

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Vol. II.—No. 12.]

SATURDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 1839.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

THE BROKEN MINIATURE.

FOUNDED ON FACT.

From the Metropolitan Magazine.

Two young officers belonging to the same regiment aspired to the hand of the same young girl. We will conceal their real names under the names of Albert and Horace. Two youths of noble never saw the untarnished colors of their country wave over their heads, or took the undaunted hearts into the field, or purer as or more polished address, into a drawing room. There was a marked difference in their character and each wore his virtues so becomingly, and one of them at least concealed his so becomingly also, that the maiden who loved them both, was puzzled where to give preference; and stood, as it were, between two flowers of very opposite colors and perfumes, and yet each of equal beauty. Horace was the superior officer, was more commanding in his figure but not so beautiful in his features as Albert. Horace was more vivacious, but Albert spoke with more fluency upon all subjects. If Horace made more agreeable companion, Albert made a better friend. Horace did not claim the name of being sentimental, nor Albert the fame of being jovial. Horace laughed the most heartily, and Albert was the most witty and the least wittier. Horace was the more noble-born, yet Albert had the better fortune, and the merit that could acquire, and the circumstance of the two did Matilda prefer? Yes had a secret, an undefined preference, yet her inclination walk so sisterly hand in hand with her duties, that her spotless mind did not divide them from each other. She loved the more of Horace, yet thought the more of Albert. As yet, neither of the aspirants had declared themselves. Sir Oliver, Matilda's father, soon put the matter to rest. He had his private and family reasons for wishing Horace to be the favored lover; but he by no means wished to lose to himself his daughter the valued friendship of a man of probity and honor, he took a delicate method of letting Albert understand that every thing that he possessed, his grounds, his house, all that belonged to them, were at his service. He excepted only his daughter. When the two soldiers called, as they were the habit of doing, together, Sir Oliver had some improvement to show Albert,—the dog for him to admire, or some horse for him to try; and even in wet weather, there never wanting a manuscript for him to peruse, so that he was sure to take him out the room, or out of the house, and leave alone with his daughter, uttering some sarcastic remark in a jocular tone, to the effect that Horace was fit only to dance attendance upon the ladies. Albert understood too well, and submitted. He did not strive to violate the rites of hospitality, to seduce the affections of the daughter, and outrage the feelings of the father. He was not one of those who would enter the temple of beauty, and under the pretence of worshipping at the shrine, to destroy it.

A common-place lover might have done so, Albert had no common-place mind. But he did not suffer? O! that he suffered, and suffered acutely, his honored lord's, his heroic name, and at times his forced gaiety, too fully testified. He kept his flame in the instant recesses of his heart, like a lamp in a scabbard, and which lighted up the ruin of his happiness alone.

To his daughter Sir Oliver spoke more excitedly. Her affections had not been engaged, and the slight preference that she began to feel stealing into her heart for Albert had its pure changed at once. When she found that could not approach her as a lover, she found springing up for him in her bosom a regard as tender, and as ardent, as if the same cradle had rocked them both. She felt, and her father knew, that Albert was a character that must be loved, if not as a husband, as a brother.

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 intertreatingly 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. Do 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 sentiments, frightened him into a suspicion of a lurking affection having crept into her bosom.

Affairs were at this crisis when Napoleon returned 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 walked her in with their veteran breasts. The returned hero lifted up his right hand, and the united force of France rushed with him to battle.

The regiment of our rivals was ordered to Belgium. After many entreaties from her father, Matilda at length consented to sit for her miniature 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 miniature was finished, the resemblance excellent, and the exultation and rapture of Horace complete. He looked upon the possession of it, notwithstanding Matilda's stipulation, as an earnest of his happiness.—He had the picture set most ostentatiously, 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.

Albert made no complaint. He acknowledged the merit of his rival eagerly, the more eagerly, as the rivalry was suspected. The scene must now change. 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 where 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 sunbright face gleams in the front, whilst dishonor and infamy glow in the rear. The orders to charge are given, and at the very moment that the battle is about to join, the foaming, jaded, breathless courier 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 huzza from the troop welcomed their leader. On, ye brave, on!

The edges of the battle join. The scream—the shout—the groan, and the volleying thunder of artillery, mingle in one deafening roar. 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.

But a few days after the eventful battle of Waterloo, Matilda and Sir Oliver 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 inaudible word "read."

"Horace is mentioned as having been seen early in the action badly wounded, and is returned missing." "Horrible!" exclaimed the shuddering girl, and embraced her father more closely.

"And our poor friend, Albert, is dangerously 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 Oliver was not surprised, but much

puzzled. He thought that she felt quite enough for her lover, but too much for her friend.

A few days after a Belgian officer was asked to dine by Sir Oliver. As he had been present at the battle, Matilda would not permit her grief to prevent her meeting him at her father's table.

Immediately she entered the room the officer started, and took every opportunity of gazing upon her intently, when he thought himself unobserved. At last he did so, so incautiously, 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 resemblance," said he, and he immediately procured the miniature that Horace had obtained 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 quickly undeceived them, by informing that he was lying desperately 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 lost it to a notorious sharper at a gaming house at Brussels on the eve of the battle, which sharper offered it to me, as," said he supposed, "an enticement from whom; upon it would never come to repay the large sum of money for which it was left in pledge. Though I had no personal knowledge of Colonel Horace, yet, as I admired the painting, and saw that the jewels were worth more than the rascal asked for them, I purchased it, really with 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 escape!" exclaimed Matilda when the officer had finished his relation. I need not say that Sir Oliver immediately reprehended the picture, and that he had no further thoughts of marrying his daughter to a gamester.

"Talking of miniatures," resumed the officer "a very extraordinary occurrence has just taken place. A miniature has actually saved the life of a gallant young officer of the same regiment as Horace's, as fine a fellow as ever bestowed a charger." "His name?" exclaimed Matilda and Sir Oliver together. "Is Albert, and he is the second in command; a fine fellow that same Albert." "Pray 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 he, "but I believe it was simply that the picture served 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 ballistics gave him more pain than the wound, the subject was soon dropped, and soon seemed to have been forgotten." Shortly after the officer took his leave. The reflections of Matilda were bitter. Her miniature had been infamously lost, 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.

Months elapsed, and Horace did not appear. Sir Oliver wrote to him an indignant letter, and bade him consider all intercourse broken off for the future. He returned a melancholy answer, in which he pleaded guilty to the charge—spoke of the madness of intoxication, confessed that he was hopeless, and that he deserved to be so; in a word, his letter was so humble, so desponding, and so dispirited, that even the insolent Matilda was softened, and shed tears over his blighted hopes. And here we leave 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

allow him to redeem, though it rent from him a limb, and left him as one dead upon the battle-field. Had he not gamed, his miniature would not have been lost to a sharper, the summons to march would have found him at his quarters, his harrassed steed would not have failed him in the charge, and in all probability, his limb would have been saved, and his love have been preserved. A year had now elapsed, and at length Albert was announced. He had heard that all intimacies had been broken off between Horace and Matilda but nothing more. The story of the lost miniature was confined to the few whom it concerned, and those few wished all memory of it to be buried in oblivion. Something like a hope had returned to Albert's bosom. 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 on 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 room.

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 with a look of arch meaning.

"Whom could the tale possibly offend?" said Sir Oliver. "That I am yet to learn—"

"Listen." As far as regarded Matilda, the last word was wholly superfluous. She seemed to have lost every faculty but hearing. Albert in a low, yet hurried tone, 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 had me control; 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 envied, and, impelled by unconquerable passion, 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 returned it to its resting place, and my heart throbbled 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 dashed through the roaring stream of slaughter. Sabres 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 have died than at that noble field. The showers of fatal hail hissed around me. What cared I? I looked round—to my fellow soldiers I trusted for victory, and my soul I entrusted to God, and shall I own it? for a few tears to my memory to the original of this my bosom companion." "She must have had a heart of ice, had she refused them," said Matilda, in a voice almost inaudible from emotion.

Albert bowed low and gratefully, and then continued—"While I was thus borne 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 protection it would have joyed to flow. The shattered case, the broken, the blood-stained miniature, are now dearer to me than ever, and so will remain until life itself shall desert me." "May I look upon those happy features that have inspired and

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS.

preserved a heart so noble ?" said Matilda, in a low distinct voice, that seemed unnatural to her from the excess of emotion.

In a moment she was in the arms of the happy soldier, whilst one hung over them with unspeakable rapture, bestowing that best boon upon a daughter's love.

THE YELLOW SERPENT OF MARTINIQUE.

The yellow serpent of Martinique has for a long period been the object of so much dread, that it has almost entirely exterminated the population of the island for a century.

Its length is sometimes greater than seven feet. It is called the yellow serpent because frequently found of that colour, but there are some which are blackish, and others spotted with black.

Religion has not unfrequently lost her pure and benign influence by needlessly arraying herself against all those personal accomplishments, which, though not the first, constitute one of the appropriate and important duties of the female sex.

Discipline.—When Kleber was in Egypt, he sustained, during five hours, with only two thousand men, the united efforts of twenty thousand.

Statistics of London.—In the reign of Henry II., London contained 40,000 inhabitants. In that of William III., the number was 674,000 ; George III., 676,000 ; ditto, 1801, 1,097,000 ; ditto, 1811, 1,304,000 ; George IV., 1821, 1,575,000 ; William IV., 1831, 1,860,000.

UNITED STATES.—A couple of negro boy slaves have recently been sentenced to death at Norfolk, (U. S.) upon a conviction for burglary.

EARTHQUAKE AT MARTINIQUE.

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.

Remember that labor is necessary to excellence. This is an eternal truth, although vanity cannot be brought to believe, or inclination to heed it.

carriers, 520 architects, builders, &c. But the number of persons attached to each of these professions is about ten times that of the masters. There are 16,502 shoemakers, without including the apprentices ; 14,552 tailors, 19,025 carpenters and joiners—in all, 450 sorts of businesses.

Neatness and taste, in a female particularly, well deserve the name of virtues, for without them, whatever may be her excellencies, she has none that will be honored and acknowledged. A woman may be industrious and economical ; she may possess a well cultivated mind ; but destitute of neatness and taste, she depresses rather than elevates the character of her sex, and poisons instead of purifying the fountain of domestic happiness.

LADIES' FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

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

Full Dress.—Rose coloured satin gown, 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.

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the earthquake was by no means accurately ascertained. Hundreds of plantations on the islands had been utterly destroyed, and intelligence of new disasters was continually pouring in.

LOWER CANADA.

Monday, Feby. 19th.—At eleven o'clock, last night, it was discovered that the outhouse belonging to, and in the rear of Mr. Kurczyn's house in St. Joseph Street, were on fire.

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

Hibernians.—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 determined to find that the Canadians, instead of an oppressed people, as he had been led to believe, were or ought to be, the art happy and contented peasantry in the world, and were it not for the gross delusions practiced upon them by such men as those above mentioned, they would be contented and happy.

The post-master of a letter from Messrs. New York, announcing that will leave that city on 10

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 papers to the day of her sailing.

The packet ships Pennsylvania and St. Andrew will not be got off ; part of the cargo will however be saved.

The case of the Canadian prisoners was brought before the Court of King's Bench on the 14th, by Mr. Roebuck, and had not terminated on the 16th. The Court is said to 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.

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THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

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

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

N. B.—For Sale, at very reduced prices, 38 dozen of superior London Particular O.L.P. and O. L. P. T., warranted eleven years in bottle.
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 Military Register, Courts of Justice, Public and other Offices, Arrival and Departure of Mails at the Quebec Post Office, Terms of Courts of Justice, Eclipses, Moveable Feasts, &c.

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



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

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

HEADACHE.

DR. F. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and labouring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy. It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicine, and is not unappetent to the taste. To be had of
I. I. SIMS,
MUSSON & SAVAGE,
BEGG & URQUHART,
Sept. 1838.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE. NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, general agents for Morison's Pills, have appointed William Whittaker, Sub-Agent for the Upper Town, No. 27, St. John Street.

LEGGE & CO.
That the public may be able to form some idea of Morison's Pills by their great consumption, the following calculation was made by Mr. Wing, Clerk to the Stamp Office, Somerset House, in a period of six years, part only of the time that Morison's Pills have been before the public; the number of stamps delivered for that medicine amounted to three million, nine hundred and one thousand.

The object in placing the foregoing powerful argument in favour of Mr. Morison's system, and to which the public attention is directed, namely, that it was only by trying an innocuous purgative medicine to such an extent that the truth of the Hygeion system could possibly have been established. It is clear that all the medical men in England, or the world, put together, have not tried a system of vegetable purgation to the extent and in manner prescribed by the Hygeion. How, therefore, can they (much less individually) know any thing about the extent of its properties.

R. C. TODD,

General Painter,
No. 16, St. Nicholas Street.

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

The Sacred Memorial, being a new edition of the Testament, folio size, illustrated, elegantly bound in Turkey morocco.

The Book of Common Prayer, with lessons and Testament, in 1 vol.—illuminated edition, elegantly bound.

The Book of Common Prayer, with plates, neatly bound.
Do. Do. with lessons and Testament, small edition, with lock.
Pocket Bibles, Companion to the Altar, &c.
The Album of Flowers, 4to. very elegant.
Scrap Books and Albums, of various sizes.
A few fine Engravings.

—ALSO,—
Bibles and Prayer Books, School Books, French, English, Hebrew and Latin, Woodbridge and Olney's Atlas and Geography, Hemlingdon's Geography and Atlas, and Davvenport's Gazetteer.
W. COWAN & SON,
13, John's Street.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

TESTIMONIALS.
I HEREBY certify, that I have been disappointed with the medicinal virtues of the Caledonia Springs, for the last ten or twelve years, during which period I have known numerous instances of the efficacy of these waters in various kinds of disease. In particular, the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia have been radically cured by the use of these waters; of which my own individual case is a striking example; and I have not known a single case of failure in this particular.
These Springs also possess powers of the highest order, in renovating impaired constitutions, and restoring the tone of the system where it has been deranged by warm climates, improper diet, or any other injurious cause.

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

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

THOS. NEAGLE—
Caledonia, 10th Aug. 1837.
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
SIX HUNDRED MINOTS PEAS,
50 cwt. Ship Biscuit,
20 dobs. Biscuit Crackers,
50 kegs Butter,
30 casks Saled Oil,
40 casks Hull Cement,
Green and Blue Paint.
CREELMAN & LEPPER.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

BY W. COWAN & SON,
And sold by the Booksellers in Quebec & Montreal.

QUEBEC ALMANACK,

FOR
1839.
PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.

CONTENTS:
Common Notes and Calendar; Civ. Register, comprising the Administrator of the Government, Executive and Special Councils, and Officers of Departments; Public Offices, &c.; Legal Register; Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, Commissioners of the Court Martial, Law Officers of the Crown, &c.; Justices of the Peace; Advocates; Land Surveyors; Physicians and Surgeons; Quebec Medical Board; Apothecaries; Officers of the Customs; Quebec Treasury House; General Post Office; Clergy of the Church of England, in Upper and Lower Canada; Clergy of the Church of Scotland, in Upper and Lower Canada; Catholic Clergy in Lower Canada; Wesleyan Ministers in Lower Canada; Congregational Church, Quebec; Public and Charitable Institutions in the City of Quebec; Military Register, comprising the Commander in Chief of the Forces, General Officers serving in Canada, Military Secretary's Office, Adjutant General's Department, Quarter Master General's Department, Staff of the Garrison of Quebec, Ordnance Establishment in the Canadas, Barrack Department, Royal Engineer Department, Royal Engineers—Civil Department, Commissariat Department, Medical Department, Chaplain to the Forces, and acting Chaplains to the Forces, Town Majors, Fort Artificers, Indian Department, Officers of the Quebec Cavalry, Officers of the Royal Quebec Volunteer Artillery, Officers of the Quebec Infantry, Officers of the Loyal Quebec Light Infantry, Officers of the Queen's Own Light Infantry, Officers of the Engineer Rifle Corps, &c. &c.

Appendix.
The Queen and Royal Family; Her Majesty's Ministers; Arrival and Departure of Mails at the Quebec Post Office; Table of Distances; Post Office Rule for Rating Letters; Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions; Terms of Courts of Justice, &c. &c.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION
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THE real and substantial advantages afforded to the Public by well-regulated Establishments for the Assurance of Lives, and the sound basis on which these institutions are founded, are proved, incontestably, by their complete and continued success, and by the remarkable fact, that, in no one instance, have they ever failed in their engagements, in consequence of an exhaustion of the Funds provided to meet the claims. So decided and so manifest are the benefits resulting from the system of Life Assurance in general, both in regard to the Provision it affords to Families in the event of premature death, and the Security it gives to Creditors for debts otherwise irrecoverable, that with every increase of information and intelligence, there appears to be excited, on the part of the Public, an increased desire to participate in its protective advantages. So sound and unerring also are the principles on which Life Assurance Companies are based, that neither commercial difficulties and distrust on the one hand, nor presidential malodicy on the other, have ever yet affected their stability or impeded their successful progress.

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

The effect of an Assurance on a person's own life is to create at once a Property in Reversion, which can by no other means be realized. Thus, for instance, the case of a person of the age of Thirty, who by the payment of 55 3s. 4d. can become at once possessed of a bequeathable property amounting to £1000, subject only to the condition of his continuing to live the same payment quarterly during the remainder of his life—a condition which may be fulfilled by the mere saving of eight shillings weekly in his expenditure. Thus, by the exertion of a very slight degree of economy—such, indeed, as can scarcely be felt as an inconvenience, he may at once realize a capital of £1000, which he can bequeath or dispose of in any way he may think proper.

Assurances may be advantageously effected on the lives of others, either for the purpose of securing loans or debts, or in any case where the party has an interest in the life of another, so as to be in any way prejudicial in the event of his decease. To creditors a Policy of Assurance affords a certain, and in many cases the only means of security. The debtor is too frequently unable to pay the premium for an Assurance on his life; and the creditor, to whom security is the most important thing to be regarded, may take the payment of such Premium the condition of his forbearance in not insisting upon the immediate payment of his demand. In the same manner the circumstances and prospects of a borrower, and the nature of the security he has to offer, are frequently such as to render it absolutely necessary for an Assurance to be effected on his life, in order to enable the lender safely to advance the amount required.

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

AMONG OTHERS, THE FOLLOWING GOVERNMENTS ON THE SYSTEM USUALLY RESORTED TO, ARE RECOMMENDED TO THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC:—

A Table of increasing rates of Premium on a new and remarkable plan, peculiarly advantageous in cases where Assurances are effected by way of securing loans or debts, or where immediate payment being required on a policy for the whole term of life than in any other office; and the holder has the option of paying a periodically increasing rate, or of having the sum assured diminished according to an equitable scale of reduction.

Officers in the Army or Navy, engaged in an active service, or residing abroad, and persons afflicted with Chronic Disorders not attended with immediate danger, assured at the least possible addition to the ordinary rates, regulated in each case by the increased nature of the risk.

Ladies and others to whom it may be inconvenient to appear at the office, will be visited, at their own houses, by one of the Medical Officers.

All claims payable within ONE MONTH after proof of Death.

No proof of Birth is required at the time a claim is made: the Age of the Assured, being in every case admitted in the Policy, cannot, under any circumstances, be afterwards called in question.

Policies effected by parties on their own lives are not rendered void in case of death by duelling or the hands of justice. In the event of suicide, if the policy be assigned to a bona fide Creditor, the sum assured will be paid without deduction; if the policy be not so assigned, the full amount of Premiums received thereon will be returned to the family of the Assured.

Policies having become forfeited in consequence of the non-payment of the renewal Premiums, may be revived without the exaction of a fine, at any time within twelve calendar months, on the production of satisfactory evidence relative to the state of the health of the Assured, and the payment of interest on the Premiums due.

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

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

R. PENISTON.
Medical referees.—Doctors MORRIS and SEWELL
Quebec, 5th Jan. 1839.

PILELS, DROPSY, SWELLINGS, ALL SORES, RHEUMATISM. It is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents' and proprietor's name, and may be had of

I. I. SIMS,
MUSSON & SAVAGE,
BEGG & URQUHART.
Quebec, Sept. 1838.

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