.

TO BE LET.
From the First of May next,
THE BREWERY WHARF at
Pres-de-Ville, with the Buildings
thereon.
—ALSO—
The Wharf and Stores adjoining the south
side of the above.
The premises are both at present occupied
by Mr. Alex. Hamilton.
For terms apply to the undersigned.
S. MACAULAY, Agent.
Quebec, 20th Feb. 1839.

NEW FASHIONS,
For Great Western.
MRS. BROWN, Straw & Tuscan Bonnet
Maker and Cleaner, having last year,
at a great expense, got out from London, by
the way of New-York, the
FASHIONABLE BONNET,
so generally worn here, has again imported,
by the Great Western,
THE NEW SHAPES
FOR THE ENSUING SEASON;
and to prevent disappointment, Ladies are re-
quested to send in their repairs early.
REMOVED from St. John Street, to the
corner of RUE DU FORT and BEAUX SEIGNEUR,
opposite to Messrs. Mussion & Savage.
Quebec, 27th February, 1839.

HAVANNAH CIGARS.
Just Received,
A FEW HAVANNAH CIGARS, of super-
ior quality.
PETER DELCOUR,
No. 3, St. John Street.
15th Dec. 1838.

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

MOFFAT'S
LIVE PILLS & PHENIX BITTERS.
FOR SALE BY
MUSSON & SAVAGE.

SUPERIOR
BOTTLED SODA WATER,
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY
MUSSON & SAVAGE.

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

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

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

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has
commenced business in the above shop,
where he has on hand a choice selection of
WINES and other **LIQUORS**, **TEAS**, **SUGAR**,
COFFEE, and all other articles usually
connected in his line, and will dispose of them
for the lowest possible profit, and by a strict
attention to all orders which he may be favoured
with, he trusts to merit a share of public
patronage.
N. B.—For Sale, at very reduced prices,
15 dozen of superior London Particular J.P.P.
and O. L. P. T., warranted eleven years in
bottle.
Quebec, Sept. 1838


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 reasona-
ble terms.
General Wolfe, corner of Palace and }
St. John Streets, Sept. 20th. }

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

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

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
SIX HUNDRED MINOTS PEAS,
50 cwt. Ship Biscuit,
20 bbls. Boston Crackers,
50 kegs Butter,
30 casks Salad Oil,
40 casks Hull Cement,
Green and Blue Paint.
CREELMAN & LEPPER.


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 per-
sons fully competent and deserving of confi-
dence, 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-Ri-
vers, at the house of Mme. Ostrom, and at
Berthier, at the house of Mr. Frs. Harnois.
Covered carriages will also be in readiness
to leave at any time, to meet public conven-
ience. Parcels will be forwarded at low
rates.
MICHEL GAUVIN, Quebec.
TIMOTHEE MARCOTTE, Montreal.
Quebec, 12th Decr. 1838.


THE Subscribers having just received from
England a variety of materials for **WIN-
TER & SUMMER CARRIAGES**, selected
under the personal inspection of Mr. J. SAURIN,
from the first houses in London and Birming-
ham, are enabled to execute their work in bet-
ter style, and much cheaper than any other
house in Canada.
SAURIN & CO.
Coachbuilders
Quebec, 29th Sept 1838.

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 Moun-
tain Street, near the Neptune Inn, Lower
Town.
Quebec, 25th Sept 1838.

HE A D A C H E.
DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of
much note, having devoted his attention
for some years to the cure and removal of the
causes of **NEKVOUS AND SICK HEAD-
ACHE**, 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 fami-
lies who have considered Sick Headache a
constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr.
S. assures them that they are mistaken, and la-
bouring 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 charac-
ter from advertised patent medicine, and is not
unpleasant to the taste. To be had of
L. I. SIMS.
MUSSON & SAVAGE.
BEGG & URQUHART.
Sept. 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.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Corner of St. John and St. Stanislaus Streets,
300 MINOTS Marrowfat and Boiling
PEASE,
100 Barrels American Apples,
50 Dozen Superior Cider,
1 Ton Prime American Cheese,
A Small Lot of Oranges.
—ALSO—
London Porter, Cognac Brandy, Holland
Gin, Virgin Honey, Irish Pork, Flour, Oat-
meal, Pot and Pearl Barley, London and
Montreal Candles, Wax and Spermaceti Can-
dles, English Soap, Lemon Syrup, Oils, Wines,
&c. &c. &c.
THOMAS BICKELL.
Quebec, 26th Jan. 1839.

BRITANNIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION
Directors.
WILLIAM HARDGOTT, ESQ.
SAMUEL BEVINGTON, ESQ.
WILLIAM FE. INEY BLACK, ESQ.
JOHN BRIGHTMAN, ESQ.
GEORGE COHEN, ESQ.
MILLIS COVENTRY, ESQ.
JOHN DREWETT, ESQ.
ROBERT EGLINTON, ESQ.
ERASMUS ROBERT FOSTER, ESQ.
ALEXANDER ROBERT IRVINE, ESQ.
PETER MORRISON, ESQ.
WILLIAM SHAND, JUN. ESQ.
HENRY LEWIS SMALE, ESQ.
THOMAS TEED, ESQ.
AUDITORS.
EDWARD BEVAN, ESQ.
ANDREW JOPP, ESQ.
MEDICAL OFFICERS.
JOHN SIMS, M. D. Carendish Square.
**EBENEZER SMITH, ESQ. Surgeon, Bal-
liter Square.**
STANDING COUNSEL.
**THE HON. JOHN ASHLEY, New Square, Lin-
coln's Inn.**
SOLICITOR.
WILLIAM BEVAN, ESQ. Old Jewry.
BANKERS.
MESSRS DREWETT & FOWLER, Princes St

THE real and substantial advantages afforded to
the Public by well-regulated Establishments
for the Assurance of Lives, and the sound basis on
which these institutions are founded, are proved,
incontestably, by their complete and continued suc-
cess, and by the remarkable fact, that, in no one
instance, have they ever failed in their engagements,
in consequence of an exhaustion of the Funds pro-
vided to meet the claims. So decided and so mani-
fest are the benefits resulting from the system of
Life Assurance in general, both in regard to the
Provision it affords to Families in the event of pre-
mature death, and the Security it gives to Creditors
for debts otherwise irrecoverable, that with every
increase of information and intelligence, there ap-
pears to be excited, on the part of the Public, an
increased desire to participate in its protective ad-
vantages. So sound and unerring also are the prin-
ciples on which Life Assurance Companies are ba-
sated, that neither commercial difficulties and dis-
trust on the one hand, nor pestilential maladies on
the other, have ever yet affected their stability or
impeded their successful progress.

**ASSURANCES MAY EITHER BE EFFECTED BY PAI-
MENTS OF THEIR OWN LIVES, OR BY TAKING INTERE-
STED THEREIN ON THE LIVES OF OTHERS.**
*The effect of an Assurance on a person's own
life is to create at once a Property in Reversion,
which can by no other means be realized.
Take, for instance, the case of a person at the
age of Thirty, who by the payment of £5 3s. 6d.
a year becomes at once possessed of a hereditary
property amounting to £1000, subject only to the
condition of his continuing the same payment
quarterly during the remainder of his life,—a
condition which may be fulfilled by the mere sav-
ing of about £1000 yearly in his expenditure.
Thus, by the exertion of a very slight de-
gree of economy—such, indeed, as can scarcely
be felt as an inconvenience, he may at once real-
ize a capital of £1000, which he can bequeath or
dispose of in any way he may think proper.
Assurances may be advantageously effected on
the lives of others, either for the purpose of secur-
ing loans or debts, or in any case where the party
has an interest in the life of another, so as to be
in any way prejudiced in the event of his decease. To
creditors a Policy of Assurance affords a certain,
and in many cases the only means of security.—
The debtor is too frequently unable to pay the pre-
mium for an Assurance to be effected on his
life, in order to enable the lender safely to ad-
vance the amount required.
In addition to the published rates, an extensive
set of Tables has been computed for Assurances;
also for Reversionary Annuities, Endowments for
Widows and Children, and for every possible con-
tingency affecting human life, against which it may
be prudent or expedient to provide.*

**AMONG OTHERS, THE FOLLOWING IMPROVEMENTS
ON THE SYSTEM USUALLY ADOPTED, ARE RE-
COMMENDED TO THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC.**
A Table of increasing rates of Premium on a life
and remarkable plan, peculiarly advantageous in
cases where Assurances are effected by way of ac-
cruing loans or debts, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
being required on a policy for the whole term of
life than in any other office, and the holder hav-
ing the option of paying a periodically increasing
rate, or of having the sum assured diminished ac-
cording to an equitable scale of reduction.
Officers in the Army or Navy, engaged in ac-
tive service, or residing abroad, and persons afflicted
with Chronic Disorders not attended with im-
mediate danger, assured at the least possible addi-
tion to the ordinary rates, regulated in each case
by the increased nature of the risk.
Ladies and others to whom it may be inconve-
nient to appear at the office, will be visited at their
own houses, by one of the Medical Officers.
All claims payable within One Month after
proof of Death.
No proof of Birth is required at the time a claim
is made; the Age of the Assured, being in every
case admitted in the Policy, cannot, under any
circumstances, be afterwards questioned.
Policies effected by parties on their own lives
are not rendered void in case of death by duelling
or the hands of justice. In the event of suicide, if
the policy be assigned to a bona fide Creditor, the
sum assured will be paid without deduction; if the
policy be not so assigned, the full amount of Pre-
miums received thereon will be returned to the
family of the Assured.
Policies having become forfeited in consequence
of the non-payment of the renewal Premiums, may
be revived without the exaction of a fine, at any
time within twelve calendar months, on the pro-
duction of satisfactory evidence relative to the state
of the health of the Assured, and the payment of in-
terest on the Premiums due.
By these and similar Regulations, many of which
are peculiar to this Establishment, it is presumed
that the important object has been attained of ren-
dering a Policy of Assurance as complete an Instu-
ment of Security as can possibly be desired.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent
to the above Company in this City, is pre-
pared to receive proposals—and to effect the requisite
information as to the mode of giving Assurance
R. PENISTON.
*Medical referees.—Doctors MORRIS and SWANN,
Quebec, 9th Jan. 1839.*
PILES, DROPSY, SWELLINGS, ALL
SORES, RHEUMATISM. It is abso-
lutely 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 convinc-
ing. 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
L. I. SIMS.
MUSSON & SAVAGE.
BEGG & URQUHART.
Quebec, Sept. 1838.

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