

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Vol. II.—No. 3.]

WEDNESDAY, 23rd JANUARY, 1839.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

AN INDIAN TRADITION.

Related to the Author by one of the Prisoners taken in the year 1812.

BY JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES.

(Concluded.)

Albert and Henry stayed one day to a cornfield nearly a mile from the village. It was at the season when the corn was green, and Henry reminded Albert of a promise he had made to make him a cornstalk fiddle, an instrument on which some of our New-England boys produce not a that would almost rival those on Paganini's time-worn violin. Albert, ever ready to oblige Henry, selected two joints of the proper size of the green and polished stalks, and, with a knife much too large for the purpose, split the delicate strings along the fibrous surface. Then having put a bridge under them at each end, he brought a smile of joy to the lips of his young brother by the agreeable tones which he produced. Albert's eyes were radiant with joy to see this change in the sad face of Henry; but the smile of the latter soon gave way to an unusually deep look of sadness, as he said, "Lucy can't hear it; I will keep it till she comes home, shan't I?" Albert, touched by this new proof of affection, could not answer, but turned from his brother, and, in his efforts to conceal his feelings, he drew the bow of his newly-constructed instrument with so much force as to sever the strings, and a curse of fearful meaning burst from his lips upon the brutal savages who had destroyed the happiness of that innocent boy; at that moment a piercing shriek from his brother attracted his attention in time to see him pointing at some distant object as he fell to the earth.

Albert turned in the direction indicated by his brother's hand, and beheld a savage coming with the speed of the wind, his tomahawk uplifted about to bury it in his own brain; he grasped his knife instinctively, and, holding it parallel with his arm, when the Indian was near enough he sprang forward, and, quickly turning it upward, as if to ward off the blow, presented the sharp edge of the knife, which, coming in contact with the wrist of the Indian, severed the tendons, released the tomahawk, which was afterwards buried three inches deep in the trunk of a tree; the savage grasped with his left hand at his own knife, but before he had time to draw it from his belt, another thrust from his antagonist had pierced his heart, and he dropped with a hideous yell at Albert's feet; who, having conquered his foe, turned to look for Henry. The brave boy, stupid with surprise, gazed on the spot where he had seen him fall; had the earth opened and received him? had the savages stolen him? or had he escaped? were questions which rapidly succeeded one another in the mind of Albert. He searched in vain—no sign of living thing was there—save a slight rustling amid the corn. With the knife still red from the blood of the Indian in his hand, he advanced cautiously to the place, and found that it was occasioned by a cow, which, unmindful of the struggle that had just taken place, was feasting upon the young and tender ears.

With a hope that Henry had escaped, after casting a glance at the relaxed features of his fallen foe, he hurried towards his home, musing upon this sudden attack upon his life; what could be the reason that his family should be singled out for destruction by these sanguinary savages? Albert knew of none, yet he was firm in his belief that the abduction of his sister, as well as the late attempt on himself, was in retaliation for some injury inflicted by some of his ancestors, or of his present family, for he well knew that the savages never forgot any act of cruelty or kindness shown to any of their kindred, and that these acts were handed down from generation to generation with their traditions, till opportunity offered to return the like: could he ascertain the offence, he then might be more certain of the fate of Henry. Many were the conjectures he formed concerning him, and as many were cast to the winds as idle and speculative.

In that state of mind he reached the house, anxious, yet feasting to ask if Henry had returned; his doubts were soon set at rest on that point by the mother's asking why he came home alone? and his was the dreadful necessity of informing her that only one now remained to comfort her now.

The alarm spread rapidly, for no one doubted, from the daring of the deed, that others of the savages were in the neighbourhood, and in less than two hours nearly all the villagers who were capable of bearing arms assembled on the green, were divided into squads, and went in search of the Indians. At dusk they returned, having discovered trails in various directions which indicated the number of the foe to be greater than was at first suspected.

The night sentinels were posted at convenient distances, and a portion of the armed villagers encamped on the green to be in readiness, if their services were required during the night.

But the morning came without an attack, and scouts were sent out to reconnoitre. News was brought about noon that the Indians, in great numbers, were encamped about two leagues from Fryburg; and, from a prisoner who had escaped, they learned that the savages intended to set fire to the village that night.

When this intelligence was spread abroad, there was a certainty for all to look to; and, therefore, measures were adopted for a vigorous resistance. Before, it was hoped that they were not numerous enough to attempt the destruction of the place. The drum beat to call the people together, not one half of whom were furnished with proper arms. Scythes, axes, pitchforks, and everything that could be used on the occasion, were brought by the brave fellows; even the plough was broken, and the shares usurped the place of swords, to be wielded by the strong of arm.

Among the last, though not the least, of those that came to Fryburg Corner, was the village priest. He was dressed in a suit of cloth which, in the days of his youth, had undoubtedly been black, but now it had grown gray in the old man's service. Around his waist was buckled a belt of raw hide, to which was attached a huge rusty sword, the bright edge of which showed evidently that it had already been at war with the grindstone. He was above the middle height, his figure well made, and as straight as an arrow. He was beloved by his flock, and, when he came to the place where the ill-disciplined soldiers were assembled, every hat was raised, a path cleared, and the old man requested to address the people from the top of a hoghead, put there for the purpose.

His address, which abounded in good sense, was followed by a short prayer, wherein he prayed most strenuously for the safety of the two children whose loss the brave people were going to avenge. The old parson was a picture which all present seemed to contemplate with interest not unmixed with reverence. His long silver hair was lightly tossed by the summer-breeze around his thin, pale features, while, with his mild blue eyes upraised to heaven, he prayed that those who were to go forth to battle might go with God in their hearts, and prayer on their lips. There was a fervour and enthusiasm in his words and manner which passed for inspiration among the people; and, when he said, at the conclusion of his prayer with an energy that came from the very depth of his soul, "Where there is right, then thou hast said there shall be might—then thou hast truly said we shall conquer"—the little band arose from their knees with a firm belief that what they had heard were the words of truth; and, at the command of Lovell, who had been for many years their general, they divided themselves into parties, each of which chose a leader. The young men separated from the aged, and, without a moment's hesitation, simultaneously elected Albert to lead them wherever he would. He would have declined the honour on account of his extreme youth, for most of his division were older than himself; but the general cry of "none but Albert," compelled him to take the command, which he did with becoming pride and diffi-

dence. The father then stepped forward and thanked them for the honour they had conferred upon him through his son. His few words were, "that he looked upon him as the only child now left to him. May God guide and protect him! he may never shrink from the duty you have chosen him to." Here he was interrupted by Foolish Joe, as he was most commonly called, who advanced from behind a group, where he had observed the whole proceedings, and, stepping up his low-clothed trousers, pointed to a large defect in the calf of his leg, and exclaimed, "He shrink! Why with that same knife that slew the Indian, he killed the she-bear while her teeth was in his leg! He shrink? No! Who killed the wolf in her own hole? Albert! and Al-eit never shrunk from bear, panther or wolf!" His comrades already knew what poor Joe had told them, and it was that which in all probability decided them so unanimously in their election of Albert. Lovell now proceeded to give instructions, after which the little army were dismissed till the heat of drum.

From the green the soldiers diverged to their own homes to assist the women, who were seen flying to the church, filled with consternation and terror, where it was deemed prudent that they should remain with their most valuable property, to be guarded by the men during the night. They presented a sad picture: their despondent faces were more gloomy than the starless night, that soon closed around. In the evening the soldier parson, in his military array, read a chapter from the Bible by the light of a burning pitch pine-knot; and, after exhorting them to bear up under their trials, he offered up a prayer for their temporal and spiritual welfare. Next followed a heart-rending scene of husbands embracing their wives, and children their parents, each fearing they might never meet again. After this painful scene was over, the doors and windows of the church were barricaded, and the sentinels being posted for the night, most of the little army laid down upon the grass, close to the church, with their arms in their hands.

While the soldiers slept, the two captains were to be seen a little apart from their men, in earnest conversation, the younger asking and receiving instruction from the elder for the anticipated attack. Captain Lovell was well acquainted with the Indian mode of warfare; and, after developing his plans, he impressed upon Albert the necessity of the greatest caution in dealing with the enemy, who were as cunning as they were courageous.

The ardent youth longed for the hour when he could rush upon the savage horde, and he begged Lovell to permit him to lead his followers in search of them; but the captain stopping short, and grasping Albert firmly by the arm, replied, "Young man, you know not what you ask! Should you venture into yonder grove before the daylight dawns, not one of you would escape. I have fought the Mohawks, and lived with the Narragansetts—they are all treacherous. I tell you, Albert, be not rash: the Indians are two to one of us; they would lure you on till on a sudden they would rise from the bushes on every side, and every soul of you would be butchered."

"I fear I shall not be able to restrain my comrades," said Albert. "Had you been among them after the church was closed, it would have made your eyes glisten to have heard the earnestness with which they wished for action—they cannot bear restraint."

Before Albert had finished the last sentence, Lovell was lying with his ear to the ground, where he remained for a few minutes, when he suddenly started to his feet, and grasped his rifle. Albert saw in this sudden evolution—acquainted as he was with such movements—enough to convince him that little time was to be lost, and, had not the captain held him by force, he would have rushed to his brave boys to have made them ready.

"Keep cool—keep cool!" repeated Lovell; "we shall have notice from the outposts when they are near at hand. I know they come, but I have placed trusty fellows at those points at which I rightly supposed they would attack

us. Now I entreat you not to let one under your command move till the guns of the sentinels are heard. Yet, I would have them all awake and ready, and, when the signal is given, rise and meet the foe; therefore go carefully to each man, and impress upon him the necessity of a strict observation of this order. I need not tell you that every gun that is not already loaded, must be, and such as were loaded over night should be re-fired." This our young soldier had previously impressed upon his followers.

Captain Lovell then took the hand of Albert, and, pressing it affectionately, said, "You are chosen by nearly half of my little force to be their leader. I trust you will prove yourself worthy of your father, by whose side I fought the Nianticks. He was as brave as a lion, and the idol of his company." Here Lovell again applied his ear to the ground, and informed Albert that the foes were numerous, and not more than a half-mile distant. Then, taking from his undressed leather belt one of his rusty pistols, he presented it to the young man, saying, "This was your grandfather's. Go, Albert; bear in mind by whose hand that grandfather died. Remember your brother and sister! and should I perish, do not forget me!"

Albert stood for a moment struggling with emotion, then placing the trusty pistol in his belt, he pressed the hand of his commander, and hastened to prepare the young volunteers for the momentarily-expected attack. A deep silence succeeded the interview of the two officers, which was only broken by the cluck of the pans as the soldiers shut them on the fresh priming.

The winds were hushed, and the vast forests of majestic pines stood in awful silence, as if breathlessly expecting a fearful conflict. Presently a sound, as if a breeze was slightly stirring the distant foliage, was heard approaching nearer and nearer, till those who were not aware from what it proceeded looked up, expecting to see the nearest tree-tops waving to and fro; but the flash and report of muskets at the outposts told that it was the savage horde that came along with the speed of the wind upon the encampment, expecting to surprise the whites—uttering the war-whoop and the most fiendish yell. But the whites, instead of being found sleeping and in confusion, were fully prepared for the encounter, and repulsed them with steady valour. It was about two o'clock when the attack commenced; the clouds that had spread such universal gloom over the camp in the early part of the night had now separated, allowing the light of the stars to fall on the scene of carnage. Although the light was so far unfavourable to the whites as to show them more plainly, yet it discovered the painted savages who before would have been invisible.

For a long time it seemed doubtful which should conquer. Albert and his enthusiastic followers fought like tigers; they rushed impetuously on the foe, throwing the ground with the dead wherever they went. The brave boy, elated with the success of his little band, and seeing the chief of the Indians, sprang forward with his comrades at his heels, and, with about a dozen others, was surrounded. They soon discovered their predicament. Aware that no quarter would be given, were they disposed to ask it, they plied their weapons with almost supernatural strength; but they must inevitably have been overpowered by the superior numbers of the savages, had not some of the strongest of the villagers come to the rescue, wielding their heavy ploughshares with both hands, and felling three or four of the enemy at a time. The savages, seeing the power of the assailants, began to give way, till at length the whole body retreated into the deep shadow of the lofty woods, where they had great advantage over the whites, whose pale faces showed them to the unerring aim of the Indian rifle or their gleaming tomahawks.

It was not the policy of the veteran Lovell to follow the retreating foe; but the sanguine spirits of Albert's band led the way, and there was no alternative but for the more prudent to assist them or see them perish. The first was of course adopted, but the village

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soon found that they were fighting at great disadvantage, and were firing at random. The captains meeting, they were about to propose withdrawing their suffering army, when Foolish Joe came with the fleetness of a deer, bearing a lighted pitch-pine torch, which he applied to the dry and, through the blaze spread like wild-fire, the flames shot up the tall pines, barking the forest and the foe, the mountain and the sky, in one lurid glare.

Our brave fellows were once more inspired with hope, and, from some one of Albert's followers crying aloud the names Henry and Lucy so enthusiastically, they were at once adopted as an universal watchword—a wild spirit of revenge awakened the latent energies of the assailants; the consequence of which was that the Indians were driven across a deep stream, where they could only maintain the fight with fire-arms and stones. By this time, day had begun to dawn, and many of the muskets and rifles had become so foul as to be rendered useless. Among those of the whites who retired from the scene of action, a little down the brook, to cleanse their fire-arms, was Albert.

In descending the bank to the edge of the stream, he was accosted by the chief of the savages, who, in the coolest manner possible, said to him, "You get your gun washed first, you shoot me—me get mine washed first, I shoot you." Here, indeed, was a case of life and death, and for life did they work—the hour for one or both had come: the rifle was washed, loaded, and aimed, simultaneously. But by the dispensation of Providence Albert was destined to be the victor. The ball from his rifle struck the guard of the chief, mangled the hand, and entering his brain, he fell a lifeless corpse on the sand.

Albert again joined his men. The news of the death of the Penobscot leader, while it put new hopes into the hearts of the whites, filled the savages with doubt; yet they fought bravely, and the action might still have continued some hours, had not an honest and grateful friend of Albert's taken an axe from one of his dead comrades, and felled a couple of trees across the stream, some way above where the conflict was in its full fury, by which means he enabled a division, headed by the zealous parson, to cross the rivulet, and attack the Indians in the rear, most of them were slain; a few who took to flight were slain; and one who stopped to kill a prisoner, who lay bound about a mile from the brook, was cut down by the huge sword of the parson, before he could accomplish his purpose.

The good man cut the thongs with which the prisoner was bound, and took him to Albert, and presenting his young prize with one hand, and his sword with the other, he said, "Victory is ours, and I resign my commission." The young captain, unheeding the priest's sword, caught the dear boy in his arms, pressed him to his heart. While the tears of joy and gratitude rolled down his cheeks, as he turned his full blue eyes to heaven to give thanks for the mercy of God in restoring to him his half-finished brother. Some of the young men bore Henry in their arms, while the rest of the living gathered up the dead, and returned triumphant to the church.

Shall I follow them? No, I will not; and yet I have a lingering curiosity to look on the scene of wretchedness which must follow even the most triumphant victory. It has been said there is no shade without light; and the joy that beamed in the hearts of those, and the friends of those, that returned in safety, presented a brilliant contrast to the mourned and mourning beneath the roof of the village church. Yet that contrast was to be enhanced, and a mothers breast to heave, with emotions too strong to be controlled; even now her eyes were strained to see some one afar off. How eagerly she watches! She stands amid an hundred, yet is not one of them. Her senses, mind, feeling, life—all, all, save her earthly frame, are centred in that form borne in the arms of him who approaches the church door; she tries in vain to move forward; at length the lost Lucy is clasped in the arms of her mother, who sinks in the agony of joy upon the floor. Albert, Henry, and Eastman, are all here, with many others whose sympathies are intensely interested in this ray of sunlight among the clouds of sorrow.

But who is he that stands there apparently unconscious of all around? 'Tis Fostish Joe, who had restored the child to the once afflicted family. He heeds not the groans of the lying—his expression is vacant. The last night's exertion, mental and bodily, together with the emotion occasioned by this last act of humanity, had been too powerful for his intellect, and the star of reason, that had only

dawned in the meridian of his life, was extinguished for ever.

LATE ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

In France, the price is affixed to every article advertised for sale. The price is adhered to, and there is no time lost in endeavouring to cheapen the price.

Previous to the French war, it is said that Moscow and its environs contained two thousand churches.

Since the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, a little more than eight years ago, five millions of passengers have passed along the line. Only two of this immense number have lost their lives by accidents on the road.

At Dudley, Eng., recently, Mr. Paskins, formerly a schoolmaster, who is now possessed of about £20,000, was held to bail in £400 to take his trial at the next sessions, for stealing a couple of yards of cloth from an auction-room.

Sir Charles Wetherall has, it is said, obtained £69,000 with his bride, daughter of the late Colonel Worsford. It is, we believe, the lion gentleman's third matrimonial alliance.

Mr. Somers, M. P. for Sligo, has been sentenced by the Chamber of Police in Paris to two years imprisonment, a fine of five hundred francs, and the expenses, for horsewhipping Mr. Wentworth Beaumont, in the garden of the Tuileries.

Grace Darling has received a letter written by command of Her Majesty, who has been pleased to order fifty sovereigns to be presented to her, for her heroic conduct in assisting her father to save the lives of eight of the passengers and crew of the *Floating Light*.

There are 446 Roman Catholic chapels in Great Britain, 513. In England there are nine Roman Catholic colleges, and seventeen convents; and but one in Scotland. The number of Roman Catholic clergy in Great Britain is, in England, 535; in Scotland, 74; grand total, 609.

THE BRITISH QUEEN.—The extreme length of this steam-ship is 275 feet, her breadth 63, and her measurement per register 1875 tons. Sleeping will be provided for 450 persons, and every time she crosses the Atlantic, her decks, cabins, and steerage will be more populous than an ordinary village; so that spectators stationed on the quays at New-York or London, will have the pleasure of witnessing a whole township putting to sea at once. The *British Queen* is twenty or thirty feet longer than the largest man-of-war in the British Navy, and is in every respect the largest vessel that ever was launched, if we except the unmanageable raft ships that at one time were put together in North America. Her cost before all is finished will be near £100,000 sterling.

UNITED STATES.

The freight list of the *Garrick*, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, amounts to about \$16,000. She has probably the largest and most valuable cargo of British manufactures ever brought to the United States. Her invoices are estimated at more than a million of dollars.

Upwards of 15,000 letters were received at New York by the *Liverpool* & *London* packets. The steamer *Royal William* brought 8,000, and the *United States* 5,500 from Liverpool, and the *Wellington* 1,500 from London, besides various other arrivals. These were all despatched by the regular mails of the day.

Professor Drew, of Virginia, estimates among the profitable exports of that State, 6000 home bred slaves, valued at more than six millions of dollars.

A preacher in Montpelier, Vermont, is frightening the people in that region with prophesying that the world will be destroyed by fire in 1843.

There is an association in Philadelphia called the *Zig-zag Club*, noted for making obtuse angles in their locomotion.

The total amount of tea imported into the United States during the year ending on the 12th June last, was 112,888 piculs, 481,100 chests.

The Boston Almanack states that the firemen of that city have been called out for fires and alarms, in 1836, 105 times.

A Mrs. Reed, of Mississippi, has bequeathed her large estate to the Mississippi Colonization Society. This donation consisted of her farm, 123 slaves, and about 600 bales of cotton.

A bachelor editor of the West refuses to publish marriages, unless paid for as advertisements.

ments. He says, he sees no reason in being obliged to expose the follies of his fellow-creatures gratis.

There are 191 religious societies in the County of Worcester, Mass. Population is 90,000; one society to about 470 persons.

Among the charges of the last session of Congress are \$42 25 c. for snuff, and \$378 for making pens! About 125 pounds of snuff poked up the honorable noses. We expect next a charge will be made for blowing them.

The number of votes polled in 1836, throughout the United States, was—for the administration 761,968, for the opposition 734,350. In 1838, the votes stood—for the administration 955,715, for the opposition 1,066,245.

The Pacific whalers are absent on their voyages from three to four and a half years, and in Nantucket the wives are termed "Cape Horn widows."

Michael Angelo's enthusiasm was so much excited when he had completed the statue of Moses, that he threw his instrument at it, and exclaimed "Now speak!"

MEXICO.—We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from a commercial house of high standing in Havana, to a similar house in this city, confirming the news of the fight in Mexico—

"Havana, Dec. 29, 1838.

By arrivals yesterday from Vera Cruz, we have the report of the Mexicans having rallied and warned all the French out of the city, within twenty-four hours. The letter had taken refuge in the fort of San Juan de Ulla, which the Mexicans were then bombarding. Report goes on further to say, that two French frigates had been completely destroyed by the enemy's fire. The Mexican force appears to have been considerably augmented."

LOWER CANADA.

We are glad to learn that François Nicolas, one of the individuals who went through the mockery of a trial for the murder of Chartrand, has been re-taken by Mr. William McGinnis, a charge of high treason. He flourished as a captain at Napierville, and has been secreted since the 23rd December last, under the name of François Perron, in a small house near a wood, about half a mile from the main road leaving from St. Johns to Isle-aux-Noix.

Montreal Herald.—(Nicolas is said to be the individual who released Dr. Robert Nelson, after he had been made prisoner and bound by his own party at Odellton.)

From the *Montreal Gazette* of Saturday last.

EXECUTION.—Pursuant to the sentence of the Court Martial now sitting here, and approved of by His Excellency the Governor General, Pierre Theophile Deceigne, Ambrose Sanguinet, Charles Sanguinet, Francois Xavier Hamelin, and Joseph Robert, were executed yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, in front of the new gaol, and immediately above the gateway leading to the yard. With the exception of Joseph Robert, these unfortunate individuals met their fate with the fortitude becoming men and christians. Deceigne, lately a Notary at Napierville, who had previously exhibited much prostration of spirit, displayed unexampled calmness and self-possession at the scaffold, and addressed the multitude in the following speech:—

My Brethren in Jesus Christ!—I wish I had sufficient power to enable you to hear—you who are here present, and my fellow countrymen in general—the sentiments with which we are animated at this terrible moment. We sincerely confess our errors. We have despised the salutary instructions instilled into us by our charitable parsons; we were falsely persuaded that they deceived us, in preaching to us obedience and submission to the laws and the established authorities. We now acknowledge that they taught us the true doctrine. Oh! if we had submitted to be guided by the principles of our holy religion, how different would have been our fate! God grant that the ignominious punishment which we are about to undergo, may be salutary to such of our fellow-countrymen as are still in error; on this point, we wish to understand, that at the hour of death we are enabled to judge of things better than we do during life. God grant that they may become wiser at our expense. We sincerely beg pardon of you for all the offences which we have committed against you in our life time, and particularly for the bad example which we have given you by the crime which has brought us here. We pardon also, with all our hearts, all those who may in any manner, have injured us. We rely on the aid of your prayers. We have great need of them to appease the anger of our Divine Judge. Pray for us at this moment, in order that we may appear before him with confidence.

Governor Arthur, Chief Justice Robinson, and Attorney General Hagerman were lately burnt in effigy in Buffalo.

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The Montreal papers received this morning contain little of interest.

The sentence of the prisoners from Beauharnois, before the Court Martial, was closed on Saturday afternoon. A motion was made for the prisoners to be allowed till Tuesday to prepare their written defence, which was overruled, and the Court adjourned till Monday at ten o'clock. We understand that Hindelang's trial will come on next.

We understand that a ball, on an extensive and splendid scale, will be given at the Albion Hotel, to-morrow night, by the merchants of this city, to the officers of the Coldstream Guards and others.

Last night, the amateur company of private, &c. belonging to the Coldstream Guards, gave a performance in the theatre of this city, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the brave Volunteers who have fallen in defence of their country since the commencement of the winter.

The pieces selected for representation were Sheridan's tragedy of "The Rivals," and the popular comedy of "The Bridesmaid." It would be invidious and unjust, under any circumstances, to scan too nicely the performances of those whose sole objects in their exertions are the "pleasure of pleasing," and assisting in the cause of benevolence; but the performances of last night require no such extenuating circumstances to be adduced; they might, on their own intrinsic merit, stand the test of criticism.

Not having before witnessed the performances of these amateurs, although we have repeatedly heard them favourably spoken of, we were most agreeably surprised by the acting generally. In Pizarro, the part of Rolla, the true patriot, the daring warrior, and the sincere friend, was represented by Mr. G. Taylor; and his conception of the character appeared to us correct, his action free and graceful, and his articulation clear and distinct. Mr. Williams' Alonzo was good throughout, — often excellent, and some passages given in a style that we conceive could not well be improved. The other characters were well sustained. Between the play and the after-piece, a variety of songs were introduced, nearly all of which were loudly encored; and Mr. Williams delivered a martial recitation written by himself—the same which appeared in the *Transcript* a few days ago.

We have not heard what is the amount of the proceeds; but the house was well filled in almost every part; and we are confident that all present were gratified with the evening's entertainments, and that few of them will miss a second opportunity, should it occur, of witnessing the performances of the same amateur company.

Previous to the curtain rising, Mr. J. Williams delivered the following

PROLOGUE.
So please ye all, from other climes I come—
From the sea-girt Isles of Great Britain is my home.
Though called by duty to Columbia's shore,
I love my far-off country still the more.
It is the land of adamantine coasts,
Where Valor dwells, and Freedom's eagle floats,
Where Beauty reigns triumphant o'er the whole,
And spreads Britannia's fame from pole to pole.
There commerce flourishes in all its pride,
And countless vessels dance o'er waters wide.
They've danced me over here,—and most of you,
As yet, however, we've not found much to do;
Nor do I wish it—on my soul, not I!
It can't be pleasant in the bush to die,
Pierced by the rebels' shot, to press the sword,
From foes on us,—'tis hard, confounded hard.
There's not much for that. Did I say fear?
I firmly trust there's no such feeling here.
For should the war-trump sound, I'll proudly own
I think they'd find us Britons to the bone.
Should any power—but hold! it must not be—
This coat, and politics, will never agree;
So, by your leave, I'll change the subject now,
And for myself and friends, I'll make my bow.
The task we've undertaken is not easy;
Thought it proceeds from a desire to please ye;
For there are numbers now behind the curtain
Who, when the veil is drawn, will quake. I'm certain.
Then look on us this night with partial eye,
And still be Britons 'neath a foreign sky;
We bestow your smiles,—withhold not your applause,
But aid with heart and hand a noble cause.
A generous impulse has inspired ye here—
To dry the widow's and the orphan's tear.
Of those brave men who nobly fought and died
In freedom's holy cause, and Britain's pride.
We trust no busy critics to engage;
The one best effort on the part of ye,
Just aid our efforts, and I'm bold to say,
We'll strive to please you in each part we play.
Your warm approval is our utmost aim,
And to deserve it—all we court from Fame.

The Legislature of 10th inst. but in consequence of His Excellency's adjournment over to the His Excellency will to open the Session. The Legislature of the 15th inst.

Mr. Fréchet, released from prison bail for his appearance an application is being made by Mr. Jacques, the father, in consequence plea Mr. Connolly, tried to bail.

Mrs. Jamieson, the General of Upper Canada Characteristics of Celebrated Females: announced the public work under the title, Summer Rambles in

A correspondent writing from Three-says that an Indian being lodged in the jail with the murder of a Joseph Laurent. The confine in that of Cadieu, Creole Lag. Their trials will be commencing March term.

MAD DOGS.—A held this morning, at sider the means to the danger arising from the streets; these burrs several dogs it were laid before the man named Page, a Roch subter, is at present dangerous, and bite of a dog, suppose the Magistrate, it is expected that s ken in this matter; being given, all do streets will be destroyed.—
Mercury.

The Post Office England and Halifax is now in train, of April. The pacel power, and the cont the passage out and This increased fac and a little ameliora tween Quebec and F measure tender our Mother Country in route, into which i active and well dire bours.—1b.

We understand th venor-General has Session of the Spec patch of Business, bruary.—*Gazette.*

STATIONS OF THE 1ST OF SEP.

- From the *United States*
- When two places a to that at which the stationed.
- 1st Life Guards—R
- 2nd Do.—Hyde Pa
- 1st Dragoon Guard
- 2nd Do.—Newbrig
- 3rd Do.—Manche
- 4th Do.—Ipswich
- 5th Do.—York
- 6th Do.—Dorchester
- 7th Do.—Edinburg
- 1st Dragoons—Cor
- 2nd Do.—Dublin
- 3rd Do.—Bengal
- 4th Do.—Bombay
- 6th Do.—Cahir
- 7th Hussars—Cann
- 8th Do.—Dunalk
- 9th Lancers—Leed
- 10th Hussars—Hou
- 11th Light Drago
- 12th Lancers—Bri
- 13th Light Drago
- 14th Do.—Birming
- 15th Hussars—Glas
- 16th Lancers—Ben
- 17th Do.—Dublin
- 18th Lancers—Greas
- 19th Do.—(2nd bat)—Cu
- 20th Do.—(3rd bat)—St.
- 21st Do.—(4th bat)—St.
- 22nd Do.—(5th bat)—St.
- 23rd Do.—(6th bat)—St.
- 24th Do.—(7th bat)—St.
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- 96th Do.—(79th bat)—St.
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- 98th Do.—(81st bat)—St.
- 99th Do.—(82nd bat)—St.
- 100th Do.—(83rd bat)—St.

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...rising, Mr. J. Wil... of the... of the more... of the subject now...

The Legislature of Nova-Scotia met on the 10th inst. but in consequence of the severe illness of His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, adjourned over to the 14th, when it was hoped His Excellency will be sufficiently recovered to open the Session in due form.

The Legislature of New-Brunswick met on the 15th inst.

Mr. Fréchet, printer of the *Canadien*, was released from prison yesterday, upon giving bail for his appearance.—We understand that an application is being made for the release of Mr. Jacques, the former printer of the *Fan-tasque*, in consequence of ill-health, on which plea Mr. Conolly, we believe, was admitted to bail.

Mrs. Jameson, the lady of the Attorney-General of Upper Canada, and authoress of "Characteristics of Women," &c. has announced the publication in London of a new work under the title of "Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada."

A correspondent of the *Quebec Gazette*, writing from Three-Rivers on Thursday last, says that an Indian named Thomas Louis had been lodged in the jail of that District, charged with the murder of an Abenakis Indian named Joseph Laurent. There are now three Indians confined in that jail for murder.—Baptiste Cadien, Creol; Lagrasse, and Thomas Louis. Their trials will be proceeded with during the ensuing March term.

MAD DOGS.—A meeting of Magistrates was held this morning, at the Court House, to consider the means to be adopted for preventing the danger arising from dogs running at large in the streets; there being in the city and suburbs several dogs in a rabid state. Affidavits were laid before their worship, showing that a man named Page, a shoemaker, residing in St. Roch suburbs, is at present in a state of imminent danger, and dreadful suffering from the bite of a dog, supposed to be mad.

It is expected that strong measures will be taken in this matter; and that after, due notice being given, all dogs found at large in the streets will be destroyed without distinction.—*Mercury*. The Post Office communication between England and Halifax by means of steam packets, is now in train, and to commence on the 1st of April. The packets are to be of 300 horse power, and the contractors to engage to make the passage out and home within one month. This increased facility in crossing the ocean, and a little amelioration of the Mail Route between Quebec and Fredericton would in a great measure render our communication with the Mother Country independent of the foreign route, into which it has been drawn by the active and well directed energies of our neighbours.—*Id.*

We understand that His Excellency the Governor-General has determined to call a new Session of the Special Council, for the Despatch of Business, to meet on the 14th February.—*Gazette*.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE 1ST OF DECEMBER, 1838.

From the *United Service Journal for December*.

When two places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the Depot of the Regiment is stationed.

- 1st Life Guards—Regent's Park. 2nd Do.—Hyde Park. 1st Dragon Guards—Canada; Leeds. 2nd Do.—Newbridge. 3rd Do.—Manchester. 4th Do.—Ipwich. 5th Do.—York. 6th Do.—Dorchester. 7th Do.—Edinburgh. 1st Dragoons—Cork. 2nd Do.—Dublin. 3rd Do.—Bengal. 4th Do.—Bombay. 6th Do.—Cahir. 7th Hussars—Canada; Leeds. 8th Do.—Dunalk. 9th Lancers—Leeds. 10th Hussars—Hounslow. 11th Light Dragoons—Canterbury. 12th Lancers—Brighton. 13th Light Dragoons—Madras. 14th Do.—Birmingham. 15th Hussars—Glasgow. 16th Lancers—Bengal. 17th Do.—Dublin. Grenadier Guards, (1st batt)—St. John's Wood. Do (2nd batt)—Canada. Do (3rd batt)—St. George's B. Colobronn Guards (1st batt)—Portman B. Do (2d batt)—Canada. 8e. Fusilier Guards (1st batt)—Winchob. 9e.—2nd bat.—Wellington B.

- 1st Foot (1st batt)—Edinburgh. Do (2nd batt)—Canada; Devonport. 2nd Do—Bombay; Chatham. 3rd Do—Bengal; Chatham. 4th Do—Madras; Chatham. 5th Do—Ionian Isles; Dublin. 6th Do—Bombay; Chatham. 7th Do—Dublin. 8th Do—Jamaica; Guernsey. 9th Do—Bengal; Chatham. 10th Do—Limerick. 11th Do—America; Chatham. 12th Do—Mauritius; Trafal. 13th Do—Bengal; Chatham. 14th Do—West Indies; Brecon. 15th Do—Canada; Plymouth. 16th Do—Bengal; Chatham. 17th Do—Bombay; Chatham. 18th Do—Ceylon; Portsmouth. 19th Do—Kilkenny. 20th Do—Manchester. 21st Do—Van diemen's Land; Chatham. 22nd Do—Belfast. 23rd Do—America; Armagh. 24th Do—Canada; Portsmouth. 25th Do—Cork. 26th Do—Bengal; Chatham. 27th Do—Cape of Good Hope; Dover. 28th Do—N. S. Wales; Chatham. 29th Do—Plymouth. 30th Do—Bermuda; Sunderland. 31st Do—Bengal; Chatham. 32nd Do—Canada; Fermanagh. 33rd Do—Gibraltar; Cardif. 34th Do—Canada; Templemore. 35th Do—Madras; Chatham. 36th Do—Australia; Striving. 37th Do—Jamaica; Cork. 38th Do—Eniskillen. 39th Do—Madras; Chatham. 40th Do—Bombay; Chatham. 41st Do—Madras; Chatham. 42nd Do—Dublin. 43rd Do—Canada; Dover. 44th Do—Belfast; Chatham. 45th Do—Canterbury. 46th Do—Gibraltar; Devonport. 47th Do—Malta; Jersey. 48th Do—Gibraltar; Cork. 49th Do—Bengal; Chatham. 50th Do—New South Wales; Chatham. 51st Do—Van Diemen's Land; Chatham. 52nd Do—West Indies; Newcastle. 53rd Do—Ionian Isles; Wales. 54th Do—Madras; Chatham. 55th Do—Madras; Chatham. 56th Do—Jamaica; Kinsale. 57th Do—Madras; Chatham. 58th Do—Ceylon; ordered house; Cardif. 59th Do—Malta; Mullingar. 60th Do (1st batt)—Ionian Isles; Dublin. 61st Do (2nd batt)—Ionian Isles; Portsmouth. 62nd Do—Ceylon; ordered home; Clonmel. 63rd Do—Madras; Chatham. 64th Do—Jamaica; Londonderry. 65th Do—America; Newbridge. 66th Do—Canada; Yonghal. 67th Do—West Indies; Cork. 68th Do—Jamaica; Waterford. 69th Do—West Indies; Cork. 70th Do—West Indies; Newagh. 71st Do—Canada; Buttevant. 72nd Do—Cape of Good Hope; Paisly. 73rd Do—Canada; Clare Castle. 74th Do—West Indies; Aberdeen. 75th Do—Cape of Good Hope; Boyle. 76th Do—West Indies; Drogheda. 77th Do—Malta; Galway. 78th Do—Dublin. 79th Do—Dublin. 80th Do—N. S. Wales; Chatham. 81st Do—Gibraltar; Chester Castle. 82nd Do—Barrister; Sheerness. 83rd Do—Canada; Hull. 84th Do—Portsmouth. 85th Do—Canada; Plymouth. 86th Do—Stockport. 87th Do—Mauritius; Castlebar. 88th Do—Templemore. 89th Do—West Indies; Gosport. 90th Do—Ceylon; Chatham. 91st Do—St. Helena; Dundee. 92nd Do—Malta; Limerick. 93rd Do—Canada; Buttevant. 94th Do—Ceylon; Cork. 95th Do—Ceylon; Newry. 96th Do—Dublin. 97th Do—Birr. 98th Do—Bolton. 99th Do—Athlone. Rifle Brigade, 1st batt—Tower. Do—2nd bat.—Woolwich. Royal Staff Corps—Hythe. 1st West India Regiment—St. Lucia, &c. 2nd Do—New Providence and Honduras. Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon. Cape Mounted Riflemen—Cape of Good Hope. Royal African Colonial Corps—Sierra Leone. Royal Newfoundland Veteran Compy—Newfld. Royal Malta Fencibles—Malta.

BIRTH. On Monday the 14th inst, the lady of Captain Bayfield, R. N., of a daughter.

DIED. On Sunday morning last, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian hope and resignation, Ellen, youngest daughter of the late James Dick, Esq., Merchant of Quebec.

On Thursday last, at St. Roch, Mr. James Matthews.

Sam. Jany, Caroline, youngest daughter of Mr. James Brown.

On Tuesday morning in Hamilton, much regretted, Anne, wife of Mr. J. Rutven, Bookseller, aged 85 years.



THE QUEBEC LIGHT INFANTRY WILL PARADE FOR BRIGADE DRILL, THURSDAY NEXT, 24th Jan. instant AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY, IN THE OLD CHATEAU YARD. Quebec, 23rd January, 1839.

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

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, MONTREAL SOAP & CANDLES, Hyson Skin and Souchong Tea, London Pickles, "Wix & Sons." ALSO, A few Hds. superior Hollands. J. H. JOSEPH & CO. Queen's Wharf. Quebec, 10th Jan. 1839.

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

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

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS— 130 BOXES ENGLISH SOAP, 50 Do. Candles, 30 Barrels Apples (Famense), 5 Boxes Sweet Spiced Zealand Chocolate, —ALSO— Muscatel, Valencia, and Sultana Raisins, Zante Currants, Almonds, Spanish Grapes, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peels, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Macca-toni, Vermacilli, Sperm Candles and Candle Ornaments, French Olives, Wix's Mustard Pickles and Sauces, &c. &c. W. LECHEMINANT, No. 1, Fabrique Street. 15th Dec.

WINES. GILLESPIE, JAMIESON & CO. FINE OLD HOCK, Sparkling Champagne, Claret Lafitte, Sauntere. Quebec, 22nd December, 1838.

FOR SALE, THIRTEEN Hogheads superior U.C. Leaf Tobacco, 100 Catty Boxes Young Hyson 10 Chests Souchong 10 Half Chests do. 2 Boxes Pouchong. ALSO, Pork—Meas, Prime Meas and Prime. And daily expected, 16 hds. Gallipoli Oils. HENDERSONS & CO. 6th October. St. Peter Street.

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

MAISH'S BOTANIC CORN PLAISTER. AN invaluable remedy, highly approved and recommended for the speedy removal of Corns and Bunions, merely by the application of the Plaister. Sold in boxes at 1s. 9d. each.

MAISH'S CARAWAY CANDY. TO those who are afflicted with Flatulency, Spasms, Wind in the Stomach, and other similar disorders, it will be found an invaluable specific. It also unites the most agreeable confection with the most stimulating stomach medicines. Sold in boxes at 1s. 9d. each. Testimonials of the above Medicines to be seen at the stores of BEGG & URQUHART, Quebec, 24th November, 1838.

VISITING CARDS. VISITING CARDS. PRINTED In a Superior Manner. VISITING CARD PLATES Engraved and Printed PLAIN, GILT, AND ENAMELLED CARDS. FOR SALE, BY W. Cowan & Son, 13, JOHN STREET.

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.

CHAMPAGNE, CHABLIS, AND BURGUNDY WINES. THE Subscriber having been appointed by Messrs. DAMOTTE & CHEVALIER, of Tonneire, Agent for the sale of their WINES in this City, invites the attention of the public to a consignment just received. JOHN YOUNG, St. Peter Street. Quebec, 2nd Oct. 1838.

OLD TYPE. FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: The undermentioned fonts of OLD TYPE, viz:—

- 532 lbs. Long Primer, 500 lbs. Small Pica, 140 lbs. Brevier, 130 lbs. Great Primer, 133 lbs. Double Pica, 145 lbs. Double English, 303 lbs. Canon 5 & 8 line letter, 107 lbs. 16 line letter. The whole weighing about 2115 lbs.—will be sold very low for cash. W. COWAN & SON.

THE Subscribers have just received a large supply of the following celebrated Medicines, viz:— OLDDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, HAY'S LINIMENT for Piles, Rheumatism, &c. HEADACHE REMEDY. A fresh supply of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PAIN EXPELLER. BEGG & URQUHART, 13, St. John Street, and 4, Notre Dame St., L. T. 6th October.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFER FOR SALE,

THEIR supply of Stationery, consisting of superior Writing Papers of various sizes, Quills, Steel Pens, Sewing 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, Post-Crayons, embossed Music Paper, Music Pens, Visiting Cards, plain, gilt and enamelled, Pink Saucers, Thermometers, Chinese Japanned Tea Caddies, Screen Handles, Slates, Ink-wells, Patent India Rubber, Office Lead Pens, Bards and Reeves & Son's Marking Ink, Screw Top Inks, Red Tape, Coloured Straps for Albums, large and small Pocket Inkstands, rough Drawing Paper, Wedge-wood Inkstands, Bookbinders Gold Leaf Chess Men and Backgammon Boards of different sizes, carved Wood Snails, Metallic Memorandum Books, Playing Cards, Pencils, Rulers, Superior India Ink, fine Hair Pencils for Artists, do. for Writing, Card Board, embossed Cards of all sizes—Brass Letter Files, Memorandum Books, with and without clasps, Blank Account Books of various sizes, printed Receipt Books, Bills of Exchange, single and in books, Sketch Books, Magnum Bonum Steel Pens, Album Titles col'd, Letter Paper, &c., &c.

The Sacred Novena, 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, &c., very elegant. Scrap Books and Albums, of various sizes. A few fine Engravings.

—ALSO—

Bibles and Prayer Books, School Books, French, English, Hebrew and Latin, Woodbridge and Olney's Atlas and Geography, Huntington's Geography and Atlas, and Dartmouth's Gazetteer.

W. COWAN & SON,
13, John's Street.

13th October.

RECENTLY RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
SALMON, in hardwood Tierces and Barrels.

Dry Codfish; and Cod and Seal Oil, in Barrels.

EBENEZER BAIRD.

Quebec, 6th Oct. 1838.



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

SAURIN & CO.
Coachbuilders

Quebec, 29th Sept. 1838.

NEW CONFECTIONARY STORE
No. 32, ST. JOHN STREET.

THE Subscribers most respectfully intimate to their friends and the public at large, that they have always on hand a choice assortment of Fresh Cakes and Confectionary, as usual.

SCOTT & M'CONKEY,

Quebec, 1st May, 1838.

MADEIRA WINE.

A FEW CASKS Howard, March & Co.'s A MADEIRA WINE—price £70 per pipe of 110 gallons—for sale by

JOHN GORDON & CO.

Quebec, May, 1838.

POTATOES.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,
3000 BUSHELS excellent Montreal Potatoes, just arrived on board the large "Favorite," at Hunt's Wharf. Apply on board or to
CREELMAN & LEPPER.

16th November.

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, 2d Dec. 1838. 13, St. John Street.

J. HOBROUGH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

BEGS leave to announce to his friends that he has received his

FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, consisting of cloths and Vestings of the finest descriptions and newest fashions.

Also: Pilot and Buckskin Cloth, for Winter Top Coats, which he will make up according to order, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

General Wolfe, corner of Palace and St. John Streets, Sept. 30th.

GROCERY STORE.

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

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

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

LADIES', Gentlemen's, and Children's INDIA RUBBER SHOES, of the best quality.

FREDK. WYSE,

No. 3, Palace Street, opposite the Albion Hotel, Upper Town, and the foot of Mountain Street, near the Neptune Inn, Lower Town.
Quebec, 23d Sept. 1838.

NEW BOOKS.

THE following new Publications are just received by the Subscribers:

Maryat's Works complete in 1 vol.
Bulwer's do. do.
Byron's do. do.

Miss Edgeworth's Tales, complete in 10 volumes, neatly bound in gilt cloth.
Sayings and Doings of Sam Slick, first and second series.

Memorials of M. S. Hemans, by H. F. Chorley, 2 vols.
Romance of Vienna, by Mrs. Trollope, 2 v.

The Robber, by James, 2 vols.
Harry Austin, or Adventures in the British Army, 2 vols.

Picciola, or captivity captive, by H. D. Saintaine.
How to observe—Morals and Manners, by H. Martineau.

Peter Pilgrim, or a Rambler's Recollections by the author of "Culivar."

The Bit o'writin, and other tales, by the author of the O'Hara Family, 2 vols.
The Pilgrim's Progress, with the Life of John Bunyan, by Robert Southey, illustrated with fifty wood cuts.

The Works of Sir Walter Scott, complete in 7 vols.

The Boys and Girl's Library, in 27 vols.
Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott, 7 v.

Shakspeare's Works, complete in 1 vol., with plates.
Monroe's Poetical Works, 1 vol.,

Alice, or the Mysteries, by Bulwer, 1 vol., do.
Hannah More's Private Devotion, Constock's Young Botanist, plates,

Do. Young Chemist, do.,
Preston's Book-Keeping,
Lévizac's French Grammar,

Perrin's Elements of French Conversation
Parley's Geography for Children,
Hall's Geography for Children,
Cramer's Instructions for the Piano Forte, &c., &c., &c.

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

R. C. TODD,

Herald Painter,

No. 16, St. NICHOLAS STREET.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

(RUE SOUS-LE-FORT—QUEBEC.)

GEORGE ARNOLD, PROPRIETOR.

IS now open for the reception of visitors. The situation and accommodation of the premises combine advantages unequalled by any similar establishment in Quebec, and unsurpassed in the Canada. The arrangements have been made under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, and as the business will be conducted by him—If personally, every attention will be ensured to those who in favour him with their visits. To those gentlemen in particular who are connected with the business of the port, the situation of the premises, in the direct vicinity of the Steam-Boat Wharves, and Custom House, offers great advantages; and to the public in general, the arrangements of the establishment are such as to present every convenience. On the ground floor are an extensive, Saloon and Reading Room. On the first floor are two spacious rooms, which by means of folding doors between, may, whenever required, be converted into one magnificent apartment of 70 feet by 32 feet, and 13 feet high; a dimension which renders it a most eligible place for meetings, &c. The numerous apartments contained in the three upper stories are fitted up for the accommodation of families and individuals. A spacious gallery on the roof commands a splendid view of the harbour of Quebec and the surrounding country.

The Wines and other liquors of the establishment will be of the first order; refreshments of all kinds may be had throughout the day; and it will be the study of the proprietor in providing for his guests to combine moderate charges and superior accommodation.

GEO. ARNOLD,
Quebec, 23d June, 1838.

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

PILES, &c.

HÆMORRHOIDS—NO CURE NO PAY!
Price \$1—Hays Liniment—No Fiction.

THIS extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed request, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he cared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the Piles, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffled credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed externally in the following complaints:—

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.
All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.
Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.
All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.
Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs, and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the Piles, is "it acts like a charm."

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

CAUTION—None can be genuine without a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also that of the Agents.

I. I. SIMS,
MUSSON & SAVAGE,
BEGG & URQUHART.

GREEN LINE OF STAGES



PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

GREEN LINE OF STAGES,

BETWEEN QUEBEC AND MONTREAL,

and hope that their care and experience will merit them a portion of public encouragement. As they have made arrangements with perseverance and desiring of confidence, the distance will be run in two days. The Stages will leave Quebec and Montreal every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, at Six o'clock precisely, and will stop at Three-Rivers, at the house of Mme. Ostrom, and at Berthier, at the house of Mr. F. Harnois.

Covered carriages will also be in readiness to leave at any time, to meet public convenience. Parcels will be forwarded at low rates.

MICHEL GAUVIN, Quebec.

TIMOTHEE MARCOTTE, Montreal.
Quebec, 12th Dec. 1838.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of some years past, 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 unpleasant to the taste. To be had of

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

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PILES, DROPSY, SWELLINGS, ALL SCIRES, RHEUMATISM. It is absolutely ascertained on the most positive proof that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hays' Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below.

The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents' and proprietor's name, and may be had of

I. I. SIMS,
MUSSON & SAVAGE,
BEGG & URQUHART.

Quebec, Sept. 1838.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE

NOTICE.

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

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

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