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THE BROKEN MINIATURE.

FOUNDED ON FACT.

From the Metropolitan Magazine.

From the Metropoutan Inguistic.

To young officers belonging to the same tent aspired to the hand or the same young. We will conceal their real names under of Albert and Horace. Two youths noble never saw the untarnished colors is country wave over their heads, or took andaunted heats into the field, or purer or more polished address, into a drawing

was a marked difference in their et there was a marked unicreae in their acter and each wore his virtues so becom-r, and one of them at least concealed his so becomingly also, that the maiden who them both, was puzzled where to give reference; and stood, as it were, between flowers of very opposite colors and perso decomingly also, that the maiscen who them both, was puzzled where to give preference; and stood, as it were, between flowers of very opposite colors and personal yet each of equal beauty. Horace, was the superior officer, was more evivacious, but Albert, shorace, was more vivacious, but Albert spoke with Jorcuence upon all subjects. If Horace made more agreeable companion, Albert made better friend. Horace did not claim the sof being sentimental, nor Albert the fame sing jovial. Horace laughed the most less wit, and Albert was the most with a less wit, and Albert was the most with a less laughter. Horace was the more nobors, yet Albert had the better fortune, mind that could acquire, and the circumstion that could preserve one. Yhom of the two did Matilda prefer? Yes had a secret, an undefined preference, yet hom of the two did Matilda prefer? Yes had a secret, an undefined preference, yet hom of the two did Matilda prefer? Wes had a secret, an undefined preference, yet had the did not divide them from each other. She she them of the spin had declared themselves. Sir Oliver, ilda's father, soon put the matter to rest. had his private and family reasons for ing Horace to be the favored lover; but by no means wished to lose to himself to his danghter the valued friendship of a of probity and honor, be took a delicate hed of letting Albert understand that every g that he possessed, his grounds, his house, all that belonged to them, were at his ser-

of probity and honor, he took a delicate had of I-ting Albert understand that every gt that he possessed, his grounds, his house, all that belonged to them, were at his series. He excepted only his daughter.

Vhen the two soldiers called, as they were he habit of doing, together, Sir Oliver had any some improvement to show Albert,—e dog for him to admire, or some horse for to try; and even a wet weather, there never wanting a manuscript for him to pher, so that he was sure to take him out he room, or out of the house, and leave ace alone with his daughter, uttering some arragaing remark in a jocular tone, to the et that Horace was fit only to dance attence upon the hadies. Albert understood all, and submitted. He did not strive to viother itses of hospitality, to seduce the aftions of the daughter, and outrage the feels of the father. He was not one of those would eater the temple of beauty, and er the pretence of worshipping at the ne, to destroy it.

Lommon-place lover might have done so, Albert had no common-place mind. But he not suffer? O! that he suffered, and cred acutely, his altured looks, his heroic nee, and at times his forced gaiety, too ally testified. He kept his flame in the inst recesses of his heart, like a lamp in a sechre, and which lighted up the ruin of his piness alone.

piness alone.

his daughter Sir Oliver spoke more exity. Her affections had not been engal and the slight preference that she began el steading into her heart for Albert had its ure changed at once. When she found that could not approach her as a lover, she found pring up for him in her bosom a regard as orly, and as ordent, as if the same cradle, rocked them both. She felt, and her far knew, that Albert was a character that the loved, if not as a husband, as a brote.

The only point on which Matilda differed with her father, was, as to the degree of encouragement that ought to be given to Honze.

Let us my dear father? she would intreatingly say "be free, at least for one year."—Let us for that period, stand committed by no engagement: we are both young, myself extremely so. A peasant maiden would lay a longer probation upon her swain. De but ask Albert If I am not in the right?"

som. Affairs were at this crisis when Napoleon re trued from Elba, and burst like the demon o Anists were at this crisis when Napoleon re-turned from Elba, and burst like the demon of war, from a thunder cloud, upon the plains of France; and all the warlike and the valorous arose and walled her in with their veteran breasts. The returned hero lifted up his red tight hand, and the united force of France rushed with him to battle.

The regiment of our rivals was ordered to gium. After many entreaties from her father, Matilda at length consented to sit for her minature to an eminent artist; but upon the express stipulation, when it should be given to Horace, that they were still to hold themselves free. The minature was finished, the ressemblance excellent, and the exultation and rapture of Horace complete. He looked upon the possession of it, hot withstanding Matilda's stipulation, as an earnest of his fiappiness.—He and the picture set most ostenatiously, in the finest jewels, and constantly wore it on his person and his enemies say, that he showed it with more freedom than the delicacy of his situation, with respect to Matilda, should have warranted.

ion, with respect to Matida, should have warranted.

Albert made no complaint, He acknowledged the merit of his rival eagerly, the more eagerly, as the rivalship was suspected. The scene must now charge. The action at Quatre Bras has taken place. The principal body of the British troops are at Brussels, and the news of the rapid advance of the French is brought to Wellington; and the forces are, before break of day moving forward. But were is Horace? The column of troops to which he belongs is on the line of march, but Albert, and not he, is at its head. The enemy are in sight. Glory's sumbright face gleams in the front, whilst dishonor and infamy scowl in the rear. The orders to charge are given, and at the very moment that the battle is about to join, the foaming, juded, breathless courser of Horace, strains forward as if with a last effort, and seems to have but enough strength to wheel with his rider into his station. A faint luzza from the troop welcomed their leader. On, ye brave, on?

The edges of the battle join. The scream—

on? The edges of the battle join. The scream—the shout—the groan, and the volleying thunder of artillery, mingle in one deafening tour. The smoke clears away—the charge is over—the whirlwind has passed. Horace and Albert are both down, and the blood wells away from their wounds, and is drunk up by the thirsty soil.

soil.

But a few days after the eventful battle of Waterloo, Matilda and Sir Olivier were alone in the drawing room. Sir Oliver had read to his daughter, who was sitting in breathless agitation. the details of the battle, and was now reading down slowly and silently the list of the dead and maimed.

"Can you my dear girl," he said tremulously "bear to hear very bad news?"

She could reply in no other way than by laying her head upon her father's shoulder, sobbing out the almost inaudable word "read."

"Horace is mentioned as having been seen sarly in the action badly wounded, and is re-urned missing." "Horrible!" exclaimed the shuddering girl, and embraced her father more

"And our poor friend, Albert, is dangerously rounded too" said the father.

wounded too " said the father.

Matilda made no reply, but as a mass of snow
slips down from its supporting bank—as silently, as pure, and almost as cold, Matilda fell
from her father's arms insensible upon the
floor. Sir Olivier was not surprised, but much

immediately she energed the room the offi-cer statted, and took every opportunity of gaz-ing upon her intently, when he thought him-self unobserved. At last he did so, so incau-tiously, and in manner so particular, that when the servants had withdrawn, Sir Oliver asked him if he had ever seen his daughter before. "Assuredly not, but most assuredly her re-semblance?" said he, and he immediately pro-cured the miniature that Horace had obtained from his migress.

from his mistress.

The first impression of both father and daughter was, that Horace was no more, and that the token had been intrusted to the hands of the officer, by the dying lover; but he quick-

that the token had been intrusted to the hands of the officer, by the dying lover; but he quickly undeceived them, by informing that he was lying desparately but not dangerously wounded at a farm house on the continent, and that in fact he had suffered severe amputation.

"Then in the name of all that is honorable how came you by the miniature ?" exclaimed Sir Oliver. "O, he had host it to a notorious charper, at a gaming house at Brussels on the ve of the battle, which sharper offered it to me, as a said he supposed 'i.e., entleman from whom a ! won it would never come to repay the large sam of money for which it was left in pledge. Thought had no personal knowledge of Colonel Horace, yet, as I admired the painting, and saw that the levels were worth more than the rasch asked for them, I purchased it, really wish the hope of returning it to its first proprietor, if he should feel any value for it, either as a family picture, or as some pledge of affection; but have not yet had an opportunity of meeting with him."

"What an insult!" thought Sir Oliver.—
"What an insult!" thought Sir Oliver.—
"What an insult!" thought Sir Oliver.—
"What an escape!" exclaimed Matilda when the officer had finished his relativ. I need not say that Sir Oliver immediately repurchased the picture, and that he had no further thoughts of marrying his daugher to a gamester.

"Talking of miniatures," resumed the offic-

ster.
"Talking of miniatures," resumed the offi-"Talking of miniatures," resumed the offi-cer "a very extraordinary occurrence has just taken place. A miniature has actually saved the life of a callant young officer of the same re-giment as Horace's, as fine a fellow as ever bestrode a charger." "His name?" excinim-ed Matilda and Sir Oliver together. "Is Al-bert, and he is the second in command; a fine fellow that same Albert." "Pay Sir, do me the favor to relate the particulars," said, Sir Oliver; and Matilda looked gratefully at her father for the request. "O, I do not know them minutely," said

father for the request.

"O, I do not know them minutely," said he, "but I believe it was simply that the picture serves his bosom as a sort of breast-plate, and broke the force of a musket ball, but did not, however, prevent him from receiving a very smart wound. The thing was much talked of for a-day or two, and some joking took place on the subject; but when it was seen that those railleries gave him more pain than the wound, the subject was soon drouped, and soon seeingd to have been forgotten." Shortly after the affect rook his leave. The reflections of Matild, were bitter. Her miniature had been infamousle, ost, whilst the mistress of Albert, of that Albert whom she felt might, but for family pride, have been her lover, was even in effigy, the guardian angel of a life she loved too well.

Mouths elapsed, and Horace did not among

cough, the guardan angel of a life she loved to well.

Months clapsed, and Horace did not appear. Sir Oliver wrote to him an indignant letter, and bade him consider all interceurse broken off for the future. He returned a melancholy answers, in which he pleaded guilty to the chargespoke of the madness of intoxication, confessed that he was hopeless, and the the deserved to be so; in a word, his letter was so humble, so desponding, and so dispirited, that even the insulted Matilda was softened, and shed team over his blighted hopes. And here we must do Horace the justice to say, that the miniature was merely left in the hand of the winner, he being a stranger, as a deposit until the next morning, but which the next morning did not

The only point on which Matilda differed with her father, was, as to the degree of encouragement that ought to be given to Horace. Let us my dear father? she would intreating ly say "be free, at least for one year."—Let us for that period, stand committed by no engagement: we are both young, myself extremely so. A peasant maiden would lay a longer probation upon her swain. De but ask Albert if I am not in the right?"

The appeal that she made to Albert which ought to have assured her father of the purity of her seatiments, frightened him into a supdictor of a lurking affection having crept into her bosom.

The only point on which Matilda differed with for her lover, but too much for her triend.

A few days after a Belgian officer was asked to dise by Sir Oliver. As he had been present do that be the battle, Matilda would not permit her grief to prevent her meeting him at her father statel, and took every opportunity of gazlich him it he charge, and in all probability, but most assured to the charge, and in all probability, and in manner so particular, that when the servants had withdrawn, Sir Oliver a sked him if he had ever seen his daughter before.

A few days after a Belgian officer was asked to dise by Sir Oliver. As he had been present do that the total that he not gamed, his minuture would have been to to a harner, the sum ones to march would have been to make the field. Had he not gamed, his minuture would have been so the field. Had he not gamed, his minuture would have been saked to dise by Sir Oliver. As he had been present do the battle, Matilda would not have been for the monst to march would have been saved, and his love have been preserved. A year had nove clapst and the charge, and in all probability, his limb would have been saved, and his love have been preserved. A year had nove clapst and the field. Had he not gamed, his minuture would have been saved, and his love have been preserved. A year had nove clapst and the field. Had he not gamed, his minuture would have been saved, and his love hav

fined to the few whom it concerned, and those for wished all memory of it to be buried in oblivion. Something like a hope had returned to Albert's, hosem. He was graciously received by the father and diffidently by Matilda. She remembered "the broken miniature] and supposed him to have been long and ardently attached to another. It was or a summer's evening, there was no other company, the sun was setting in glorious splendor. After dinner, Matilda had retired only to the window to enjoy, she said, that prospect that the drawing-room could not afford. She spoke truly for Albert was not there. Her eyes were upon the declining sun, but her soul was in the dining rom.

At length Sir Oliver and Albert, arose from

At length Sir Oliver and Albert, arose from the table, and came and seated themselves near Matilda. "Come. Albert, the story of the miniature," said Sir Oliver.

"What? fully, truly and unreservedly," said Albert looking anxiously at Matilda.

"Of course," "Offence, or no offence," said Albert looking anxiously at Matilda.

"Of course," "Offence, or no offence," said Sir Oliver. "That I amy set to learn.—Listen." As far as regarded Matilda, the last word was wholly surperfluous. She seemed to have lost ever, faculty but hearing. Albert in a low, yet hurri-I long, commenced thus. "I loved, but was not loved. I had a rival that was seductive. I saw that he was preferred by the father, and not indifferent to the daughter. My love I could not—I would not attempt to conquer; but my actions, honor bade me countrol; and I obeyed. The friend was admitted where the lover would have been banished. My successful rival obtained the miniature of his mistress. O, then, then I emivied, and, impelled by unconquerable passion, I obtained chandestinely from the artist a face-simile of that which I so much envied him, It was my heart's silent companion, and when that st, day called me way from the original, vied, and, impelied by unconquerable passon; I obtained clandestinely from the artist a facsimile of that which I so much envied him,
It was my heart's silent companion, and when
at last, duty called me away from the original,
not often did I venture to gaze upon the resemblance. To prevent the secret being discovered by accident, I had the precious token
inclosed in a double locket of gold, which
opened by a secret spring, known only to myself and the maker. I gazed on the lovely
features on the dawn of the battle day. I traturned it to its resting piace, and, my heart
throbbed proudly under its pressure. I was
conscious that there I had a talisman, and if
ever I felt such as heroes felt, it was then—it
was there. On, on I d-shed through the praing stream of slaughter. Salares flashed over
and around me—what cared I? I had this on
my heart, and a brave man's sword in my hand
—and come to the worst better could not thave
died than on that noble field. The showers of
fated bails hissed around me. What cared I?
I looked round—to my fellow soldiers I tusted
for victory, and my soul I entrusted to God,
and shall I own it if for a few tears to my memory to the original of this my bosom compamion." "She must have had a heart fusted
for victory, and my soul I entrusted to God,
and shall I own it if for a few tears to my memory to the original of this my bosom compamion." "She must have had a heart of ice,
had she refused them," said Matilda, in a
voice almost insudible from emotion.

Albert bowed low and gratefully, and then
continued—"While I was thus bome forward
into the very centre of the struggle, a ball
struck at my heart—but the guardian angel
was there, and it was protected; the miniature, the double case, even my flesh were penetrated, and my blood-soiled the image of that
beauty for whose prot clion it would have joyand to flow. The shattered case, the broken,
the blood stained ministure, are now dearer to
me than ever, and so will remain until life itself shall desert me." "May I

the blood stained ministure, are now dearer to me than ever, and so will remain until life it-self shall desert me." "May I look upon those happy features that have inspired and

preserved a heart so noble?" said Matilda, in a low distinct voice, that seemed unnatural to her from the excess of emotion. Albert dropped on one kape before her, touched the spring and placed the miniature in the trembling hands of Matilda. In an instant she recognised her own resemblance. She was above the effectation of false modesty—her eyes filled with grateful term—she kissed the encrimsoned painting, and so shed aloud—"Albert, this shall never leave my bosom. Op my well—my long beloved!"

In a moment she was in the arms of the hapreddier, whilst one hung over them with peakable tapture, bestowing that best boon on a daughter's love. "A father's heart-

THE VELLOW SERPENT OF MARTINIQUE.

7

The vellow screent of Martisque has for a long period be in the object of so much dead, that that alone perhaps has retarded the population of the issand for a century. In spite of the assiduity with which it is pursued, and the numbers that are killed, it is till occasions annually the death of a considerable number of individuals, especially among the negroes. Its length is sometimes greater than seven feet to each of the period o It is called the yellow screent because fre-quently found of that colour, but there are some which are blackish, and others are blackish, and others spotted with Its venomous denticles are about fifblack. Its venomous denticles are about in-tenen lines long. Along the belly it has from \$20 to 240 scales, but uniformly 62 on the underside of the tail. In other respects it has all the characteristics of the other spaces of its kind. Its celerity of motion, except in the time of direction, is alarming. Its heree intime of digestion, is alarming. Its fierce in-stinct traches it to dart out upon passengers, and commonly it has already assumed a hortice position ere it is perceived; rolled up spirally, its head being the top of the sort of cone which it forms, it takes but a moment to reach it-victim. M. Moreau de Jonnes asserts that it is abie to erect itself upon its tail, and then exceeds a man in length. Its car is very acute and it is mound by a slight noise. It saves, exceeds a man in length. Its ear is very acute and it is roused by a slight noise. Its eyes, projecting and lively, by means of enlarging or contracting the pupil, can be made to look or not like those of a cat. It keeps in dark places, and chooses sunset or lowering cloudy days as the sersons for taking its prey; it lives to a great age. When the head of one is struck off, the body continues to be spontaneously agitated for eight hours and longer, if any external force is applied. It has been believed that a person may become aware of its being near by the tainted smell which it exhales, but nothing is more dangerous than trusting to this indication—as they do not all emit this o lour, and those which do, not at all times. The productiveness of this dang rous animal is extraordinary; from thirty to sixty mint this of our, and the series of this dang roos minal is extraordinary; from thirty to sixty young ones at a litter. At birth, they are from eight to twelve inches in length, and already possess all their faculties. Frequently axty or eighty of them are discovered in gathering the crop of one field of sugar-canes, and these the offspring of one or two mothers. The immense breadths of cane afford them their aringinal retreats, and thus it is that the adventigation of the contraction of the series of principal retreats, and thus it is that the advance of cultivation is lawourable to these nox-ious creatures, and increases instead of demin-ishing their numbers. Their means of subsis-tence, no less than their places of shelter have been multiplied, as the prodigious quantity of rats which come along with the Europeans now fill the whole island. They prey upon hints, other reprites, and all small four-footed

agimals.

What is perhaps, the most extraordinary thing in the history of this serpent is, that all the Antilles are free from it, with the exception of three—Martinique, St. Lucia, and Beconia, the others have no yenomous serpent whatsoever. The Carribees pretend that they were introduced from the Continent, along with a hostile settlement; but it is also possible that they may have been brought by the currents, if it were only upon the trunks of trees which are so often hurried on with them.

It is very dangerous at Martinique to pass the trunks of hollow trees in the woods, as this similal frequently reposes there; nor to push similal frequently reposes there; nor to push

the trunks of hollow trees in the woods, as this animal frequently reposes there; nor to push the hand into bird's nests, where they often remain squatted, after having devoured the eggs or the young. They retreat also during the day into the holes of rats or crabs. The inafficacy of the effects of man to destroy this plague, has led to the introduction of some English terriers of a patricular kind, which have already been very serviceable.

Remember that labor is necessary to excel-lence. This is an eternal truth, although vanity cannot be brought to believe, or indo-lence to head it.

MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS.

Duties or Guests .- The primary duty of a ucuts or Gusts.—In primary duty of ucust is puor Luality. It saves much scandal, ronfusion, and cold viands. A guest who knows the world, will never enter upon a conversation before the end of the first course; until then, dinner is a serious matter, whence t would be imprudence to call the attention of the company. A skillful diner-out always proposes the beath of the host when there's

deserves the fate of a deserter.

Du. Warner,—it is understood that the dishop of Chester has premised ordination to the above gentleman, who was for a time considered the head of a party, who some two years since seeded from the Westeyan Nethodists. From his party, however, he second about twelve months ago, on the alleged ground that the constitution, or body of laws by which the secondary of the secondary of the secondary which the secondary of the by which it was governed, was too democrate. The R-v. gentleman is now taking those steps essential to his formal recognition as a minister of the Established Church.

BEATNESS AND TARTE.

Neatness as d taste, in a female particularly, reli deserve the name of virtues, for without well deserve the name of virtues, for without hem, whatever may be her excellencies, she has none that will be honored and acknowledge 4d. A woman may be industrious and econ-mical; she may possess a well cultivated inini; but destitute of neatness and taste, she lepresses rather than elevates the character of the contract of the contract of the contracter of the contracter of the contracter of the contract of er sex, and poisons instead of purifying the

untain of domestic happiness.

Religion has not unfrequently lost her pure Religion has not unfrequently lost her pure and benign influence by needlessly arraying herself a, sinst all those personal accomplishments, which, though not the first, constitute one of the appropriate and important duties of the female sex. You may discover a neatness and taste in the mind of a praise-worthy woman, be her condition in life ever so humble. You shall see them interwoven with her thoughts, expressions, and conduct, giving a cast to every thing she is, and every thing she doer. Her manners will partake largely of these qualities, and in every respect be the emanation of a neat and polished mind, and a well cultivated and benevolent heart. Equally removed from that affectation of softness which is disgustful and nauseous, and that which is disgustful and nauseous, and tha intrepidity, which sets at defiance the maxim of ordinary discretion; they will be modest, pleasing, and dignified, with the natural and unstudied expression of that cautious delicacy which is the best guardian of female reputa-

DISCIPLINE.—When Kleber was in Egypt, Discipling.—When Kleber was in Egy, it, he sustained, during five hours, with only two thousand men, the united efforts of twenty thousand. He was nearly surrounded, was wounded, and had only a narrow defile by which to escape. In this extremity he called to him a chief de battallion, named Chevardin for whom he had a particular regard—"Take" said he to him, "a company of grenadiers and stop the enemy at the ravine; you will be killed, but you will save your comrades." "Yes, General" replied Chevardin. He gave his watch and pocket book to his servant, executed the order, and his death in fact, arrested the enemy and saved the French.

In the reign of Henry II., London contained 40,000 inhabitants. In that of William III., 676, 900; ditto, 1801, 1,097,000; ditto, 1801, 1,097,000; ditto, 1811, 1304,000; George IIV., 1821, 1,375,600 William IV., 1831, 1,880,000. Of this population there are a strictly children in the street of t William IV., 1831, 1,860,000. Of this population there were within the bills of mortality, in 1821, 660,578 men, and 768,007 women. in 1821, 000,378 men, and 269,307 women, being thirty-eight women to thirty-three men. Of this number, according to the census, 8,851 families were agriculturalists; 199,902 mechanics, and 116,834 of other professions. Allowing four persons to each family, there were 800,000 persons of the industrious class and 464,000 persons of the industrious class. were PALLARY persons of the industrious class and 464,000 without any particular useful profession. In 1836, amongst this great population there were 69 bankers, 1,680 stock brokers, 300 physicians, 580 chemists, 1,800 surgeons, 131 notaries, 1,150 lawyers,—1,560 merchants, 3,480 commercial agents, 1,100 bakers, 1,800 butchers, 200 breers, 4,300 public - bouse keepers. 2,300 ers, 4,300 public - house keepers, 3,900 tailors, 2,800 shoemakers, 390 hatters, 200

curriers, 520 architects, builders, &c. But the I the earthquake was by no means accurate curriers, 520 architects, builders, \$7c. But the number of persons attached to each of these professions is about ten times that of the measurement. There are 16,502 shoemakers, wishout including the apprentices; 14,552 tailors, 19,625 carpenters and joiners—in all, 450 sorts of businesses. In 1836, there were 267 hotels, 447 tavens, 557 codice-houses, 597 publicates, and beer shops, 8,659 gin palaces, and 16,639 various shops. From 1744 to 1,800; during the period of 56 years, the deaths in London exceeded the number of births by 267,000. being on an average annually a loss during a space of 30 years, the biths exceeded the deaths by 102,975, or on average 3,600 per annum.—London Mirror. 267,000, being on an average of 4.800 persons. Whilst from

"You're a ss. "pone," as the pig said to the butcher's knie, when it stuck him. "Atways take time by the forelock," as the pickpocket said, when he drew out the gentleman's watch by the chain. "Frequ in settlements make long friends," as the squatter said to the alligator, when he found him snugly burrowed under his log cabin. "Necessity is the mother of invention," as the rook said, when she used her night-cap for a nucling bur.

pudding bag.
"I don't stand in need of your services,"

the nigger said to the curling tongs.

4 You are always welcome to my table,"
the farmer said to the turkey, when he cut

ous." as the toafer said. "Rents are enormous," as fi

LADIES' FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

Morning Walking Dress.—Redingote of grey merino; worked muslin collar, trimmed with lace; chale of peluche glacée, trimmed with chenille; dark blue velvet bonnet, edged

all Walking Dress .- Redingote of laver glacée, slate coloured and red, trimmed in t. Collar of guipere; dark velvet bonne front. Collar of guipere; dark velvet bonnet with falling plumes; chales of violet coloured velvel, trimmed with a black fringe of cashmere; muff, embroidered handkerchief, trimmed with lace, fall at the corners.

Negligé du Soir.— Blue cashmere dress, trimmed with two volants; berth of guipere; black lace cap, with rolden or jewelleu pina at each temple.

black lace cap, with voiden or jewence pass at each temple.

Full Dress.—Rose coloured satin glace, with white, trimmed with a deep volant of point lace; hair ornamented with diamond flowers: richly painted fan.

Ball dresses are much ornamented with flowers.—when the corsage is crossed, a rose or other flower is placed on the joining; the sleeves are short, flat above, and with bouillons or a manchette below. Ball dresses bear generally a single flounce, with a bouillon attached. One of the most elegant dresses we have seen is a white satin slip, trimmed with a bouillon of the same, covered with a short cripe tunic, ornamented with a garland of flowers rounded in front; the sleeves short and crape tunic, ornamented with a garante

flowers rounded in front; the sleeves short and a little full; the corsage crossed and ornamented as stated above.. Milaines are now brought to wonderful perfection; the gold and silver is woven with silk no matter how fine the tissue may be; they are the most fashionable wear for full dress. Bracelets are much worn. An ornament much seen at present, is a large cross in gold, a la Marie Stuart, suspended from a band of black velvet, abou a finger wide. Fans also are fashionable; the richer the painting, the more a la mode.

UNITED STATES.

A couple of negro boy slaves have recently been sentenced to death at Norfolk, (U.S.) upon a conviction for burglary. They are about sixteen years of age, and are both to be executed on the second Friday in April—their owners being paid their value ont of the State treasury—one of them one thousand and the other eight hundred dollars.

EARTHQUAKE AT MARTINIQUE.

From the New Orleans Bee, Feb. 4.

From the New Orleans Bee, Feb. 4.

The Pauline, which arrived yesterday from St. Pierre (Island of Martinique,) which she left on the 12th ult., brings us the unpleasant intelligence, that on the 11th, a dreadful earthquake took place in that colony. The town of St. Pierre has suffered greatly, but the destruction has been far greater at Port-Royal, in which town the number of victims to this dreadful calamity is not less than four hundred. At theigdeparture of the Pauline, however, the entire extent of devastation produced by

Hundreds of plantations on the salands ha een utterly destroyed, and intelligence of ew disasters was continually pouring in

LOWER CANADA.

Mon. al, Feby. 19th.—At eleven o'clock last nig., it was discovered that the outhouse belonging to, and in the rear of Mr. Kurczyn' house in St. Joseph Street, were on fire. Fo some time, the flames raged foriously, threat ening the destruction of the surrounding build ings, and particularly the houses belonging to Mrs. Tomance and Miss Easton, in Bonaver ture Street, the outbuildings of which were destroyed. Fortunately, however, the eving was calm; and the activity of the pol destroyed. Fortunately, however, the evening was calm; and the activity of the polia and the inhabitants, served to suppress the fin without doing further injury than burning the property we have mentioned. A party of the Grenadier Guards was on duty, guarding the property earlied out of the houses, and several of the officers were very active in rendering assistance.—Gazette.

Intelligence has been received from England, by which it appears that the proceeding of the last session of the Special Council, including the Ordinances passed by that body from the first to the twelfth chapters inclusin, had reached the Colonial Office, and, we understand, had received the full approbation! Her Majesty.—Ibid.

HINDENLARG.—With respect to the cause a which he had been engaged, he declared by

Her Majesty.—Ibid.

Hindenlard.—With respect to the cause in which he had been engaged, he declared he had been led into it by the misrepresentations of Duvernay, R. Nelson, and others—that he was astonished to find that the Canadians, astead of an oppressed people, as he had been led to believe, were or ought to be, the set happy and contented-peasantry in the word, and were it not for the gross delusions pracised upon them by such men as those above mentioned, they would be contented and happy. He declared repeatedly (and even less than half an hour before leaving his cell execution) that it was his intention to state at these things on the scaffold, and call upon the canadians te take warning by the example chimself and his fellow sufferer, and to bewar of being further deluded by such miscreasts at these prompters to rebellion had proved tenselves to be. And yet, notwithstanding all this, he addressed the assembled throng a terms diametrically opposite, declaring that died in a good cause—that the tribunal whide candennee, him was illegal, and his condennee had injured—ard addressing the Canadians said, he had espoused their sacred cause under the impression that he would have been mor numerously and more zealously sup-ported, and concluded by shouting "vive la liberté;" or being asked why he had aspoken in terms soopposite to his repeatedly declared intentions, be epiled, "c'est am conviction qui est plus fett que moi." He subsequently expressed regit eplied, " c'est ma conviction qui est plus fo repued, "c'est ma conviction qui est plus f que moi." He subsequently expressed re for having made that speech, and impleni asked the clergyman to pray for him. V the halter about his neck, and just before drop fell, he said, "Lord Jesus receive spirit."—Montreal Herald. d regre

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 23RD FEB. 1839

The packet ship Hibernia arrived at New-York on Friday last, having sailed from Liverpool on the 17th ult., and brought paper to the day of her sailing. The dates are seven days later than those brought by the Cam-bridge, and make twenty-three days later in-telligence received within the space of three days; and should the Great Western sail, as was expected on the 28th ult. she was now he expected on the 28th ult., she may no considered due, and will bring down the eleven days later still.

The packet ships Pennsylvania and St. An-rew will not be got off; part of the cargos will however to saved.

will however be saved.

The case of the Canadian prisoners was brought before the Court of King's Bench at the 14th, by Mr. Roebuck, and had not terminated on the 16th. The Court is said a have been extremely crowded. On the bench, near the Judges, were Mr. Justice Haliburton, of Nova Scotia; Lord Howick, and the Right Hon. C. Poulett Thomson. Mr. Hume was in the side box usually occupied by the jury. The proceedings are very long, occupying a

considerable portion of

London papers.

The Westminster Re line of Lord Durham's p

Constitution.
The late storms have of £509,000.
The expenditure of it the income for 1838 by Consols on the 15th, The whole number Pennsylvania was 40,.
The persons soved we third mate, son of the Mr. Essex, chief stev and 22 seamen. The lered, but in woeful p which the superscriptio arrived by the Hiberr was missing. On boar were 85 possongers, the were 85 passongers, the

persons. One of the c perished.

The murderer of Lon-been discovered.

Twelve of the Cana-rived in London, and we

The other prisoners had vict ships, destined fo The Humane Society

The Humane Society immediately after the d 8th, had already receiv amount of £4009. Lore

The Morning Heald in the report that the Scotland. At the te nperance fe

Exchange Kooms, Prec Christmas day, no less persons sat down to tea. H. M. Brig Termag with 328 slaves, on the Island, and carried her The Fair Rosamond als

slave schooner preparin
Mr. Charles Mattl
War to the knife? (a lafox) against the Unite
nounced his Tour. It
do you think of us? o
rica.??

York, announcing that will leave that city on

The Upper Canala 6 litia General Order, set 140 pirates who were to of whom were acquitte to death, 20 have been r and 11 have been exec were tried at London, quitted and the remain received sentence of de mended to mercy, six o ed,—so that they have mated.

Messrs. Young and lappointed as Delegates sembly of Nova Scotia

The weather has bee Nova Scotia. At Hal happened for nearly tw mconstant had to anche low the town.

INVASION OF BRIT The Fredericton Sent this morning furnishes lars of the recent inva the disputed territory, of militia from the State

It appears that during t the Legislature of Maine, voted for an experimental this Province, which is de-territory." In accordance with this

ordance with this In accordance with this sime instructions from the was armed and-equipped, c Land Ageast, two lawyers and two or three subordir two houdred men hired as two houdred men hired as for eace officers and militin had also with it three pis upon sleds with four-horse. This expedition entered week, driving in some they met with, and encam he mouth of the Restock z dimmbermen as we under Woodstock, who possessed manualities, by foreibly 4. o means accurately

on the slands had and intelligence of ually pouring into

NADA.

At eleven o'clock d that the outhouse ar of Mr. Kurczyn's were on fire. For ed furiously, threate surrounding build houses belonging to Easton, in Bonave ings of which w however, the ev activity of the po to suppress the fin

d. A party of the

that the proceeding Special Council, in-passed by that body, the chapters inclusive, Office, and, we us-he full approbation?

espect to the cause is used, he declared by the misrepresentations, and others—that he iat the Canadians, in-ople, as he had been ought to be, the settlessentry in the word, gross delusions practimen as those above e contented and hapmen as those above e contented and hap-tedly (and even less leaving his cell f's intention to state a) ld, and call upon the ng by the example offerer, and to beware by such miscre ats as ion had proved trem, notwithstanding all assembled throng is assembled throng a site, declaring that he at the tribunal which at the tribunal which gal, and his condemn-nevertheless, forgaw forgiven by all when ressing the Canadiana, eir sacred cause under would have been more alously supported, and "vive la liberté;" on spoken in terms som-spoken in terms som-

spoken in terms soop-leclared intentions, be iction qui est plus forte ently expressed regret eech, and imploringly pray for him. With pray for him. Witk, and just before the ord Jesus receive m USCRIPT.

Y, 23RD FEB. 1839.

rriia atrived at New-aving sailed from Li-, and brought papen. The dates are seves brought by the Cam-y-three days later is thin the space of three cat Western sail, as wa ult., she may now be ill bring down the dates

ensylvania and St. An-if; part of the cargos

madian prisoners was
rt of King's Bench on
nuck, and had not terThe Court is said to
nowded. On the bench,
Mr. Justice Hailburton,
Howick, and the Right
nn. Mr. Hume was in
occupied by the juryery long, occupying s

considerable portion of the columns of the

London papers.
The Westminster Review contains an outof Lord Durham's plan for the new Car

Constitution.

The late storms have caused a loss to Lloyds of £500,000.

Constitution.

The late storms have caused a loss to Lloyds of £509,000.

The expenditure of the nation has exceeded the income for 1838 by £795,835.

Consols on the 15th, 941.

The whole number of souls on board the persons soved were Mr. Rich-ris, third mate, son of the late Silas Richards; Mr. Essex, chief steward; the stewardess, Mr. Essex, chief steward; the stewardess, and 22 seamen. The letter bags were recovered, but in worfal plight. The letters of which the superscription could be read have arrived by the Hibernia. One of the bags was missing. On beard the Lockwoods there were Spassongers, the crew considerated and the Lockwoods there were Spassongers, the crew considerated of 23 were Spassongers, the crew considerated of 24 and 15th and 1

n discovered.

been discovered.

Twelve of the Canadian prisoners had artived in London, and were lodged in Newgate. The other prisoners had been put on board convict ships, destined for Van Diemen's Land.

The Humane Society founded in Liverpool, immediately after the disasters of the 7th and

8th, had alr had already received subscriptions to the int of £4009. Lord Francis Egerton gave

The Morning He ald states there is no truth in the report that the Queen intends visiting

At the te operance festival held at the Corn Exchange Kooms, Preston, on the evening of Christmas day, no less than thirteen hundr d persons sat down to tea.

persons sat down to tea.

H. M. Brig Termagant ceptured a slaver with 328 slaves, on the 9th Dec. off Prince's Island, and carried her into Sierra Leone.—
The Fair Rosamond also captured, at Accra, a

saler art nosement also captured, at Accrs, a slave schooner preparing for a cruise.

Mr. Charles Matthews has proclaimed "War to the knie"? (after the fashion of Palafox) against the United States. He has announced his Tour. It will be called, "What do you think of us? or an Autumn in America."

The post-master of Montreal has received a letter from Messrs. A. Bell & Co. of New York, announcing that the steamer Liverpool will leave that city on the 6th March

The Upper Canala Gazette contains a Militia General Order, setting forth the names of 140 pirates who were tried at Kingston, four of whom were acquitted, and 136 condemned to death, 20 have been recommended to mercy, and 11 have been executed; and of 44 who were tried at London, one of whom was acquitted and the remainder found guitty and received sentence of death—four being recommended to the control of t mended to mercy, six only have been executed,—so that they have not been quite decimated.

Messrs. Young and Huntingdon have been appointed as Delegates from the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia to the Home Govern-

ment.
The weather has been extremely severe in Nova Scotia. At Halifax, the harbour was frozen over,—an occurrence which had not happened for nearly twenty years,—and the haconstant had to anchor about four miles be-

INVASION OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

Invasion or Buttish Transitor.

The Fredericton Sentinel, received by mail this morning furnishes the following particulars of the recent invasion of what is called the disputed territory, made by a detachment of militis from the State of Maine:—

It appears that during the late secret sessions of he Legislature of Maine, the sum of \$10,000 were roted for an experimental inroad upon that part his Province, which is denominated the "disputed

teen of these men succeeded in apprehending Messrs. McIntyre, the Land Agen. Cushusan, one of the Legal Advisers, and Bartlett, who we understand is designated Draftsman. These gentlemen had left the party which was most in advance, under the command of the Sheriff, who it accurs proceeded to try those lumberers whom they had apprehended, exacting from them broads for the payment of certain sums to the State whom they had apprehended, exacting from them broads for the payment of certain sums to the State of Maine, and exercising various acts of ownership, highly insulting and offensive towards the government of the country, and in disregard of Her Manjeaty's authority in this portion of the British dominions.

marched off to woodstock, where they were forwarded under charge of Capt. Concilif of the Carle3 ton Militia to head quarters; and as soon as a warrant could be prepared, were yesterday committed.
The party under command of the Sheriff, as soon
as they learnt that their leaders had been taken,
promptly retreated with 4 or 5 of Her Majesty's
subjects whom they had arrested, and we believe
have taken up a position within the line on the
British side, where they will probably wait for reinforcements and instructions from the executive of
the State of Maine; unless previously driven out
or apprehended by the armed force, which shall
have assembled, to meet the present exigency.

It is now time to revert to what took place heretive information was obtained by the Lieut. Governor, altho,' as we before stated rumours of the invasion of the Province were received on Sunday,
Immediately on receipt of such intelligence however a Proclamation was usued by His Excellency
to which every British bosom will respend; and it
may be proper here to state, that the arms which
for were seized at Woodstock, taken to Jefond the
country against the stealthy invasion of a treachcrous enemy, have been returned, and are now in
the arenal at Woodstock.

The Proclamation appeared on Wechendey night,
Sheriff of Carleton, whom he was the Rivere
la Chute, on his return from the seene of action;
having one there very properly to restrain and
temper those excited feelings, which had been
aroused by unprovoked agreezian. And on Thursday at noon, a detachment of the 36th Regt consisting of acout 90 men, under command of Captain
Nugest of that corps, proceeded on sleds to Woodstock, where they must have arrived last evening;
and were followed by Lt. Cel. Maxwell who commands the Regt. and the Solicitor General; and
orders have been issued to place the upper part of
of a sufficient millité force, which will be amplied,
of a sufficient millité force, which will be amplied,
of a sufficient millité force, which will be amplie

of a sufficient militia force, which will be supported by reinforcements of troops from below if required.

We have brought down to last evening, an account of the important occurrences of the past week, and from which the most serious results may be anticipated. On hoth sides great excitement prevails, and those who have so causalessly invaded this Province, have already seen enough of the determined character of its inabitants, to satisfy them, that the United States cannot wrest them from the Farent State, while from the occurrences from the Farent State, while from the occurrences meant may perceive, that the oching the subjects who occupy or inherit the soil.

With respect to those individuals who ray be trespassing on the lands in dispute, any representations from the government of the State of Maine, made thre' the General Government, would have met with attention from the Executive of this Province. Not only have they neglected to do this, but the attack upon the integrity of the British possessions in this quarter, was concected in scerecy and meant as a surprise. They have been defrated however by the gallant and loyal bearing of the Drave men, among whom they ventured, and presentations and influence of the Sheriff of the County of Carleton, would have taught them a lesson, which they probably have learnt less fatally, and which would have been written in characters of blood.

Col. Webster who is alladed to in the above state-

Col. Webster who is alluded to in the above statement has been arrested and committed to jail; a Yankee Doctor, who was travelling under pretence of selling medicines with a platal more hand and a rifle in the other, has been sent to jail at Woodstock.

The Montreal Transcript of Thursday says, "There were yesterday some very unpleasant reports from Glengarry, U. C., which we trust may prove unfounded."

sail, as we are not supported by the legislature of Maine, the sum of \$80,000 were voted for an experimental inroad upon that part of the theory. The accordance with this resolution, and we presime instructions from the State of Maine, a party was armed and-equipped, consisting of a Sheriff, the Land Agent, two lawyers to act as legal advisers, and two or three subordinate officials, with about we handed one hird as a special constables, and armed with markets, to act in the deather caped. Bench as a support of the control of the land with markets, to act in the deather caped in the bench and and term of the control of the land with markets, to act in the deather caped in the bench and and the same with the period of the land with markets, to act in the deather caped in the bench and of the land with four-horse teams.

The special constable, with about two harder due to the land of the land with four-horse teams.

The special constable, with about two harder due to the land of the land with four-horse teams.

The special constable, with about two harder due to the land of the land with four-horse teams.

The special constable, with about two harder due to the land of the land with four-horse teams.

The special constable, with about two harder due to the land of the land transport of the constable and the land transport of the land transport

Joseph Gagnon, one of Chambers' accom-

Church of the Congregationists, but was afterwards enlarged, was taken up on Wednesday night by the Police, in St. Peter Street, having in his possession three silver watches which he had stolen from the shop window of Mr. Gillan, watch-maker, Mountain Street. [It appears that soon after dusk, Gagnon, having contrived to make the door of Mr. Gillan's shop fast, from the outside, by means of a cord fastened to the latch of the door, and attached to a gimlet which he bored into the side post, broke a pane of gloss whitst Mr. Gillan was sitting at work cless by the window, and deliberately helped himself to the three watches, cooly remarking at the same time to Mr. Gillan was sitting at wow, d—n your eyes, I've got you." Fertunately Mr. Gillan had another door, from which to find egress, and he pursued the thief as far as St. Peter, Street, where he was captured by the police, and has heen committed for trial.)

A piece of red flannel stolen from the shop of Mr. Gravel, in Fabrique Street, on Tuesday night, and several other articles supposed to be stolen, were found in the house of a man named Gilroy, in St. Vallier Street, on Wednesday by chief constable Russell of the Police. Gilnoy's wife and her daughter by a former marriage are committed for trial. Mercury.

**LW." will appear in our next-

. W." will appear in our next.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Jan H.

WAR OFFICE, Jan H.

Jet Foot—Lieut. and Adjt. John Johnson, from
the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut. vice Heaton,
who exchanges.

11th Foot—Asst. Surgeon P. Brodie, from the
18th Light Dragoons, to be Asst. Surgeon vice
Chermaide, promoted in the 23rd Regiment of foot.

23nd Foot—F. D. Grays, gentleman, to be Easign
by the Asst. Surgeon of the Composite of the 7th Merch.

15th Charles vice. Coll appointed to the 7th Merch.

15th Charles vice. Coll appointed to the 7th Merch.

15th Charles vice.

15th Charles vice.

15th Smith,
15th Charles vice.

1

LIVERFOOL MARKET, JAN. 8 — Montreal Pot Ashes are in very limited demand, and are rather lower, some sales having been made at 28s. @ 28s. 8d.; in Pearl Ashes, no alteration.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The following melancholy particulars relative to a vessel is the Canada trade (we believe,) are from the Livespool Courier of the 9th January:—from the Livespool Courier of the 9th January:—following letter has been received at Line, "... The course of the commander of the bark Ranger, off Uniqueness, dated Dec. S, 1853:—41 am sorry to have to report a most melancholy spectacle I witnessed on board the Earl of Moira, of Whitby, timber laden. We fell in with this vessel in lat. 45 N. long, 21 54 W. on the 19th of 6th: month, water-logged, and with only one lower mast standing. Although there was a considerable sea at the time, we managed to get a boat alongied her, and on going on board found four mon quite dead in a sail, which themselves from the weather. Bestdeep, to shelten themselves from the weather. Bestdeep, to shelten themselves from the weather. Bestdeep, to shelten themselves from the weather, and the standard themselves from the weather's stall. No doubt these poor fellows must have undergone the extremity of hunger before they were reduced to a necessity so revolting as to devour a fellow-creature, which, after all, would yield but a temporary relief without water. One of the men appeared to have been dead about two or three days, and we judged that the one cut up for food must have been nown to receive a fellow creature from so savful a situation. Her cables were beat from which we concluded she must have been near the channel when he must have been near the channe

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

At Burlington, the 16th instant, by H. B. Stacy, Esq., Robert S. M. Bouchette of Quebec, Advocate, to Miss Caroline Ann, fourth daughter of Heary Bertheltt, Esq., late of Détroit, Michigan. At Montreal, on Saturday evening last, James Jackson, Eeq., merchant, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Murphy.

At Montreal, Monday last, Mr. E. O. Ledward, to Stary, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Provandie, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Provandie, Arthur Canningham, Esq. of Sherbrooke, to Maria Antonia, fourth daughter of the late Hon. William Bowman Felton, of Belvidere.

On the 16th inst, Mr. James Bracen, farmer, to Agnes, eldest daughter of Mr. Alex. Dickman, farmer, all of Ormatown, Chateauguay.

At Montreal, on the 26th Ut., Mr. John Birss, to Margaret, widow of the late Mr. Wm. Gay, and eldest daughter of the late Andrew White, Esq.. At Boncherville, on Tuesday morning, Francis C. Gilmour, Eq. of Grandy, to Auclia, daughter of Charles Bordwine, Esq.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the St. Patrick's Society, will take place at the Albion Hotel, THIS EVENING, (Sa-turday,) at SEVEN o'clock, P. M. J. P. BRADLEY.



A private letter received this morning from the Montreal Cazette Office, announces the arrival on Sunday last, of the Great Western, oringing dates to the 28th ultimo.

The official despatches received by this conveyance, are said to be of considerable importance.

The suspension of the Judges, Panet and Bedard, has been confirmed; and their judgment in the case of the application for a writ of habeas corpus, on behalf of Teed, is pro-

to be erroneous in point of law.

The application of Roebuck and others b fore the Court of King's Bench, in behalf of a portion of the rebel prisoners from Canada has been rejected. The sentence of transportation has been confirmed, and they are sent off with the other prisoners to Var Diemen's Land.

The Countess of Dalhousie, relict of the late Governor of this colony, died suddenly on the 22nd ultime.

There is not any other news of great moment.

TO BE LET .-From the First of May next, THE BREWERY WHARF at Pres-de-Ville, with the Buildings

ALSO. The Wharf and Stores adjoining the south

The winsi as side of the above.

The premises are both at present occupied by Mr. Alex. Hamilton.

For terms apply to the undersigned.

S. MACAULAY, Agent.

S. MACAULAY, Agent. Quebec, 20th Feb. 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.

Quebec, 16th Feby. 1839. Queb

THE LAST CALL!



GEORGE HANN, FURRIER,

Saint Joseph Street,

EARNESTLY requests those who are indebted to him to make immediate pay-ment; and those to whom he is indebted, to present their accounts for liquidation,—as he is about to leave the Province.

of the present month will be put into the hands of an attorney for collection.

Quebec, 15th February, 1839.

CITY TAVERN LICENSES.



OFFICE OFTHE CLERK OF THE PRACE,
Quebec, 1st February, 1839.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that
next, at the hour of TEN, A. M., at the Court
House, in this City a General Special Session
of the Peace will be held, for the purpose of
taking into consideration Applications and Peutions for Tavern Licenses and Renewals of.
Tavern Licenses for the CITY and BANLIEUE of QUEBEC, for the present year,
in no case will any application for a RENEWAL of License be entertained, unless the
License for the preceding year be produced and License for the preceding year be produced and filed. All Applications and Petitions for such Licenses and Renewals thereof to be in the mean time filed in this Office.

PERRAULT & SCOTT, Clerks of the Peace

NEW GROCERY STORE, CORNER OF PALACE & JOHN STREETS

H. J. JAMESON,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced business in the above house, where he has on band a choice selection of WINES and other LIQUORS, TEAS, SU-WINES and other LIQUORS, TEAS, SU-GAR, 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 favour-ed with, he trusts to merit a share of public attendance.

patronage.

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

Quebec, Sept 1838

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 Milary Register, Courts of Justice, Public and other Offices, Arrival and Departure of Mails at the Quebec Post Office, Terms of Courts of Justice, Eclipses, Moveable Feasts, &c.

W. COWAN & SON,
Quebec, 3rd Dec. 1838. 13, 8t John Street.



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

SAURIN & CO.

Qubeec, 29th Sept. 1838.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK 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 families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. 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 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 anpleasent to the ta

ntirely of a different charact d patent medicine, and is not aste. To be had of I. I. SIMS. MUSSON & SAVAGE, BEGG & URQUHART,

Sept. 1838.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.

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.

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 year, part only of the time that Morison's Pills have been before the public,) the number of stamps delivered for the have been before the public,) the number of stamps delivered for that medicine amounted to three million, nine hundred and one then

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 innecous purgative medicine to such an directed, namely, that it was only by trying an innecessure program endicine to such an extent that the truth of the Hygeian system could possibly have been established. It is clear that all the medical men in England, or the world, put together, have not tried a system of vegetable purgation to the extend and is manner prescribed by the Hygeists. How, therefore, can they qunch less individually) know any thing about the extent of its preparties.

R. C. TODE, Wecaln Bainter, No. 16, ST. I. ICHOLAS STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFER FOR SALE,
TABLER supply of Stationary, consisting

1. of superfine Writing Papers of various
sizes, Quills, Steel Pens, Scaling Wax, Wafers, Irad Pencils, Inik, Ink Powder, Inkstands,
Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Paper Ca
ses, with and without locks, Water Colours and
Hair Pencils, superior Drawing Lencils, Draw
ing Paper and Card Paper, Stumps, Chilt,
Indian Rubber, Porte-Crayons, embossed Music Paper, Music Pens, Visiting Cards, plain,
gilt and ennamelled, Pink Saucers, Thermometers, Chinese Japanned Tea Caddies, Sereen

sie Paper, Musie Pens, Visting Cards, piam, gilt and enamelled, Pink Saucers, Thermometers, Chinese Japanued Tea Caddies, Screen Handles, States, Inkwells, Patent India Rubber, Office Lead Pencils, Bond' and Reeves & Son's Marking Ink, Serew Top Inks, Hed Tape, Coloured Seraps for Albuns, Inze and small Pewter Inistands, rough Drawing Paper, Wedgewood Inkstands, Bookkinders Gold Leaf Chess Men and Backgammon Boards of different sizes, curved Wood Seals, Metallic Memorandum Books, Playing Cards, Pencil Rulers, Superior India Ink, fine Hair Pencils for Artists, do, for Writing, Card Board, embessed 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 books, Sketch Books, Magnum Boomm Steel Pens, Album Titles col'd., Letter Paper, &c., &c.

The Sarced Sonyenir, being a new editor.

single and in books, Sketch Books, Araginan Bonum Steel Pens, Album Titles col'd., Let-ter Paper, &c., &c.
The Sacred Sonvenir, being a new edi-tion of the Testament, folio size, illustrated, elegantly bound in Turkey morocco.
The Book of Common Prayer, with lessons and Testament, in I vol.—Illuminated edition,

elegantly bound.

The Book of Common Prayer, with plates. neater bound.

Do. Do. with lessons and Testament, small lition, with lock.

Pocket Bibles, Companion to the Altar, &c. The Album of Flowers, 4to. very elegant. Scrap Books and Albums, of various sizes A few fine Engravings.

-ALSO,-—ALSO,—
Bibles and Prayer Books, School Books,
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These Springs also possess powers of the highest order, in resovating impaired constitutions, and restoring the tone of the system where it has been deranged by warm climates, improper diet, or any substraining cause.

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

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

August 11th, 1536.)

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