

POETRY.

TO A CHIEF.

Yes, social friend, I love thee well,
In learned doctor's spite;
I love the fragrant mossy spell
I breathe thy calm delight.

Wish if they tell, with phizzen long,
Three years are sooner past,
I would reply with reason strong,
They're sweeter while they last.

And oft, mild tube, to ear thou art
A monitor, for still
Thou speakest a lesson to my heart
Above the preacher's skill.

When in the lonely evening hour,
Attended but by thee,
O'er history's varied page
Man's fate in time I see.

Avoid like these the horns of war,
And snakes and fumes around,
And then like them to ashes turn,
And mingle with the ground.

Thou art like the man of worth,
Who gives to goodness every day,
The fragrance of whose virtue lives
When he has passed away.

Oh when the sunset column grows,
And breaks, and falls away,
I trace how mighty nations rose,
Then tumbled to decay.

From beggar's rags to monarch's robe
The cones in dust are past;
Sweet nation's works, the mighty globe,
Must all burn out at last.

And what is he that smokes thee now?
An earthly monarch say,
That soon like thee to fate must bow,
Like thee in death must sleep.

And when I see the smoke roll high,
Thy ashes downward go,
Thou thus methinks my soul shalt fly,
Thus leave my body low.

MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS.

FACTS ON LONDON.

London is one of the largest and richest cities in the world, occupying a surface of 32 square miles, thickly planted with houses, mostly three, four and five stories high; it contained in 1831, a population of 1,471,911. It consists of London city, Westminster city, Finchbury, Marylebone, Tower Hamlets, Southwark, and Lambeth districts. In the year before last there entered the port of London 1785 British ships, 1280 foreign ships; 2669 were registered as belonging to it, with 32,783 seamen. The London Dock occupies 20 acres. The two West India Docks cover 51 acres; St. Katherine's Docks cover 34 acres. There are generally about 5000 vessels and 3000 boats in the river, employing 8000 watermen and 4000 laborers. London pays about one-third of the window duty. In London the number of houses assessed are about 120,000 rated at upwards of five millions sterling; about one-third are not assessed. The households are probably seven or eight millions, including taverns, hotels and public houses. The retailers of spirits and beer are upwards of 10,000; while the dealers in the staff of life are somewhat about a fourth of this number. Numbering all the courts, alleys, streets lanes, places and rows, they amount to upwards of 10,000.

LONDON TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.—4700 public houses, 3000 tailors, 2800 boot and shoe makers, 2500 attorneys, 2000 bakers, 1700 barbers, 1600 shoemakers, 1600 apothecaries, 1600 greenkeepers, 1100 barristers, 1000 chessmen, 1000 coal merchants, 49 pawnbrokers, 450 fishmongers, 400 confectioners, 250 physicians.

TRAVELLING.—In the year 1878 an arrangement was made to run a coach between Edinburgh and Glasgow, a distance of 42 miles, which was to be drawn by six horses, and to perform the journey from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and back again in six days. Even so late as the middle of the last century, it took a day and a half for the stage coach to travel from Edinburgh to Glasgow, a journey which is now accomplished in four hours and a half. So late as 1768 there was but an stage coach between Edinburgh and London, which set out only once a month, taking from 12 to 14 days to perform the journey—at present there are seven coaches every day, which perform the distance in from 45 to 48 hours.—*Sir Henry Parnell's Treatise on Roads.*

A YANKEE DEED.—We do not remember among the many anecdotes of duelling, to have met with one displaying more hardihood than the following, which, though it happened many years ago, and was related to us by an eye-witness, we have never seen in print.—Mr. Spring had a farm on an island in Saco River, from which he wished to build a bridge to the main land, where it would encroach upon the land of his neighbor, Mr. Dennet. The channel was not very broad, and a few yards below were some considerable falls. Spring built abutments, and laid the string-pieces; but Dennet came in the night and tore them down. Spring, naturally enraged, threatened that, if he did it again, he should answer for it to him personally. Unheeded by this threat, no sooner were the beams again laid on the abutments than they were destroyed so much of the work as to leave but one string-piece remaining, and that a beam eight inches square, over the river, where a fall would be as certain death as from the Goat Island Bridge above Niagara. According to his previous threat, Spring challenged Dennet to mortal combat. "I won't fight," said Dennet; "but I'll tell you what I will do." "Well," "I'll take a ke of powder, with a lighted candle, and carry it on the centre of that string-piece. You shall sit on one side of it, and I on the other, till the candle burns down to the powder. That will be the best test of our courage." This terrible proposal was agreed to. The frail timber bent beneath them as they each walked out and placed the cask of powder in the middle over the narrow flood below, stuck the blazing candle into it, and set down to watch its burning. Halfpence were gathered on each side awaiting in breathless silence the issue. Spring was a large fat man, and, as the candle burned slowly towards the powder, he was observed to grow more and more nervous, wriggling on his seat, and looking one way, then the other. At last, when the flame was but half an inch from the surface, he could keep still no longer, but incontinently got up and made his escape. Dennet, who had throughout displayed the utmost coolness, now very carefully took the blazing candle out of the cask, threw it into the water, and with the powder as his prize, went off in the opposite direction. The building of the bridge was for ever abandoned.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

PRINTERS.—The following anecdote was related by the veteran printer, Benjamin Russell of Boston, at a meeting of the Mechanic Apprentices' Library Association, as reported in the Boston Mercantile Journal.

In 1776, (said he,) I was driven from Boston by the revolutionary war, to Worcester. I there went into the Printing Office of Isaac Trow. I recollect one day, that Benjamin Franklin came into our office. That distinguished man could pass a tavern or a house of amusement without going in, but it was hard to pass a printing office and not make a short visit. So he came into our office. We all knew his countenance. Presently he called all the boys around him and talked to them. He said he was proud to have been a printer. It was more honour than to be a statesman, or an ambassador, or ruler of men. Why, because printing was useful art. And said he, whatever is useful is honourable. I, (continued Mr. Russell,) was the youngest boy in the office, so he noticed me particularly, and the following dialogue ensued between us:

* What is your name?
"Benjamin."
* That's my name.
* Where were you born?
"In Boston."
* That's where I was born.
* What did you go to school to?
"To Mr. —"
* So did I once.

"After this colloquy the Doctor again addressed the boys. And ever after this, I loved my trade more. I respected myself. I felt that I was doing good.

ONE'S MOTHER.—Around the idea of one's mother, the mind of man clings with fond affection. It is the first deep thought stamp upon our infant hearts; when yet soft and capable of receiving the most profound impressions, and all the after feelings are more or less light in comparison. Our passions and our willfulness may lead us far from the object of our filial love; we may become wild, headstrong, and angry at her counsels or oppositions; but when death has stilled her moratory voice, and nothing but calm memory remains to recapitulate her virtues and good deeds, af-

fection, like a flower beaten to the ground by a rude storm, raises up her head and smiles amidst her tears. Round that idea as we have said, the mind clings with fond affection, and even when the earlier period of our loss forces memory to be silent, fancy takes the place of remembrance, and twines the image of our departed parent, with a garland of grasses, and beauties, and virtues, which we doubt not that she possessed.

GOOD WORKS.—Franklin, writing to a clergyman, speaking of the merits of "good works," says: "The worship of God is a duty; the hearing and reading of sermons may be useful—but if men set a tree should value itself on being watered, and putting forth leaves, though it never produced any fruit."

MEMORABILIA OF THE ANCIENTS.
Julius Cæsar fought 500 pitched battles, and killed one million and a half of men.

Marius, who threw down the gauntlet from the Capitol, had received twenty-three wounds, and taken two spoils before he was seventeen years of age.

Demetrius fought 120 battles, was eighty times victorious in single combat, and received forty-five wounds in front.—He had among his trophies 70 belts, 8 mural, 3 obisidional, and 14 civic crowns.

Cato pleaded four hundred causes, and gained them all.

Cyrus knew the names of all the soldiers of his army; Lucius Scipio of the Roman people. Chaimides could relate all that he had ever heard in the same words.

Julius Cæsar wrote, read, dictated, and listened to the conversation of his friend at the same time.

A philosopher is mentioned by Pliny, who being struck by a stone forgot his alphabet. A man reputed for his stupidity falling from a horse, and being trampled, became very remarkable for the sprightliness of his genius.

The orator Corvinus forgot his own name.

Mitridates spoke to the ambassadors of twenty-two different nations without an interpreter.

Julius Victor lived to an advanced old age without drinking water, or using any kind of liquid nourishment.

Cæsar, grandfather of the Triumvir Cæsar, who was slain by the Partisans, never laughed. He had on this account the surname of Acelastes.

PAPER FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, Paper Manufacturers, Jacques Carrier Paper Mills, offer for sale at their Store, No. 21, St. Peter Street,
3000 reams of wrapping paper, from 10 a 14 lbs.
200 do. royal brown paper, for 14 lbs. sugar.
300 do. Imperial brown, do. 25 lbs. do.
600 do. Printing do. my.
300 do. do double crown,
100 do. Foolscap,
50 reams drab wrapping paper for newspaper covers, &c.
10 reams blue paper,
3 tons of shallop paper,

The whole of the above being manufactured by ourselves, we are enabled to sell at the lowest price of Cash or approved credit.

MR. R. H. RUSSELL is appointed our Agent for this district, and our business in Quebec Those who are indebted to the firm are requested to pay to him the amount of their accounts, and those who may have accounts against us will present the same to him for payment.

MILLER McDONALD & LOGANS,
Quebec, 10th March, 1838.

JOSHUA HOBROUGH,
TAILOR,
No. 2, HOFF STREET, NEAR TO MR. J. J. SIMS.

IMPRESSED with a due sense of gratitude for the favours conferred upon him by the gentlemen residing in Quebec, and its vicinages, and by the public in general, avails himself of the present moment, to return them his most heartfelt thanks; at the same time he assures them, that no effort on his part shall be wanted to insure a similar continuance of their future patronage and support
Quebec, 15th January, 1838.

BOOKS FOR SALE,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE QUEBEC GAZETTE,
No. 14, Mountain Street

SCOTT'S WORKS, in seven vols.
Bulwer's Novels, in 1 vol. cloth,
Marshall's Novels, in 2 vols. cloth,
Cooper's Novels, in 26 vols. sheep,
Henry's Miscellaneous Works
Hume and Smollett's History of England—4th Miller's continuation, 4 vols.
The Pickwick Papers, by "Boz,"
Midshipman's Expeditions, by the author of "Rat in the Hood."
Quebec, 13th January, 1838

PROSPECTUS

QUEBEC & MEGANTIC LAND COMPANY.
CAPITAL £30,000.

In Shares of Fifty Pounds each.
PAYABLE IN TEN YEARLY INSTALLMENTS OF FROM £4 TO £7 10s. EACH.

DURING the administration of Lord Aylmer, who at all times was most anxious for the improvement of the Eastern townships, a purchase was made of an unsurveyed Tract round Lake St. Francis, in the County of Megantic, on similar terms as those granted by the House of Government to the British American Land Company.

The purchase embraces a tract of 220,000 acres of Land of good quality, lying contiguous to the unsurveyed Block of Le Bruch North American Land Company, within 50 miles of Quebec.

The projectors of the Company intended throwing upon the Stock on receiving the confirmation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, taking it for granted the same facilities would be given to a Company, consisting of individuals either natives or residents in Canada, as had been conceded to the British American Land Company, the greater part of the Stockholders of which reside in England. No such confirmation has yet been given, the subject being referred to the late Commission, the Secretary of which in his last Report stated a report had been sent to England, but since that period, December, 1836, nothing has been done.

It is proposed to divide the Stock into 600 shares of £50 each, payable in ten annual instalments, varying from £4 to £7 10s each.

It will be well to say a few words in favour of the project and to state at once that there will be no exclusion whatever of any class of the Her Majesty's subjects, in the settlement of the tract, industry and sobriety being the requisites of those whom the Company will be anxious to encourage.

Megantic has been long neglected, and unless some stimulus is given, if the prospects of extensive improvement, it is to be feared the well settled country on the Chaudiere and the thriving Townships of Leeds, Inverness, H. Hux, &c. will be much retarded.

To every resident in Quebec the prospect of settling 220,000 Acres within a day's journey of the city cannot fail of being interesting, for not only will all the necessaries of life be abundant but all property will be enhanced in value, for sooner or later this must be the case of the Townships.

The Company will be carried on most economically, as only two Agents in aid of a Surveyor will be required, one of the former to reside at Lake St. Francis or where the most eligible site in the tract would be chosen for a town, and one in Quebec. A board of three unpaid Commissioners would be chosen by the Stockholders as under whom the Agents would act.

The British American Land Company will doubtless act hand in hand with the present Company, if formed, for every additional acre thrown in, near their unsurveyed tract, will enhance its value, and the projectors of the Quebec and Megantic Land Company feel assured that if it goes into operation it will add new life to their operations, as the Stockholders in England will think more favorably of the investment they have made in the Province when they see that residents are desirous of making similar ones precisely in the same tract of country.
Quebec, 23d April, 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 before the public is to deduce therefrom the following 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 Hægeian system could possibly have been established. It is clear that all the medical men in England, or the world, put together, have not used a system of vegetable purgation to the extent and in manner prescribed by the Hæge's. How, therefore, can they (much less individually) know any thing about the extent of its properties.

SAMUEL TOZER,

BUTCHER,

STALL No. 1, UPPER TOWN MARKET,
BEGS respectfully to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support he has hitherto received; and takes this opportunity of informing them that he has always on hand Good Rounds of Beef, Briskets, &c. &c. & that he has for Saddles and Harness, all of the very best quality
Quebec, 13th January, 1838