

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

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[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

A STORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

BY THE OLD SAILOR, AUTHOR OF "TODAY YARNS," &c. &c. &c.

"Till then I banish thee, on pain of death."
King Henry IV.

The period of my narrative is in the year 1797, and the opening scene is in the city of Paris. The parties in the French Directory were at daggers' points; and notwithstanding the efforts of Madame de Staël for bringing about a reconciliation, the Constitutionalists refused to swear fealty to regicidal supremacy, or to acknowledge a power formed exclusively from the most sanguinary faction of the Terrorists was on the army, under Generals Hoche and Bonaparte, who contemplated a *coup d'état* to overwhelm the Girondists, who, though in a great measure sensible that danger was hanging over their heads, yet knew not in what quarter the thunder would burst, and felt themselves unable to shun or counteract it when the storm should roll its overwhelming force to destroy them.

It was on the evening of the 15th of Sept., that Madame Michaud sat with her husband in a parlour of their house, which commanded a view of the Boulevards. The evening was clear sultry; there was but little wind; the moon was hastening down to the verge of the western horizon, mantled in his rich splendour of gold, and purple, and vermilion. Martial music filled the air, for the crowd was to present a grand review to the citizens of Paris, and the troops under Angereau were marching into the capital to take up their positions.

"How delightfully those strains come upon my ear!" said Madame in her devoted and rapturous husband, as he stood gazing with rapture upon the beautiful woman. "I dearly love at all times to listen to the soul-inspiring melody of music, but never more so than when the swell of a full military band breaks the silence of approaching twilight. Hark!" she continued; "and yet it makes one shudder to think that such heavenly sounds should herald the messengers of warfare and blood."

Madame started, and a paleness overspread her cheeks. "It is but too true, Eulalie," said her husband, mournfully; "they are indeed the agents of death. And perhaps even now—" he added hastily, but instantly checked himself, and need too and in to the apartment.

"You appear to be disturbed, my dear," observed the lady, rising, and throwing her line-moulded white arms round his neck—surely I could have said nothing to displease you."

"You! Eulalie? Oh no!" responded the husband; "you have ever been a treasure to me, and had I followed your counsel—but it is too late now. But come what may, I must die as a brave man ought."

"What do you apprehend, Michaud?" inquired the lady, labouring under painful alarm. "Do you suspect the troops? I cannot think of any evil is intended. It would be a blow to the liberty the councils have begotten through seas of gore to attain. It will be but a show to please us women. Hark! any thing sanguinary be connected with the exquisite music?"

"I may be mistaken, my love," replied the husband, endeavouring to assume a composure far from feeling, for Pierre Michaud, a Constitutional and a national representative, against whom the vengeance of the rising party would be unparalytically levelled, he had looked upon the expected review as a mere subterfuge to get possession of the city. He would not, however, terrify a child that he felt it was his duty, as well as affectionate inclination, to soothe and tranquillize; therefore he concealed the presentiments of evil that had seized upon his mental altars, so as greatly to depress his usual flow of animation, and forced nature into a burst of city foreign to his heart.

That night the faithful and attached pair sat near morning holding sweet converse, and saying that delightful communion which

flows from purity of affection. It was a night of exquisite gratification, and in the stillness of the hour did the eloquent Michaud pour forth, in energetic language, his ardent and faithful love for his wife; he seemed as if inspired; there was an usual glow of feeling in his breast that he himself could not account for; a heavy weight hung upon his mind, and seemed to force out the ardour of his soul in beautiful and energetic language, and Madame Michaud was happy.

Suddenly the heavy report of a cannon came booming through the silence of midnight; the deputy started; he caught his wife in his arms, and clasped her to him with a fervour and strength which seemed to say, "They shall not part us." For several minutes a death-like stillness prevailed; neither of them scarcely breathed; but the discharge was not repeated, for the sound of a single unshotted gun had annihilated the French republic. Angereau had surrounded the Tuilleries—the guard surrendered—the palace was taken possession of—several members of the Five Hundred were arrested, and conveyed to the Temple, that prison to which many of them had been instrumental in consigning the unfortunate Louis—and the army was triumphant. But Pierre Michaud knew nothing of all this; and the next morning, after a most tender parting with his lovely wife, he repaired to the hall of sitting, was apprehended on his entrance, and sent to join his companions in the very apartments which had been occupied by the royal martyr and his devoted queen.

Some of the prisoners had been in the Convention, and had given their votes for the death of their sovereign; and now the wheel had nearly performed its revolution—the period of blood had approximated to its cycle—they knew and felt themselves to be victims appointed to die. Oh! could it have been possible to enter into the secret recesses of their hearts, and witness what was passing there, when retributive justice unbarred her arm, and demanded "as they had meted out to others, so should it be measured back to them again."

But, in this instance, the guillotine was not resorted to; there was a clemency in the mercy that condemned the prisoners to perpetual banishment to Cayenne. Michaud was not allowed the mockery of a trial; and without any attention to his prayers and entreaties to give one last embrace to his beloved and almost heart-broken wife, he was hurried to Brest, and embarked, with many others, on board a frigate bound across the Atlantic. The ship remained but a few days in port; orders came for her sailing; the wind was fair, her anchors were weighed, and she stood out to sea. There is a feeling connected with the departure from our native shore that operates even upon the roughest nature. The land laid which, when near, seems to lift its head with daring pride from the depths of the ocean, sinks lower and lower as the vessel recedes; and to the uninitiated in this deception, the ship appears to be stationary, and the land departing. It was this that made Michaud exclaim, in the extreme of his agony, "The land is leaving me—beloved of my heart, I shall see thee no more!" Each believed the separation was eternal. The God of Nature and of Providence has implanted in the human heart a veneration for the place of its nativity—an attachment to the soil on which we first drew our breath. Men may affect philosophy; they may call themselves "citizens of the world;" but, oh! even the most crude and callous cannot resist the appeal which is made to the kinder emotions by the mention of the word "home." All here were individuals banished from their home, and all that endeared them to existence; here were individuals bidding farewell to their native land—a loss, an eternal farewell; here were parents, brothers, all the male ties of relationship, torn from those loved ones whom they could never hope to see again. Nor were these the poor, the destitute, or the outlawed felon—many of them had inhabited palaces, and lived in splendour; there were the once wealthy and highly privileged noblesse; there were the ministers of religion, the learned scholar, and the devoted patriot, but there were also the

sanguinary regicides who had consigned their monarch to a public execution, and had been present at the scaffold to witness his last sufferings. Recollections of such a spectacle were not calculated to relieve misery.

Pierre Michaud was about 27 years of age, possessed of a very fair estate, and fairer prospects, when he contracted marriage with a lady whom he long had loved. They had only been united a short time, when he found himself dragged into the vortex of the Revolution, by being chosen one of the deputies for the south of France. To have declined, would have been tantamount to rendering himself suspected; and having a liberal bias towards a constitutional form of government, he repaired to Paris, accompanied by his young wife. His only crime in the eyes of the Terrorists was his being a Constitutionalist. Had he been permitted to choose, he would have retired from the revolting scenes that shocked his spirit, to homely peace and love. He was no regicide. He loved his country, and ardently longed to see the wolves that preyed upon it destroyed. Yet Pierre Michaud was a banished man.

And what had become of his attached wife? After parting with her husband, she employed herself in such little offices as she knew would gratify him, and win a smile and embrace on his return to take her to the review. Martial music was once more filling the air with its thrilling swells; but there came a sound mingling with it that brought the chillness of fear.

There is no other sound like it in creation. It proceeds from the voice of assembled thousands, uttering words, but small, various shouts of revolutionary vengeance. I have heard those rolling shouts in different parts of the world, when all that is human have been in a state of savages, and the cry has been the same, though dissimilar in language. Eulalie had not been habituated to those fearful explosions of brutal passion, when the yells of multitudes roll upon the breeze; and a shuddering instinct crept through her frame, as mingled with the pealing of the trumpets, she heard the souls, more like the dying groans of a prostrate army, than the triumphant cheers of conquering victors. She listened with an indefinable sensation that she could not account for; never had any sounds which she had heard, produced such strange and appalling effects. They evidently grew louder, and indicated a nearer approach to her dwelling.

A presage of some calamity, but of what nature she knew not, darkened her mind, and caused a tremor to shake her frame. Suddenly a friend of her husband rushed frantically into the room. "Fly, fly, Madame!" he hurriedly exclaimed; "fly while there is yet hope of escape. The blood-hounds are coming to wreak their fury. Hark to their advent!"

"And Pierre? what has become of him?" where is my husband!" inquired Madame Michaud, rallying all her energies to meet the approaching danger.

"There is no time for converse now," returned the person addressed. "Pierre is a prisoner, and well needs your best exertions to support him in his adversity."

"And he shall have them," responded the lady, with firmness. "This is his home and his property, and I will not abandon it to strangers."

"You will defeat your own purposes," uttered the man; "if you remain, you perish. The prospect of saving your husband lost. Hark! they are close at hand, and even now it may be too late. A fierce avenged. Slip on your bonnet and shawl. Heed no other dress, and hasten, for your life."

Thus solemnly warned, Madame Michaud complied. The fierce wind gained and drove off. The mob assailed the dwelling; the work of demolition commenced; and in one short hour, the place presented a scene of revolutionary ruffianism and wreck. The unfortunate lady, though she had saved her life, could not obtain a refuge. She was a woman of talent and integrity, two dangerous qualities to the regicidal faction; and, consequently, she was proscribed, and driven into ob-

scurety, at the very period that her husband was quitting Brest harbour for the colony of Cayenne.

Away flew the ship over the foaming waves, bearing within, hearts sad, and stricken, and despairing—consciences, over which a sense of crime was exercising a despotic sway—blood-guiltiness, that left stain upon the immortal soul—groans, and complaints, and sobs, mingling with the clanking of chains, and the ringing of fetters, came up the hatchways, and were wasted on the desert waters. Yet the sun by day, and the stars by night, shone bright and clear. The heavens wore a smiling and a cheerful aspect, and none who saw that gallant vessel proudly stemming the billows, could have conjectured that she carried a freight of such appalling misery. The dreadful Bay of Biscay was crossed in pleasant weather, and Cape Ortegal appeared. It was opening daylight when they made the dark blue land rising from the azure ocean, and a few minutes afterwards a strange sail was visible from the deck. Glasses and straining eyes were directed towards the object; many a conjecture was hazarded; many a gasconade was uttered; but none, though several were well assured of the fact, declared her to be what she actually was—a British frigate, full of eager spirits to engage. Being under the land, she had advantage of the Frenchman in seeing the enemy first; and, when discovered, was already crowded with canvas, in chase. But the French captain was fully acquainted with the admirable qualities of his noble ship. She was one of the fastest sailers in the republican navy, and carried her broadcloth with the stiffness of an alderman. Nor was the British frigate any way inferior, either in fleetness or stability; and from the moment of interview at daybreak, till the twilight hour of evening, when some shades were gradually deepening into night, no perceptible change had taken place in their relative positions. Oh, what anxious moments were these for the wretched prisoners in the hold! They would be content to remain captives, if taken; but then it would be in England, where the hand of the oppressor could not reach them.

To be continued.

BLOWING-UP OF THE ROYAL GEORGE.

During the last fortnight much interest has been manifested at Chatham by the preparation now in operation in the dock-yards for effecting the blowing-up of the wreck of the Royal George at Spithead, which is expected to take place in the early part of the ensuing week, under the direction of Colonel Pasley, of the Royal Engineers, and his men. The mode of effecting the demolition of the wreck will be on a similar principle to that practised on the blowing up of the brig *William*, off Gravesend, last August. The apparatus consists of two large cylinders, about seven feet in height, and three feet in diameter. They are bound with iron and lead, and filled with powder, which will be fired by a galvanic battery.

The population of Paris amount to 1,200,000 souls, and that of London to 1,700,000. Thus the two capitals of the civilized world contain a population of 2,900,000 inhabitants, a number exceeding the united populations of all the other capitals of Europe. In 1814 the population of London was only 826,000 souls, and that of Paris 795,000.—*Capital.*

THE NAVAL RESOURCES OF ENGLAND.—It is not generally known that a steamer of very large tonnage is to be launched in a day or two from Chatham Dockyard. It will have been begun and finished within the incredibly short space of eight weeks. We are informed that this extreme expedition is an experiment under the direction of the Government, in order to ascertain the shortest possible time in which such a vessel can be completed. The number of hands have been unlimited; in fact, the men are working on her at the present moment as thick as bees in a hive, and they are allowed to make as many working hours per day as they can. The sum apportioned for the labour, we understand, is four thousand pounds; and should it not cost that, the surplus is to be divided.

among the men. The experiment has excited the greatest possible interest in the neighbourhood.—Greenwich Gazette.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, MONDAY, 23rd SEPT. 1839.

Accounts from New York as late as Thursday morning last have been received by a gentleman who arrived thence yesterday. The British Queen had not arrived, but was anxiously expected.

The papers received by this morning's mail contain nothing of interest. J. G. Parker and his seven associates have arrived at New York.

FROM MEXICO.—Late accounts from Vera Cruz, via Havana, confirm the previous accounts of the peaceful state of affairs in Mexico. The yellow fever was alarmingly prevalent and fatal among strangers at Vera Cruz. The commander of the English packet Hope, which sailed early in August for England, with near a million and a half of specie on board, died of the black vomit before the vessel reached Havana.

YELLOW FEVER.—This terrible disease is more than usually prevalent this year in New Orleans and other cities in the Southern States. On the 7th instant there were 28 fresh cases at New Orleans and 10 deaths. At Mobile the disease has assumed a fearfully fatal character, and several newspapers have been forced to publish once a week only in consequence of the impracticability of procuring hands. The magistrates had given notice that they would not issue any civil process until further notice, and that all processes in the hands of constables would be recalled. At Augusta the number of deaths from yellow fever in two days was fifty one.

One of the New Orleans papers says, with respect to the arrival there of sixty passengers.—"It makes the heart of the philanthropist bleed to witness men in the full ruddiness and prime of health thus walking into a grave yard. That ten of the sixty will be living when the frost comes, we do not believe, unless they leave the city. How are they to do this?"

LOWER PROVINCES.

The Eastern mail, due on Thursday afternoon, did not arrive until Saturday at 2 P. M. having been retarded by the bad state of the roads. By it we have papers from Halifax of the 10th, St. John to the 14th, Woodstock and Fredericton of the 14th, and Miramichi of the 10th instant. We subjoin the speech of His Excellency Sir John Harvey on opening the extraordinary session of the Legislature of New Brunswick, together with a summary of the parliamentary proceedings.

The August English mail has arrived at Halifax, the letters and papers for Canada reached here on Saturday, with the ordinary mail from the eastward.

Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 10th.

This afternoon the Legislature assembled, pursuant to proclamation; and at 2 o'clock, the Lieut. Governor proceeded in state to the Province Building, escorted by the troop of York Light Dragoons, under the command of Lieut. Miller; where he was received by a guard of honour from the 36th Regiment.

His Excellency having taken his seat, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was directed to command the attendance of the House of Assembly, the members of which soon after appeared with the Speaker at their head, when the Session was opened with the following

SPEECH.—

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Having called you together, for a special purpose, at a season of the year when the absence from your homes of some among you, may be attended with inconvenience, I will not unnecessarily prolong that absence, by directing your attention to present, to any other than the immediate objects for which I have deemed it my duty to convene you. These objects are to invite you to take into your consideration—as well the measure and the conditions of the relief which you may deem it expedient to extend to such of the sufferers, from the effects of the late calamitous fire, by which the city of Saint John has again been visited, as may require such assistance—as is still more important subject of devising

and passing Legislative enactments, making more effectual provision for the future prevention or prompt extinction of Fires, (and the protection of property on such occasions,) and thereby restoring confidence to the inhabitants, and upholding the Commercial Credit of that wealthy and enterprising City.

You will, I doubt not, approach the consideration of the details of these important matters, with an entire conviction of the intimate, and the indissoluble connexion of the interests of its great commercial emporium with those of the Province at large.

It only remains for me to renew to you the assurance of my sincere desire, to co-operate with you upon this as upon every other occasion, in devising and maturing such measures as may tend to promote the general satisfaction and prosperity of the inhabitants of this loyal Province.

I will cause copies of several despatches to be laid before you, by which you will find, that our gracious Sovereign is daily sensible of the loyalty and devoted attachment to Her Majesty, of her faithful subjects in this province, and is highly gratified at observing the cordiality subsisting between all the branches of the Provincial Legislature. You will also find that prompt attention has been paid by Her Majesty's Government to your representations regarding the protection of the fisheries and other matters connected with the welfare and interests of New Brunswick.

I have satisfaction in acquainting you, that Her Majesty's government has recently sent out to this province, a commission composed of two gentlemen of eminent scientific attainments, for the purpose of making a topographical examination of certain parts of the territory on the frontier of this province and Lower Canada, which is in dispute between Great Britain and the United States. The Commissioners have commenced their operations, and I indulge a confident hope that the result of their explorations may enable the general governments of the two nations to bring this long agitated question to a final and amicable determination.

In conclusion, I will offer you my sincere congratulations, upon the abundant harvest with which it has pleased the bountiful giver of all good things to bless this section of the globe—a blessing in which this province has largely participated.

On the 12th, the Bill for preventing fires in the city of St. John was taken up, and some progress made, the height of wooden houses in the burnt district, exclusive of the roof, is to be 15 feet; with brick partition walls 8 inches thick. Yesterday it was again taken up, and nearly passed, the Committee adjourned to prepare a section for compelling parties to remove buildings, which may have been erected since the fire.

The Bill for widening and extending the streets of the city, was passed in Committee. The Bill for suspending the 5th clause of the Civil List Bill was also passed without any alteration. In the afternoon the Lieut. Governor transmitted the despatches included in His Excellency's Speech; and also the correspondence applied for relative to the purchase of land by the Nova Scotia Land Company.

It appears that the Land Company complain, that the survey is not in agreement with the grant which they have obtained, and they state that they are prepared to pay the balance, nearly £30,000, when they shall receive such a document as will be satisfactory. They so state, that they expect an allowance will be made, in consequence of the royal road now having been opened.—Fredericton Sentinel.

A detachment of 61 men for the 36th Regt. and a quantity of government stores, arrived at St. John, N. B. on the 8th inst. from Halifax, in the transport bark Valleyfield.

The following from the Woodstock Times of the 14th., corroborates the report respecting the attack upon the Yankee lumber yard!—

It seems that on Saturday last, Mr. Tibbets had a reaping frolic. After the business of the day was over, some 25 or 30 getting pretty mellow, felt spirited enough to call upon brother Jonathan. But getting a hint of their intended visit, and probably not being desirous of getting into company with such customers, a sample of those off-handedness, by the way, he had experienced last winter in the capture of his Land Agent, &c. thought it advisable to keep them at a respectable distance. To do this—he lighted a number of fires around the fort, so that he might be enabled to describe the approach of his friends (the reapers). In due time his friends arrived, and some of them

walked up to the fort without being perceived, but such was the churlish hospitality of Jonathan, that he denied them admittance. Although he deemed it the part of prudence to keep the pine logs between them, yet he had courtesy enough to honour his visitors with a formal salute: first one gun, then another, then a regular volley. As a climax to the whole, he thrust out his field-piece, (for Jonathan is very fond of parade,) but alas! poor Yorick! owing to the inderexterity of the gunner, "it was no go."—The ladies finding their neighbours so excessively polite, and that they could not have out their spree, concluded they had better be off.—We have detailed the affair much in the same strain as we received it. We have been assured, however, that it was nothing but a regular frolic, that no one was hurt, and that nothing serious was intended. It is said that it was highly amusing to see the confusion that evidently reigned among the inmates of the fort, who no doubt expected that they were about to sustain a regular siege.

TRIAL OF THE COBURG CONSPIRATORS.

SIX of the Coburg conspirators have, we are happy to find, been sentenced, after due conviction, to various periods, ranging from seven years to six months, of incarceration in the penitentiary, where, it is to be hoped that, in converting old rope into oakum, they will bear in mind the fact that a repetition of their offence would likely cause their neck to be encircled with a new rope. The Montreal Gazette gives the following synopsis of the trial:—

We learn, by private accounts, that at the Assizes lately sitting at Coburg, the trial of the brigands who landed at that place, in the latter end of July last, with the intention of murdering some of the inhabitants and plundering the town, had been closed; and that the prisoners were convicted and sentenced as follows:—

Samuel P. Hart, to be confined in the Penitentiary for seven years.

Peter Wilkins, Henry Wilson, and Wm. Baker, do. five years.

Joseph Ash, Senior, and Joseph Ash, Junior; the one to be confined in the Penitentiary for six months, and the other for twelve months, and to pay a fine, one of fifty pounds, and the other one hundred pounds.

It is said, that, from the nature of the evidence adduced on the trial of the prisoners, nothing could exceed the atrocity of their designs. It was proved by Moon, who gave the information which led to the secret of the prisoners, and who admitted himself to be a confederate Patriot, that their object was not only to murder and plunder some of the inhabitants of Coburg; but to render a systematic plan of this kind subservient to the overthrowing of the Government of Upper Canada. To the latter, he had no objections; but he hesitated as to the assassination of the inhabitants proscribed by the brigands. These principally consisted of Maurice Jaynes, a wealthy farmer, who lives on the back road, about four miles from Cobourg, and who was supposed to have a quantity of specie in his house; the two Messrs. Boulton, and Mr. R. Henry, Cashier of the Commercial Bank at Cobourg. After perpetrating their diabolical purposes, it was the intention of the brigands to have made their escape to the United States, by means of a schooner lying at the wharf at Cobourg. Moon further stated that the brigands fully expected to have been joined by about eighty Confederates on the Canadian side, for the purpose of effecting a general rising, and they brought a supply of arms in that expectation. It is to be hoped, however, that the punishment which has overtaken the miscreant will be a warning to others of a like character, and whom we greatly fear, there are still a number in Upper Canada, as well as in the United States.

UPPER CANADA.

Yesterday's and Sunday's mails have furnished us with Upper Canada papers from all parts of the sister province; the subjoined is the most interesting intelligence afforded by them:—

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Orange-men for the County of York, held at Montgomery's tavern, Etobicocke, on Friday, the 13th instant, called by R. Ogil Gowan, Esq. Provincial Grand Master, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

On motion of O. R. Gowan, Esq., seconded by Major Elliot,

Resolved—That we entirely eschew, condemn and repudiate every doctrine, opinion and sentiment, uttered, expressed, or written, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Durham, in his Lordship's Report on the state of these provinces.

That we equally repudiate the government of any faction in the colony, who are determined to resist the sway of radical, which seek in any manner to impair our institutions, or withdraw from the essence and principles of the British Constitution.

WRECK.—We have a letter from Mr. Rose, of Marysburgh, saying that the American schooner, New York, of Oswego, came ashore in their harbour, on the 15th inst. Two bodies have been found; all the crew must have perished; part of the cargo and the rigging of the vessel have been saved.

We have been informed, upon undoubted authority, that several of the miscreants who risked their all in the late piratical attempts upon this Province, are now banding themselves together with a determination to retrieve their pecuniary losses by acts of piracy and brigandage. Their plan is, at some early and well understood period, to take passage at various parts on board the Great Britain, and seize the first opportunity of overpowering the crew and passengers; they also intend to plunder the town of Belville this fall. Whether our information be correct or not, we must prove; at any rate we deem it to be our duty to put those it may concern on their guard.—Toronto Herald.

The Canadian has become quite solicitous with regard to the honour of old England; in the number of Friday we find the following paragraph:—

"It was said at Montreal that the Buffalo is fitted with sixty and some odd cells for the prisoners who are to be transported, and that there will be only one for each cell. In this case, and if there be prisoners from Upper Canada, there will be only a part of our transported this time. At all events there will be too many for the 'honour of England.'"

We cannot see the thing in this light. If the convicted traitors were not punished, then the "honour of England" towards the loyalists of this country, might be said to be tarnished.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

CRIMINAL TERM.

Saturday, 21st Sept. 1839.

The September Criminal Term opened this day, the Hon. Chief Justice of the Province presiding, assisted by the Hon. Justices Dwyer and Cochran, the former of whom took his seat on the Bench for the first time.

Mr. Solicitor General Stuart conducts the prosecution for the Crown.

The usual proclamations having been made, the Grand Jury panel was called over, and the following named gentlemen were sworn in:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| JACQUES VOYER, Esq., Foreman. | FABRIC OUELLETTE, |
| JAMES HUNT, | EDWARD BAKER, |
| ANTHONY A. PARENT, | ANTOINE PLAMONDON, |
| JOHN HADLEY, | MICHAEL SAVAGEL, |
| PAUL LEPPER, | WILLIAM NEWTON, |
| LAURENT PARADIS, | JOSEPH GOSWELL, |
| CHRISTIAN WURTELE, | JOHN BURNS, |
| J. B. THOMAS dit BICQUETTE, | LOUIS-MARIE MORRIS, |
| JOHN YOUNG, | THOMAS CURRY, |
| JAMES MCKENZIE, | JOHN MALCOLM FLEMING, |
| HYPOLITE DUBROD, | |

The following, whose names also appear on the panel, were not sworn in:—L. T. Macpherson, (excused,) Robert Pope Esq. (absent from the Province,) James Green Heath, (absent at Montreal,) F. X. Bourne, Louis Methot, William Chapman, Ignace Gavelle, Damase Lavue, Jean-Marie Beland, and J. Gow Smith, who did not answer their names.

The Chief Justice delivered a very able charge to the Grand Jury, explanatory of the important duties devolving on them. In the course of the charge the learned Chief Justice alluded to the establishment of offices for the sale of Foreign lottery tickets and the publishing of advertisements for the sale thereof, a practice which had obtained to a considerable extent in this province, and which had been allowed to escape with impunity. The practice was clearly against a statute of the original law in England, which was in force in this country, and if it came to the knowledge of the Grand Jury that such officers were or such advertisements published, it would be within their province to present the infractions of the law so committed.

THE QUEEN VERSUS

Mr. Primrose, who the prosecutors in the Wm. Coates, now stand stated that he wished a trial. All the witnesses were in attendance, and a man from Montreal, a renegade if compelled Monday. He (Mr. P.) to have the trial fixed.

The Chief Justice was aware of his incompetence He thought the best would be to take a cons for trial.

After some further course of which Mr. I Mr. Aylwin complain notice, the trial was tomorrow.)

The names of the in under recognizances la day were called over: Dwyer, Charles Bolduc, Fethomme, Thibert, James Burke, J. Bte. P. Napoléon F. Aubin, George Bride, François, Auguste Lec, John Teed, Pierre Cha Etienne Parent, Alexis ger, Fr. Belanger, jr.

Those with an asterisk names did not appear, declared to be forfeited.

The Solicitor General that he believed Mr. A tion to make on behalf Grand Larceny last term were to be brought up t portion of their sentence.

Mr. Aylwin rose to n The Chief Justice sai not the power to stop th without the interposition the prerogative of miti lay; no such interpositio the sentence must be ca ing to law.

Mr. Aylwin.—Perha rd will have no objecti The Chief Justice—

nor any other officer of the course of the law, I understood the Solicitor ed for the production of that they might undergo first day of term, acco sentence.

The Solicitor Genera to press the motion at The Grand Jury bro Bill:—

The Queen vs. Jam sent for Grand Larcen The Court then adjou in which hour the Gro following bills:—

The Queen vs. Josep ent, true bill.

The Queen vs. Joseph The Queen vs. Archi prively from the pe: The Queen vs. Corn are, no bill.

The persons first nam and having pleaded red to prepare themse (this day).

The Court then adjou

THE VACANT SHERIFFS' BERTHOUD in Montre Messrs. Stuart and Pol being the office of Sh partnership proffered b is again busy with se of persons who it is objections to the app

THE QUEBEC EXCHANGE

The New-York Heral of the American I of \$170,860,177

Better LATE than N the Gazette, on an Mr. John Lait, of W S. Never, aged 70

J. J. O I

graver and Copi EMOVED to No.2, next door to the Al

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

THE QUEEN VS. WM. COATES.

Mr. Primrose, who appeared on behalf of the prosecutors in the case of the Queen vs. Wm. Coates, now standing over for two terms, stated that he wished to have a day named for trial. All the witnesses for the prosecution were in attendance, and one of them, a gentleman from Montreal, would suffer great inconvenience if compelled to remain in town after Monday. He (Mr. P.) would therefore wish to have the trial fixed for that day.

The Chief Justice said that the parties were aware of his incompetency to sit in this case. He thought the best way for them to proceed would be to take a consent rule fixing some day for trial.

After some further conversation, in the course of which Mr. Black, (with whom is Mr. Aylwin) complained of want of sufficient notice, the trial was fixed for Tuesday (tomorrow.)

The names of the individuals who were put under recognizances last term to appear this day were called over as follows:—Augustin Duven, Charles Bolduc, Ignace Pomerleau dit Peithomme, Thibert Bolduc, Joseph Tarif, James Burke, J. Bte. Frechette, Michael Connolly, Edmond Rousseau, Adolph Jacques, Napoleon F. Aubin, William M. Kouch, George Prude, Francois Lachance, Jos. Mathew, Auguste Lee, Francis Constantine, John Teed, Pierre Chasseur, Alex. Dumont, Etienne Parent, Alexis Rodrigue, Frs. Belanger, Frs. Belanger, jr., Jonathan Nelson.

Those with an asterisk (*) attached to their names did not appear, and their sureties were declared to be forfeited.

The Solicitor General stated to the Court that he believed Mr. Aylwin had an application to make on behalf of Carter, convicted of Grand Larceny last term and who, with others, were to be brought up this term to undergo a portion of their sentence, namely, branding.

Mr. Aylwin rose to make the application.

The Chief Justice said that the Court had not the power to stop the full course of justice without the interposition of the crown, in whom the prerogative of mitigating a sentence alone lay, as such interposition had taken place, and the sentence must be carried into effect according to law.

Mr. Aylwin.—Perhaps the Solicitor General will have no objection.

The Chief Justice.—The Solicitor General, nor any other officer of the Court, cannot stop the course of the law. He (the Chief Justice) understood the Solicitor General to have moved for the production of the prisoners in order that they might undergo their sentence, on the first day of term, according to terms of the sentence.

The Solicitor General said that he would not press the motion at present.

The Grand Jury brought in the following Bill:—

The Queen vs. James Williamson, indictment for Grand Larceny, true bill.

The Court then adjourned to one o'clock, at which hour the Grand Jury brought in the following bills:—

The Queen vs. Joseph Bilodeau, grand larceny, true bill.

The Queen vs. Joseph Drolet, larceny, do.

The Queen vs. Archibald Thompson, stealing privately from the person, true bill.

The Queen vs. Cornelius Frial, stealing a mare, no bill.

The persons first named above were arraigned, and having pleaded Not Guilty, were ordered to prepare themselves for trial on Monday (this day).

The Court then adjourned.

THE VACANT SHERIFFALTY.—It was generally understood in Montreal on Saturday, that Messrs. Stuart and Pothier had declined accepting the office of Sheriff upon the terms of partnership proffered by the Executive. Rumour is again busy with the names of a multitude of persons who it is supposed would have objections to the appointment.

AN DIEMAN'S LAND.—A letter bag is open at Quebec Exchange for the above place.

The New-York Herald says that eighteen cents of the American Union owe collectively \$170,860,177.

Better Late than NEVER.—says the New-York Gazette, on announcing the marriage of Mr. John Lait, of Wachuset, Pa., to Miss S. S. Never, aged 70.

J. JONES, Engraver and Copper-Plate Printer, REMOVED to No. 2, PALACE STREET next door to the Albion Hotel.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED. Sept. 29th.

Bark Ludlow, Thom, 13th July, London, general cargo, Montreal, 6 cabin and 12 stg. passers

Bark Thasne, Allen, 2nd Aug. Bristol, ballast, 41 Burstal, 2nd voyage.

Bark Recovery, Shaxson, 15th Aug. Gloster, ballast, Pemberton, 2nd voyage.

Brig Grande, Goughly, 6th July, Bristol, ballast, Pemberton.

Brig Arethusa, Mitchell, 5th Aug. Grangemouth, ballast, Gilmore & Co.

Bark Cato, Taylor, 1st Aug. Foy, ballast, Levy & Co. 2nd voyage.

Brig Ianthe, Liverseed, 1st Aug. Gloucester, ballast, Atkinson & Co. 2nd voyage.

Ship Mary Dugdale, Summer, 27th Aug. New York, ballast, Chapman & Co.

Ship Kingston, Mann, 15th Aug. Belfast, ballast, Mastland & Co.

Bark Londonderry, Hatrick, 13th Aug. London, ballast, Pemberton & Co.

Bark Pallas, Hall, 3rd Aug. Cork, ballast, Chapman & Co. 2nd voyage.

Bark Broom, Gray, 14th Aug. Liverpool, salt ice, Gilmore & Co. 2nd voyage.

Bark Ava, 2nd Aug. Plymouth, ballast, Price & Co.

Bark Fragilia, Richards, 49 days from Gloster, ballast, Pemberton, 2nd voyage.

Bark Ipswich, Smith, 15th Aug. Foy, ballast, Pemberton, 2nd voyage.

Bark Clifton, Bison, 7th Aug. Cork, ballast, LeMessurier & Co. 2nd voyage.

Bark Richmond, Graham, 11th Aug. Dublin, ballast, Curry & Co.

Bark Waterloo, Dodds, 1st Aug. London, ballast, Price & Co.

Brig Eleanor, Potts, 7th Aug. Dublin, ballast, LeMessurier & Co. 2nd voyage.

Brig Pembroke Castle, Stanbury, 4th Aug. Milford, ballast, Price & Co. 2nd voyage.

Brig Sarah, Allen, 13th Aug. Aberdeen, goods and ballast, Heath & Co. 2nd voyage, 3 cabin & 23 steerage passengers.

Brig Coronallis, David, 11th Aug. Waterford, ballast, H. N. Jones, 2nd voyage—sent back to Grosse Ile, 6 passage, 2000.

Brig Thos. Dryden, Nicholson, 13th Aug. Sligo, ballast, H. N. Jones, 2nd voyage.

Brig Oscar, Field, 7th Aug. Dartmouth, ballast, Mastland & Co. 2nd voyage.

Bark Argyle, Baldwin, 7th Aug. Waterford, ballast, Price & Co.

Bark Spring Hill, Auld, 7th Aug. Greenock, ballast, to order, 2nd voyage.

22nd.

Bark Jas. Harris, Wright, 4th Aug. London, ballast, Burstal, 2nd voyage.

Bark Camden, Armstrong, 29th July, London, ballast, Chapman & Co. 2nd voyage.

Brig Andrew White, Hornsley, 24th July, Liverpool, general cargo, Montreal.

CLEARED. Sept. 29th.

Bark Calcutta, Napier, London, L. Windsor.

Ship Australia, Leet, London, Levy & Co.

Bark Town of Ross, Holmes, Wicklow, Levy.

Bark Eliza, Gillis, London, Price & Co.

Brig Manly, Glover, Harrington, Gilmore & Co.

Schr. Lord David, Mellon, Halifax, F. Buteau.

21st.

Ship Catherine, Ken, Belfast, Rodger, Dean.

Ship Rainbow, Arnold, Portsmouth, Chapman.

Ship Access, Toole, Liverpool, H. W. Welch.

Ship Wakefield, Young, Liverpool, J. Tibbets.

Schr. Hypolite, Archer, Dalhousie, Dean & Co.

Brig Pekin, Blair, Dublin, LeMessurier & Co.

Bark Mary, Hamilton, Liverpool, Sharples & Co.

Brig Emerald, Fligg, Limerick, Price & Co.

Brig Canada, Longridge, Stockton, Anderson & Parades.

Brig Magnet, Spark, London, Pemberton.

DIED.

On Thursday morning, Elizabeth Frances, infant daughter of Mr. Isaac F. Fullerton, aged 12 months.

At Daillabont, in the county of Berthier, at the residence of her son, Mrs. Charlotte Allaman, a native of Switzerland, and relict of the late William Berzy, Esquire, formerly a resident of the city of Montreal.

At Abbyville, Medina County, Ohio, on the 10th September, S. F. Holcomb, Esquire, formerly merchant of this city.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE very fine ship ROBERT WATT, Capt. Johnson, has superior accommodations for Cabin passengers, and will sail about the 25th instant.—Apply to Captain Johnson, on board, at Jackson's Wharf, or to R. F. MAITLAND & CO.

20th September.

FOR CHARTER.

THE A 1 BRIG HARMONIS, JOHN ARNETT, Commander, 232 tons, will accept of a Charter to any safe Port in Great Britain or Ireland.—Apply to WM. PRICE & CO.

11th September.

PASSAGE TO BELFAST.

THE new copper fastened ship WILLIAM PIRRIE, 552 tons, P. Haderman, master, to sail for the above port on Thursday next, the 26th instant, can take a few Steerage passengers if immediate application be made to the master on board at the India Wharf, or to H. G. PARKE, India Wharf. Quebec, 20th Sept. 1839.

NOW LANDING, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:—FOUR HUNDRED BBLs. FLOUR, (of different qualities.) 20 tierces Rice, 25 bbls. Roasted Coffee, 10 bags superior Cuba Green Coffee, 20 kegs superior Plug Tobacco.

AND IN STORE:—Jamaica Rum, Hamburg ditto, 1 @ 1. Leaf Tobacco, sweet Malaga Wine, Arrow Root, Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c. HENDERSON & CO. Quebec, 23rd Sept. 1839.

PROUDLEY'S SAINT LAWRENCE HOTEL, Noun-Port Street, Lower Town.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to return thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and to assure them that no care or exertion on his part shall be spared to render this Establishment deserving of the decided preference which has hitherto been given to it.

His house has just undergone many improvements and additions, and now combines very superior advantages for the accommodation and comfort of visitors. The situation is convenient and healthy, commanding a view of the river and shipping of the port, unsurpassed in Quebec.

The table of this hotel will always be provided with the best of the market afford; and the wines and liquors will be found of the choicest quality.

Quebec, 29th May, 1839. H. PROUDLEY.

AUCTION SALES.

BY THOS. HAMILTON. THIS DAY, (Monday) the 23rd instant, at TWO o'clock, on Atkinson's Wharf, for the benefit of whom it may concern:—ABOUT 45 fathoms 1 1/2-16 inch CHAIN CABLE, being part of Chain cut on board the Brig Margaret, of Bristol, the anchor being foul of a sunken rock. 23rd September.

RUN, SUGAR, TEA, BRANDY, &c. BY PETER SHEPPARD, On MONDAY NEXT, the 23rd instant, at the stores of Messrs. Gillespie, Jamieson & Co.

25 PUNCHEONS Hamburg Rum, very strong and superior flavor. 25 hhd. and 22 bbls Bright Musco. Sugar, 85 bags very bright East India Sugar, 23 chests and 97 half chests Bohem Tea, 11 pipes and 4 hhd. strong White Brandy, 10 pipes Sicilian Brandy, 10 pipes Hollands Gin—Key brand, 12 pipes 5 hds. Tenerife Wine, (Bishop's) 21 qr. casks 6 butts Superior Sherry Wine, 8 hds. 20 qr. casks 3 pipes superior Port Wine, 19 pipes and 5 hds. Benecarlo Wine, 30 barrels Upper Canada Whiskey, 8 pipes 7 hds Olive Oil, 6 qr. casks 105 boxes 50 hf. boxes Muscatel Raisins, 10 0 qr. boxes 50 bbls. Hamburg Prime Mess Pork, 48 cases Wardales Pickles and Sauces, 41 barrels Flour. 121 half boxes Window Glass, different sizes. Sale at TWO o'clock. Quebec, 18th Sept. 1839.

PUBLIC SALE OF HOUSES On the 25th September instant, viz:—THE Lot on the Cape forming a corner on St. Genevieve and St. Francois streets, with the Dwelling Houses thereon erected, with the dependencies thereof, severally occupied by Captain Bayfield, and Mr. Murison. The Titles may be seen and all information had at the office of the undersigned Notary, St. Peter Street.

The Sale will be held on the spot the day above mentioned, at the hour of ONE o'clock.

L. T. MACPHERSON, Notary Public. Quebec, 18th Sept.

The following article is warranted to cure PILES, RHEUMATISM, all SORES, &c. or no pay taken for it.

TO PHYSICIANS AND PATIENTS.—The Blind Piles, said to be incurable by external applications—Solomon Hays warrants the contrary. His Liniment will cure Blind Piles. Facts are more stubborn than theories. He solicits all respectable Physicians to try it upon their patients. It will do them no harm, and it is known that every Physician who has had the honesty to make the trial, has candidly admitted that it has succeeded in every case they have known. Then why not use it? It is the recipe of one of their most respectable members, now deceased. Why refuse to use it? Because it is sold as a proprietary medicine? Is this a sufficient excuse for suffering their honest patients to linger in distress? We think not. Physicians shall be convinced that there is no humbug or quackery about this article.—Why then not alleviate human suffering? If they want try it before, let them after all other prescriptions fail. Physicians are respectfully requested to do themselves and patients the justice to use this article. It shall be taken from the bottles, and done up as their prescription, if they desire. SOLOMON HAYS.

PILES,—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 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 where it is sold.

GENERAL DUFF GREEN.

So well known as Editor of the late Washington Telegraph, is referred to for the truth of the following:—

General Green a few days since asserted in a public place, that he had used Hays' Liniment for the Piles, and that the effect was very astonishing, and that he felt it his duty to make known as far as in his power, to his suffering fellow men that such an extraordinary article was in existence.—He said he would cheerfully lend his name, and aid in extending its usefulness. This is but one of many safely say hundreds who have given like testimony.

SOLOMON HAYS.

WONDERFUL!!

An Astonishing Fact!—Hays' Liniment has now been used in some thousand cases, and no failure can be found. It will cure every and all cases of Piles. No charge without such result.—Apply at

JOHN MESSON, Agent for Quebec, and at Messrs. SIMS & BOWLES, BEGG & URGUHAUNT.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without the written signature of Comstock & Co.

LOOK OUT FOR IMPOSITION.

IF A have attempt has been made to imitate Hays' Liniment, and infringe upon the copy and other rights of the proprietors. Never buy Hays' Liniment, unless it has a printed engraved wrapper, and the written, and signed signature of Comstock & Co. all others must be impostures. Any persons vending any other article, by the name of Hays' Liniment, either by wholesale or retail, will be prosecuted for a violation of our copyright. The out of Mr. Hays may be found copied in our inside wrapper, swearing that no other person knows any of the component or essential parts of this Liniment—and that he will not reveal the secret for twenty years.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:—At their Store, St. Peter Street, TWENTY Pipes, 30 Hhds. Benecarlo Wine, just received ex Dumfriesshire, from Belfast, L. P. and Cargo Tenerife Wine in pipes, hhd. and qr. casks, 500 bags Newcastle Shot, assorted numbers, 450 half boxes Crown Window Glass, assorted sizes, 100 boxes Fig Bln.

ALSO:—150 barrels Irish Pork, 50 do. Stockholm do. 5000 sheets Patent Sheathing Felt, 3000 do. do. Roofing do. Sheathing Copper and Nails, And on Brewery Wharf: 100 Chaldrons superior Sunderland Grade Coals, Wm. PRICE & CO. Quebec, 29th Aug. 1839.

MORISON'S Universal Medicine.

THE Subscribers, general agents for Morison's Pills, have appointed Wm. WHITTAKER, Sub-Agent for the Upper Town, No. 27, St. John Street. THOS. LEGGE & CO. Quebec, October 1839.

LONDON STATIONARY, PLAIN AND FANCY.

THE Subscribers have received supplies of the following articles of PLAIN and FANCY STATIONARY, viz:—

Writing Papers. Foolscap and Pot.—Whitman's superfine laid Foolscap, highly glazed; do. do. do. gilt; yellow wove Pot and Foolscap. Papers and Note Papers.—Fine and superfine large and small, thick laid, blue wove Post; fine and superfine large and small thin laid yellow and blue wove Post; superfine laid yellow and gilt Post; superfine laid yellow and blue wove Note Paper, gilt and plain; extra Satin Post and Note Paper, gilt and plain; embossed and plain Letter and Note Paper, coloured; black edged and black bordered Post and Note Paper; a variety of plain Envelopes for Letters and Notes.

Drawing Papers AND DRAWING MATERIALS.

Whitman's finest Drawing Paper, all sizes, coloured Crayon Paper; London and Bristol Drawing Boards, coloured and plain, of 2, 3, 4 sheets in thickness, Drawing Books; Ackerman's Colours and Colour Boxes, of 6, 12, and 18 cakes; Juvenale Colour Boxes; and Brookman & Langdon's Drawing Pencils; Chalk Pencils, coloured Crayon Pencils, Portcrayons and Stumps for Chalk; Camel Hair Pencils; Flat Brushes, in tin, for varnishing; Indian Ink; Transfer Varnish; Rice Paper, coloured and plain; Tracing Paper; Cases of Mathematical Instruments, of different qualities; a great variety of Elementary Drawing Books, Paper Machines, Miniature Frames.

Cards, and Card Cases, &c.

Plain, gilt, black edged, black bordered, embossed and highly glazed visiting Cards; of different sizes, perforated, embossed, and fancy coloured Cards; pl in, embossed, and iron Card Cases; Playing and Conversation Cards; Pocket Books, and Note Cases, assorted.

Inks, and Ink Stands, &c.

A variety of ebony Inkstands; plain and fancy Ink Glasses; Pewter Ink Stands; Pocket Ink Bottles; Black and Red Ink; Patent Screen Top Inkstands; Excise or Auctioneer Inkstands; Gold and Silver Ink; Cannon's Pocket Inkstand.

Miscellaneous.

Gold, Silver, and imitation Gold Paper; Morocco, Coloured, and Fancy Papers; Tissue Paper, coloured and plain; elegantly finished Albums and Scrap Books; Memorandum Books, plain and gilt; black, red and fancy coloured Sealing Wax; Morocco and plain Leather Pocket Books with or without steel clasps; embossed and plain Portfolios; pattern perforated Pencil Cases; Silver do. of various Leads for replanching; 2 Desk Knives; Pink Tape, different breadths; Prepared Parchment, different sizes and of the finest quality; Rollie's universal Pen Holders; Gold Borders, and Gold Paper Ornaments; Plain and elegant Staff Boxes; Rollie's Penknives; Papers and Taper Stands; Screen Handles; Music Paper, in quires and in books; Music paper coloured and embossed, of various sizes; Toy Books, of all descriptions; Black Lead Pencils, of different qualities; Slates and Slate Pencils; India Rubber, patent and common; Ivory and bone Paper Cutters; Rulers, Wafers; Stumps; alabaster and bronzed Letter Weights.

Blank Books.

Consisting of Ledger Journals, Day Books, Blank Check Books, Ruled Memorandum Books, Pass Books, &c.

Blank Books, made to order. Bills of Exchange in books; Merchants Tariff, Steel Pens, various kinds, Swan Quills, Italian Pens in boxes.

19th August. W. COWAN & SON, 13, St. John Street.

PATENT PLASTER OF PARIS.

MCKENZIE & BOWLES having obtained Her Majesty's Letters Patent for an improved method of manufacturing Plaster of Paris, can now supply the public with an article much superior in quality to any before offered. Builders, Plasterers, Stucco workers, Figure Makers, &c., will find it to their advantage to give it an early trial.

FIGURES, FRIEZE MOULDING, AND GENERAL DECORATION, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Moulded and cast, on the shortest notice. All orders left at their Mills, Cape Diamond Wharf, and at their Store, St. John and St. Stanislaus Street, will be punctually attended to.

N. B.—The whole is under the superintendance of SCARLETT TOSNOTTI, an experienced Artist from Italy, 11th Aug. 1839.

R. C. TODD, HERALD PAINTER, No. 16, St. Nicholas Street.

FOR PUBLIC CONSIDERATION.

IN no instance has prevalent infatuation been productive of more deplorable consequences, than the blind concession that the members of the medical profession alone are competent to administer remedies for disease. The general countenance which is given to this preposterous pretension of an interested class, is one of the most prolific sources of disease, suffering, and early death. How many thousands of persons there are, at the moment surrendering their constitutions to the insidious inroads of almost every variety of human malady, from their reluctance to incur the expense of consulting a physician, and from their silly prejudice against the most simple medicines, unless sanctioned by the mystic authority of a pretentiously learned prescription? If they could see, in a vast majority of cases that it is the only way in the world but a little rhubarb orenna or sassafras, or aloes, mixed with sugar and water, and sweetened with a little peppermint, or some other scented drug; and a simple cathartic like this is generally efficacious. But the druggist keeps the prescription, and when the patient gets ill again he has again to consult the physician, instead of procuring for himself, at a mere fraction of the original expense, the wonderful remedy which had relieved him. It is not a majority of the population of every civilized country suffer disease to work its insidious way into their system, because the relief they derive from medical aid is at once expensive, transitory, and difficult of access; and thus is exemplified the memorable confession of an eminent physician, that "Prescriptions in the Roman Empire have indirectly killed more than all the Roman armies."

A medicine so compounded that it will cleanse the alimentary canal of all its feculent accumulations and incumbrances, give a new and vigorous action to all the vessels that contribute their agency to the digestive functions, and by promoting the insensible perspiration, relieve the whole system of febrile and inflammatory symptoms, must necessarily prove a great blessing to mankind, if considered at a price which places it within the reach of all classes. If it have an extensive sale, it cannot fail to work more cures, and to do far more general good, than all the members of the medical profession combined can possibly accomplish within the comparatively narrow limits of their private practice. Such a medicine the public has in MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS, the efficacy of which are established throughout the United States, and voluntarily certified by thousands of individuals whom they have relieved and cured. It is to be regretted that the interested denouncers of popular medicines attempt to include these in their indiscriminate opprobrium. Facts bear witness and are more abundant even than prejudices. Could the most ignorant and successful physician that ever lived collect so many testimonials of remarkable cures, and of so extensive an alleviation of suffering under an almost endless variety of human diseases as have been spontaneously presented to the proprietors of the LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS during the last two years? He believes not, and would be happy to put the question to the test.

The unprecedented reputation of these medicines being already established upon the basis of innumerable facts, it only remains necessary to inform persons who are unacquainted with them of some among the multitude of maladies in which they have repeatedly proved successful, and in which, therefore, it may confidently be presumed they will succeed hereafter: 1. Dyspepsia, both chronic and casual, under the worst symptoms of restlessness and pain, flatulency head-ache, nausea, loss of appetite, heart-burn, costiveness, biliousness, or worse general debility and wasting away of the body. 2. Diarrhea, whether febrile, mucous, serous, leucorrhoea, bilious, or tubular. 3. Jaundice, both bilious and spasmodic, hepatic, infantine, and of the dark green variety. 4. Helminthia, or worms, both albic and anal, and of every variety, from the large tape and joint worm to the insect larva of the stomach and rectum. 5. Piles, of the blind, the bleeding, the white and the caruncular varieties. 6. Constiveness, whether arising from constipation or obstruction, and of however long standing. 7. Colic, the bilac, the painter's, the constipated, the constructive, and fatulent. 8. Coughs, the common or humid cough, and the dry and the whooping cough. 9. Asthma, the nervous or dry and common or humid. 10. The Breast pang, acute and chronic; and also Pleuritis, or chronic pain in the side. 11. The Daily Fever, whether of the cold, the acute, or the sweating variety. 12. Fever and Ague. 13. Influenza in any stage. 14. Dysentery, acute and chronic. 15. Rheumatism, acute and chronic, together with podagra, or gout. 16. Marasmus, whether a general atrophy or loss of flesh, or pulmonary decline and consumption, if taken before cavities have formed in the lungs. 17. Scrophula singularly and rapidly efficacious even in the worst cases. 18. Scurvy. 19. Hypochondriasis, and all other nervous affections. 20. Spasmodic Palpitation of the heart and of the arteries. 21. Head-ache.

It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not mere aloetic preparations. They act without causing pain, or producing any trifling nervous energy, but on the contrary, strengthen, invigorate and calisten, from the first day's experience of their operation, until the period of convalescence. Directions for use accompany them. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

BEGG & URQUHART, N. B. The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters; and be sure that the name of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of biters and box of pills.

MISS HILL,

Organist of the West Point Church, and a City, BEGS to intimate to her friends and the public, that she is prepared to receive Pupils on the PIANO, HARP, VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO, and Italian and English Singing.

As it is the intention of Miss Hill to become a permanent resident in Quebec, those pupils entrusted to her will be afforded an opportunity of being thoroughly instructed in either or all of the above branches; and from having received instruction under the first masters in the profession, she feels confident in being able to give entire satisfaction.—Terms known by application at her residence, No. 14, Saint George's Street, Grand Battery, Quebec, 17th June, 1839.

MADEIRA WINE.

THE undersigned have received via London a FRESH SUPPLY of the much esteemed and "J. Howard, March & Co." JOHN GORDON & CO. 17th June.

PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers respectfully beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public in general, that the business heretofore conducted by J. J. SIMS, from this date, be carried on under the style and firm of

SIMS & BOWLES. They are now moving into those spacious new premises, corner of Hope Street. J. J. SIMS, J. BOWLES, JUNIOR, Apothecaries & Druggists, Upper Town Market Place.—1st May.

NEW SHIP CHANDLERY.

THE Subscribers having entered into Co-partnership, intend carrying on the above business (in the premises lately occupied by S. Brocklesby & Son, St. Peter-street,) under the style and firm of PINKERTON & OLIVER, A. H. PINKERTON, J. E. OLIVER, Quebec, 20th May.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER No. 11, Notre Dame Street, 20 SEROONS of BLACK PEPPER, (sifted.) 10 Baskets Olive Oil, 20 Barrels Roasted Coffee 20 Casks superior Allos Ale, in wood and bottle. ALSO— 1 Pipe Black-stem's Madeira, 10 Hhds. Vin. &c. JOHN FISHER, Quebec 17th June, 1839.

FOR SALE.

At No. 11, Notre Dame Street. 20 CASKS ALUM, 10 Casks Epsom Salts, 8 Casks Brimstone, 10 Baskets Double Berkley Cheese, 7 Bags Cotton Wick, 1 Hhd. Westphalia Hams, 3 Cases Preserved Ginger, 12 Boxes Souchong Tea, 10 Cases Gin. JOHN FISHER, Quebec, 8th June.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

TWO Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR, —Grantham Mills—a very superior article. Wm. PRICE & CO. 21st June.

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. 2nd August.

THREE RIVERS BRICKS

FOR SALE BY JAMES SEATON, No. 1, St. Peter Street. 9th September.

A. PARROTT,

Copper & Tinsmith, Member & Plumber, HAS REMOVED to No. 19, Mountain Street, opposite Mr. Neilson's Book Store, where he will be happy to receive orders for all kinds of work in his line. Quebec, 8th May

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE

200 MINOTS Boiling Peas, 50 dozens London Porter, 10 qr. casks Port Wine, 5 ditto superior Sherry ditto, 6 puncheons Montreal Cider, 50 boxes Liverpool Soap, 25 ditto Montreal ditto, 2 hds. American Hams, 1 ditto Westphalia ditto, 20 barrels and half ditto Limer Pork.

ALSO, English and American Cheese, S. chong, Congou, Twankay and Hyson Tea, Fresh Pickles & Sauces, Salad & Castor Lemon Syrup, Win's and Waddle's Must in 1 lb. and 1/2 lb. bottles, Spermaceti Olive Fat Seal Oil, Indian Meal and Oatmeal.

THOS. BICKELL, Corner of St. John & Stanislaus Streets, 10th July

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on by GEORGE HOWARD will from the 1st be continued by the Subscribers, under the firm of GEORGE HOWARD & SON, St. George-street and Fairiers, St. Paul Street, 1st May.

THE subscribers will commence in a new establishment as well as the old few days, where they will have on hand sorts of ready-made Implements of Husbandry as Forks, Hoes, Axes, Spades, Flukes, Harrows, &c., &c. Horses shod in the best style—Good Stabling for St & Horses. To differ themselves that they shall be able to give every satisfaction; and as they will do business on as short credit as possible, those who have been in the habit of putting payment from time to time, will have in cash on the spot,—as times and prices will allow more than three months credit.

GEO. HOWARD & SON, Foot Hope Street, 18th May.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

THE favorable opinion I formerly entertained of the waters of the Caledonia Springs is more than confirmed, and I have personally derived from use, as from what I observed of their effect on others. The water should be drunk in moderate quantities before breakfast, and never in for some weeks at least. (Signed) WILLIAM ROBI NSON, 18th May.

A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED

BY BEGG & URQUHART, Quebec, 10th May, 1839.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, 100 BARRELS Prime Mess Pork, 200 ditto Prime and Cargo Best, (Quebec Inspection.) 120 kegs Plug Tobacco, 20 hds. U. C. and American Leaf Tobacco, 150 barrels U. C. Whiskey, 20 ditto Sperm Oil, (winter,) 74 ditto Cod ditto, 10 hds. Seal ditto, 40 bags roasted Coffee, 240 boxes Bunch Raisins, 100 dozen Corn Brooms, of supt. quality, 40 bags Walnuts, 20 ditto Filberts, 70 kegs U. C. Butter, 50 chests Young Hyson Tea, 50 ditto Hyson Skin ditto, 50 ditto Souchong ditto, 100 boxes Pecco, ditto, 100 ditto Souchong, ditto, 84 tierces Muscovado Sugar, 150 barrels ditto ditto. JOHN YOUNG, 3rd July, 1839.

QUEBEC:

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