

# THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. I.—No. 124.]

WEDNESDAY, 12TH DECEMBER, 1838.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

## Poetry.

### SONG TO ALTHEA,

BY LOVEFACE.

Written during his imprisonment for loyalty.

When Love, with unconscious wings  
Hovers within my gates,  
And my divine Althea brings  
To whisper at the grate;  
When I lie tangled in her hair,  
And fettered to her eye—  
The birds that warble in the air,  
Know no such liberty.

When flowing cups run swiftly round,  
With no alloying Thames,  
Our careless heads with roses bound,  
Our hearts with loyal flames;  
When thirsty grief in wine we steep,  
When healths and draughts go free—  
Fishes that tinkle in the deep,  
Know no such liberty.

When, like committed linnets, I  
With shriller notes shall sing,  
The sweetness, merriment, majesty,  
The glories of my king;  
When I shall voice aloud how good  
He is, how great should be,—  
Enlarged wings, that curl the flood,  
Know no such liberty.

Stone walls do not a prison make,  
Nor iron bars a cage;  
Minds innocent and quiet take  
That for an iron bar;  
If I have freedom in my love,  
And in my soul am free,—  
Angels alone that soar above,  
Enjoy such liberty.

### ADDRESS TO LUCASTA,

BY LOVEFACE.

On his preparing to take arms for King Charles.

Tell me not, sweet, I am unkind,  
That from the nursery  
Of thy chaste breast and quiet mind,  
To war and arms I fly.

True: a new mistress now I chase,  
The first for me in bed;  
And, with a stranger face, embrace  
A sword, a horse, a shield.

Yet this inconstancy is such,  
As you, too, shall adore;  
I could not love thee, dear, so much,  
Lest I might honour more.

## MATCH-BREAKING.

A TALE OF AN ENGLISH COUNTRY TOWN.

(Concluded.)

Some years ago, Saville had been driving in a gig with a friend, and the horse took fright. Saville, anxious, as he afterwards expressed himself, "to know the worst at once," threw himself from the gig, and received the information of which he was desirous, in the shape of numberless severe contusions and bruises, which confined him to the house for several weeks, while his friend, who was one of "the take-things-easy" class of men, sat perfectly quiet, and when in the course of a few minutes the horse was stopped, was assisted from his seat without having had a fold of his cravat rumpled, or a curl of his hair disarranged. Ever since, Saville, under circumstances of difficulty, had been disposed to wait patiently, and let things take their course, rather than to accelerate their progress by any strong procedure on his own part. Besides, to tell the truth, Saville was not particularly desirous to impede the flight of the love-letter, in his opinion; if Rose refused him, he should know his fate more decidedly than he could otherwise have done, and his pride would suffer no wound from her disdain, since he should then immediately disclaim the letter. Saville returned to the Hall, and told Sir Perigrine that on reconsidering the matter he should be happy to avail himself of his hospitality for a day or two longer. The baronet clapped him on the shoulder, told him he was glad he had thought better of it, and predicted that he should yet see him and the pretty Rose Stapleton man and wife. Saville was nervous and dispirited all the evening, and lost his temper at the backgammon to Sir Perigrine, wondering all the time, in the inmost recesses of his mind, what would be the precise time at which Miss Malford's messenger with the

flapped hat would deliver the letter, and what conversation Rose and her mother would hold touching its contents. The next morning Sir Perigrine went out shooting, and Saville remained in solitude, nervously starting every time a servant entered the room, expecting that he would be the bearer of Rose Stapleton's refusal on a silver salver. Miss Ogley was almost as anxious; she expected that Mrs. Stapleton or Rose would call on her to inform her of Saville's letter, or perhaps that Saville himself would come to disclose to her the trick that had been played on him, and she strictly enjoined her "little foot-page" to summon her immediately from her "musical-luncheon party," if either of the above-mentioned three persons called to see her. At eleven o'clock Mr. Scrapeall, and the rest of the amateurs arrived: none of them played well, even when they played their best, and the reader may conclude, that as they met expressly for rehearsal, their present performance was not of the most harmonious nature; however, they were abundantly complimentary to each other. Mr. Jenks said that Mr. Todd had quite Mr. Jenks' touch; and Mr. Todd responded that Mr. Jenks put him amazingly in mind of Paganini. Miss Simpkins thought that Miss Dibb's lower tones were an advantageous resemblance to those of Pista; and Miss Pabb retorted that Miss Simpkins went two notes higher than Grisi. Miss Higgins, a little pink and white, and just emancipated from boarding-school, sang "Child of Earth, with the golden hair;" in a small, faint, shrill, fluttering voice, and was universally compared to Mrs. Wood; and a pale, sickly, sily looking lad, who was heir to a large fortune, sang, "The light of other Days," in remarkably husky, broken tones, and was pronounced by all the ladies to be immeasurably superior to Phillips. In the midst of this scene of urbanity and politeness a young man entered the room, who took the first violin at the Allingham monthly concert; he was clever in his profession, and the Allingham amateurs liked to have him at their little social meetings; and as they all took tickets for his benefit, he was too wise to give them any unpleasant information on the subject of their perfect ignorance of the delightful science which they professed to understand and patronize.

"Now Mr. Tunewell is come," said Miss Ogley, "we will have the overture to 'Der Freischutz.'"

Accordingly they all applied themselves to their respective parts, and went on tolerably well for about two minutes, when with an amiable anxiety to have all things in common, each began to encroach upon the part of the other. In two minutes more, Mr. Todd, inspired by a noble feeling of emulation, not far below the rest of his comrades; Mr. Scrapeall, actuated by interesting timidity, kept far behind; the other amateurs each committed some separate infraction, and Mr. Tunewell was the only steady and ordinary individual who played precisely as he ought to do. They could not longer pretend to remain unconscious of the dreadful disorders they were producing. At length Mr. Scrapeall spoke.

"It is all Tunewell's fault—he plays dreadfully out of time—it is impossible to keep pace with him."

"Yes," said little Miss Higgins, who presided at the piano, "I was just thinking how admirably I could get on with the other gentlemen, but Mr. Tunewell quite discomposes us."

"Really, Tunewell," said the pale, silly-looking young heir, in a patronizing tone, "you must be more careful: here is a whole company put into confusion by your slovenly playing."

Poor Tunewell bowed to one, and apologized to another, confessed that he was very stupid; but that he had been sitting up late last night, and had a violent cold and headache; and having received a condescending permission to depart, gladly gathered his violin under one arm, and a roll of music under the other, and quitted the room, the whole chole agreeing that Tunewell was a good sort of young man, but certainly never intended by nature for a musician.

Luncheon followed, scraped beef sandwiches,

baked custards in tea cups, heart cakes, pastry-cook's lathes, prawns clinging to lemonade glasses, and interspersed with spoons of parsley, and guinea hen's eggs reclining on a bed of moss to do duty for plovers, Hot, hard port, and deep colored, fiery sherry, constituted the libations at the banquet. Mr. Scrapeall, who was a member of the Temperance Society, having inadvertently taken a glass of the sherry, begged leave to exchange it for one of the port, since he observed that "it hurt his conscience to take any thing mostifiestly containing so large a portion of brandy." Whether he meant this speech for a compliment or a sarcasm, I cannot pretend to say, but it was evidently considered to be the former; for Mr. Jenks helping himself to a second bumper of the aforesaid sherry benevolently remarked that Miss Ogley's wine merchant (who was also his own) was a capital fellow, and always did justice to his customers. After a few more songs, sonatas, and fine speeches, the musical luncheon party separated, delighted with their morning's amusement and with themselves, settling to meet that day week at Mr. Scrapeall's, and unanimously expressing a hope that Tunewell would profit by the hints that he had received, and be more attentive to his playing.

Though, however, the guests departed satisfied, the hostess and Miss Malford were restless, excited, and full of wonder, that they heard nothing of the poor young people whom they hoped to actinize. Saville had just finished his solitary luncheon, when the wished for, yet dreaded letter was delivered to him: it was from Mrs. Stapleton. He opened it in fear and trepidation—could he believe his eyes? it was a letter of acceptance, and expressing the wish of herself and Rose to see Mr. Saville as soon as possible. Saville almost beside himself with joy, made a hasty toilette, directed a servant to beg Sir Perigrine not to wait dinner for him, and ran all the way to Mrs. Stapleton's house.

I will not dilate on the conversation that ensued; suffice it to say, that Saville had, but not wholly, enlightened the ignorance of his fair friends; he confessed the fact, that he possessed a large, independent fortune, but he did not own his love-letter was the composition of another person; he feared that the delicacy of his darling rose, and the dignity of her mother, would be wounded at the idea that he had been in a manner entrapped into an engagement; and as the letter, to do justice to Miss Malford's powers of eloquence, was a very tolerable one, he determined to sit down quietly under all the honors of it. He, however, ventured to beg that Mrs. Stapleton and Rose would be very enquired and distant in their manners to Mrs. Ogley and Miss Malford, observing that he had good reason to know that these ladies were by no means so sincere and friendly as they appeared to be; and they readily promised him that the spinsters should bear of the engagement through some other channel. Saville returned to Sir Perigrine at night, full of spirits and happiness, and informed him that he was engaged to Rose Stapleton, but not of the means by which the engagement had been brought about. Sir Perigrine was unaffectedly delighted, told Saville that he must stay with him till the wedding day, offered to give the bride away, and to be trustee to the settlement, and spread about the news in every part of Allingham through the whole of the next day.

The Match-breakers heard of it with horror; and Miss Ogley had a violent quarrel with her dear friend Miss Malford, telling her that she had foreseen every thing that had happened, and that Miss Malford's officious letter had been the cause of the explanation taking place. The ensuing morning, Miss Ogley was walking alone, and met Saville. She fixed her eyes on him with that determined, fearless stare, which is the constant branding mark, designating women of undaunted disposition and bold manners, and said, "Well, you took us all by surprise by your engagement to Rose Stapleton."

"Did I?" retorted Saville, drily.

"Yes," she proceeded, affecting an air of great playfulness; "pray, may I ask whether

you made your offer by letter or word of mouth?"

"Proposals of marriage," answered Saville, "are I believe, generally made by letter."

"That is an equivocation, and not a direct answer," rejoined Miss Ogley.

"Well, then," said Saville, "I did not make my offer by word of mouth."

"With this answer Miss Ogley was forced to seem contented.

"One more question and I have done," said she, "I have a strange fancy to know what messenger you sent with our letter?"

Saville, for the first time in his life, met Miss Ogley's stare, with an equally fixed gaze, and rejoined, "I cannot tell you the name of the person; but your friend Miss Malford, has done him some favors, and he knows himself to be in her power; on the occasion alluded to, he could not easily be recognized by any body, for he was directed to flap his hat carefully over his eyes."

Miss Ogley, for the first time in her life, looked on the ground, and appeared discomposed and embarrassed. She immediately went to Miss Malford, and taxed her with having betrayed the secret. Miss Malford replied that she had never mentioned it to a creature, and that the disclosure of it was doubtless owing to Miss Ogley's gossipping loquacity. Severe recriminations ensued, which ended in a quarrel; a week, however, had not elapsed before they were again the "inimitable inseparables;" they were wont to be. Saville being always anxious to reveal the truth to Rose, and an opportunity having offered itself, while dining at Mrs. Stapleton's in company with Sir Perigrine, he detailed the whole history of the letter.

Sir Perigrine was highly indignant, and called the heroines of the plot "sarpies," "jules," and many other mythological and every day denominations, with which I will not trouble my readers. Mrs. Stapleton and Rose, truly good and ingenuous by nature, and rendered particularly amiable at the present juncture by the unclouded happiness and prosperity which they enjoyed, did not express themselves with equal acrimony. At last, however, Mrs. Stapleton said that she thought the spinsters ought to be punished, and suggested the truly rigorous chastisement of sending them no bridecake. Sir Perigrine, however, requested that he might have it, and that he might be entrusted with the care of wrapping it up and delivering it; he then requested Rose to give him the letter in question, this was easily produced; for the poor girl had laid it up in rose leaves, and kissed it half a dozen times a day, little surmising the withering yellow old fingers that had penned it; and on the wedding day, Sir Perigrine wrapped up one piece of cake in the love-letter, and another in the envelope, and himself left the former at the door of Miss Malford, and the latter at that of Miss Ogley. Nor did he stop here—he amused the whole town of Allingham by his comic detail of the business, and many of the young people openly exulted at the idea that such skilful match-breakers had been unconsciously playing the part of match-makers.

Saville and his bride passed the honeymoon with some of his relations, and Sir Perigrine considered it not more than kind to pay frequent visits to Mrs. Stapleton in her solitude. She had lately much raised herself in his opinion; the spinsters had always led him to consider her as worldly and interested in the desire of Rose to accept the hand of Saville when she believed his circumstances to be narrow, fully exonerated her from that charge, he could not but admire the good nature which she displayed in her observations even upon herself; and he could not be blind to the fact, that although a very handsome woman in the prime of life, she had never sought lover or distractions for herself, but had solely coveted them for her daughter. Sir Perigrine soon began to think he had been very foolish, a few months ago, in proposing to Rose instead of her mother; shortly he considered that his error, great as it was, might perhaps not be irreparable, and accordingly he addressed this hint to Mrs. Stapleton, and was dumbly

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unaffectedly accepted. Miss Ogley and Miss Malford were still more exasperated by this batch than they would have been had the baronet married Rose; in that case they could have had the satisfaction of ridiculing the disparity of age, and predicting that the young wife would make her husband's heart ache; but the union of a handsome, amiable woman of forty-two, with a good-looking, good-natured man of fifty-five, could not be censured by any one, and, in fact, universal pleasure was caused by the elevation of Mr. Stapleton to the title of Lady Dalinor, and the dignities of the carriage, conservatories, ice-houses, pinicies, &c.

She purchased a beautiful place in the immediate neighborhood of Allingham, and the old maids were continually tormented by the sight of the happiness they had unwittingly procured; they had some thoughts of quitting Allingham in consequence, but they reflected that it would be a long time before they could obtain the same knowledge of all the private affairs of the families in a new place, and they hoped by the same they might yet do to stone for that which they had failed to do. Their expectations, however, were disappointed; all their power to injure was completely gone; when they dejected any young girl, however justly, their auditors delicately hinted to them that "the tongue of the evil speaker is no slander;" young men delighted to tease them by making love to others before their faces, and compliments and fine speeches flew about like sugar plums at a Venetian Carnival, among all the female population of Allingham, with the exception of themselves. Such was the effect of this playful warfare, that many actual matches were produced by it. Allingham had never been considered a marrying place; but now a change came over the spirit of the town; it was indeed ruled by a most potent spirit in the affairs of love, a spirit of contradiction; from the time of Ross Stapleton's marriage, the young people "paired off" like so many members at a division, and Allingham, at this time, presents the strange anomaly of a country town flourishing in a constant excitement of blonde-veils, bride-cake, orange-blossoms, and bell-ringing, although the habitation of two noted and experienced Match-breakers!

**GENTLENESS.**—Whoever understands his own interest, and is pleased with the beautiful, rather than the deformed, will be careful to cherish the virtue of gentleness. It requires but a slight knowledge of human nature to convince us that much of happiness in life must depend upon the cultivation of this virtue. It will assist its possessor in all his undertakings; it will often render him successful when nothing else could; it is exceedingly lovely and attractive in its appearance; it was the hearts of all; it is even stronger than argument, and will often prevail when that would be powerless and ineffectual; it shows that a man can put a bridle upon his passions, that he is above the ignoble vulgar, whose characteristic is to storm and rage like the troubled ocean, at every little adversity or disappointment that crosses their path; it shows that he can soar away in the bright atmosphere of good feeling, and live in a continual sunshine, when all around him are enveloped in clouds and darkness, and driven about like maniacs, the sport of their own passions. The most favourable situations in life, the most lovely objects in nature, wealth, and all that is calculated to increase the happiness of man, lose their charm upon a heart destitute of this virtue.

## CASTLES IN THE AIR.

"Illusions!" exclaims the philosopher—"illusions!—yes; but without them I should feel nothing of life but its misery."

There exists in the world a certain set of sober-minded beings, who profess it as their opinion, that those thoughts which proceed from illusion or fancy ought to be banished from our minds; that time is foolishly and unprofitably consumed in thinking of impossibilities. They dislike or despise poetry, as it is frequently composed of fictions, and represents things which are not in the ordinary course of nature. A fanciful disposition of mind may be disadvantageous; but it may be doubted whether we should not be wiser by the continual succession of realities, were it not for the occasional relief of fancy or illusion, whose ideal pleasures are at all times at hand to assist us when we are overcome with the real cares of life. By these illusions I mean those fascinating ideas of future happiness or greatness, which frequently occur to every one, and if I mistake not, even to those who profess to

despise the workings of imagination; ideas which, on reasoning, we might feel could not be realized without some most material change in ourselves and circumstances—a sort of waking dream, commonly designated "Castles in the Air." All mankind, in their several stations, are more or less, subject to these waking dreams. What would become of the lover if he were denied some moments in which he might picture to himself a sort of scene of happiness, which, upon reflection, he would feel was unattainable? Where would be the happy hours of a young author, if he were not led on by his fancy to dreams of imaginary second editions, which, on a return to his senses, and a perusal of the productions of his pen, would quickly vanish into air? How wretched would be the solitary hours of a younger son of a remote branch, if he were denied the pleasing occupation of picturing to himself the pleasure he would find in possessing the wealth and rank of a distinguished nobleman, should he, by the extinction of only fourteen awkwardly intervening heirs, arrive at the summit of his hopes? The petty clerk of an office, crossing awhile from the toil and drudgery of his desk, revises his plans for saving the nation and advancing his family, should he be made secretary of state. The gambling groom when he has lost his last penny and broken his dice-box against the table of the servant's hall, retires to meditate on the dash he will cut when he wins a prize in the lottery and becomes a country squire. To these illusions are the minds of men continually prone; and at no time more so, than when, by any accident they are left for a short time in solitude.

I am far from being one of those persons who profess to think, that there is little in real life worthy of their attention; that common things are below their notice, and that their only pleasures are to be found in the ideal world of their imagination. Those who hold these sentiments, run into an opposite extreme from the set before described. They say—for I am always inclined to doubt that they think so—that as solitude is the parent of that world of fiction, they infinitely prefer the sight of mountains, the roar of a cataract, or the gloom of a forest, to the acquaintance with man, his ways, manners, and conversation; they profess that they could live retired from life, and feed upon the joys of romance and imagination. I would not advise them to try their plan; they would only destroy a pleasing illusion, and convince themselves that they were wrong. Yet, for my part, though I am one of these who would be anchored in a land of indulging myself at times in building castles in the air, and consequently of the occasional solitude which produces them. Were I deprived of these illusions, I should feel as if I had lost an intimate companion, who was ever at hand to raise my spirits and comfort me in every misfortune.

I sincerely pity those who have no pleasure in these illusions, and who tell you that when this

"Fancy's fairy frostwork melts away,"

they are more discontented than they were before, and feel that they have only been playing Tantalus with happiness. This, in my opinion, argues a most inveterate determination to be discontented; together with an ingratitude to the moments which have afforded us pleasure. A contented mind will encourage these imaginary pleasures, will snatch the delight of them, be it but for a moment; and, when these magic fascinations are fled, will return to the dreary scene of reality with cheerfulness, thankful for what it has enjoyed, and prepared for whatever it is about to suffer.

**PRINTING FOR THE BLIND.**—A sight of the most interesting description that can well be imagined was exhibited in the High Church, Glasgow, on Sunday. All the young inmates, male and female, of the Blind Asylum, appeared together at service—for the first time in this part of the country—with their own newly printed raised letter Psalm Books. When the psalm was given out, they seemed generally to find the place with as much facility as their next neighbours who were blessed with vision; and it was most gratifying to observe that they could follow the line with perfect precision.—*Scottish Guardian.*

**"NINE TAILORS MAKE A MAN."**—This sentence, which had its origin in the grateful mind of one who had received his start in life from the charity of the craft, has now, from an ignorance of the circumstance, entirely lost its meaning. The term had its origin in the following manner: In 1742, an orphan beggar boy applied for alms at a fashionable tailor's shop in London, in which nine journeymen

were employed. His interesting appearance opened the hearts of the benevolent tailors, who immediately contributed nine shillings for the relief of the little stranger. With this capital our little hero purchased fruit, which he retailed at a profit. From this beginning he rose to great wealth and distinction, and when he set up his carriage, he posted on the pannel, "Nine tailors made a man."

## IMMENSE MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF CANADIAN FREEDOM.

IN FAVOUR OF CANADIAN FREEDOM.

From Mackenzie's Gazette.  
Greatly to public notice, an immense meeting was held on Wednesday evening last, at Vauxhall Garden; the very spacious saloons, long previous to the hour named, were found inadequate to accommodate the vast assembly.

At seven o'clock precisely, the committee of arrangement ascended the stage prepared for that purpose, when Col. Ming called the meeting to order by proposing for President, Dr. William James Macneven.

For Presidents.—L. Feneffor, R. Townsend, J. Hopkins, E. J. Porter, J. Morrison, J. L. Stratton, R. Beatty, T. P. Walworth, M. Dougherty, T. S. Brady, A. Ming, Jr., T. E. Whank, T. O'Connor, W. Deman, D. Gorham, J. M'Keon, H. Aicularius, Jr., A. G. Coxe, J. A. Morris.

Secretaries.—R. B. Jones, J. Hecker, P. B. Smith, R. French, H. E. Reill, T. Dyer.

Col. A. Ming, Jr., from a Committee appointed to draft suitable Resolutions, then read, in an impressive manner, interrupted only by the bursts of approbatory applause, the following

### PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, the Queen of Britain has by the abolition of all Representative Government in the Province of Lower Canada, and by the erection of a military despotism in its stead, and by other unconstitutional and unwarrantable aggressions on popular rights, lost the affections and confidence of the inhabitants of that country:

And whereas, the Canadian people, goaded by a sight of their unredressed wrongs, and by the hopelessness of all relief from their oppressors, appealed to the God of Battles for that justice hitherto denied them, and in support of the sincerity of that appeal, have declared their country a free and Sovereign Republic:

And whereas, in making that declaration, they have promulgated principles and rights in harmony with those on which our own free Government is based, and have pledged in support and defence of the same, their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor—

Be it, therefore, Resolved,

That, freely acknowledging the inherent right of all men to enlarge the form of their political institutions, according as their condition demands, and foreseeing, with just anxiety, that a people so dead to all principles of liberty as to submit to be slaves, may be used as tools to impose slavery on others of Lower Canada in the resistance which they are forced to oppose to tyranny, we hail, with pleasure, the birth of another Free and Independent Nation on this Continent, already honored and renowned as "the Mother of Republics."

That whilst disclaiming all intention of interference with the domestic arrangements of other nations, or of infringing the laws passed by our Government, to preserve neutrality, we consider it our solemn duty, as Americans to express our abhorrence of the sanguinary excesses committed by the British authorities, in Canada, on Messrs. Lount, Morrow, and Matthews; and of the cruelties inflicted on a large number of our countrymen, who have been kept for months confined in dreary dungeons, or forced to abandon their families and properties, by the unrelenting persecutions of British officials, which excesses and persecutions we view as a stain on humanity, inconsistent with the spirit of the age in which we live, and worthy of the reprobation of all good men.

That, willing to do nothing but what is right we are determined to submit to nothing that is wrong—and, therefore, this meeting publicly protests against the atrocious and unparalleled aggression knowingly and authoritatively committed on American soil, by the British Government, in the month of December last past, at Schlosser, in this State, on which occasion our national flag was outrageously insulted—our territory unjustly invaded—American property wantonly destroyed, and American citizens barbarously murdered in cold blood by British troops despatched for that purpose by the authorities in

Canada; for which aggressions this meeting hereby solemnly requires the General Government of the United States to insist on full and complete satisfaction, and the delivery of the guilty to justice and punishment.

That however anxious we may be to preserve our national relations on the frontier, it must be evident to all, that so long as a despotism continues in our immediate neighbourhood, discontent will justly prevail, and attempts be repeatedly made to put an end to such a state of things; that the existence of such British despotism will necessitate the maintenance by this Republic of a large standing army in time of profound peace, a circumstance which has never been regarded with alarm by the friends of human liberty; and the enactment, from time to time, of laws violating the most important principles of American liberty—and the enormous expense caused hereby must be met by the increased taxation and burthens of the people of these States, not for the support of good government in their own territories, nor for national defence, but for the purpose of waging war against liberty, and assisting to crush Democracy at our very doors.

That this meeting publicly declares such employment of our national revenues and resources to be incompatible with the principles of our government, and highly opposed to our characters as republicans, and therefore entertain a hope that neither the General Government nor the persons composing the American army, nor any section of people in these States, will be found at this crisis aiding the British despots in their war against liberty in Canada.

That inasmuch as the barbarous mode of warfare, already commenced by the British against the struggling patriots in Canada—the destruction of their property—the burning of their villages, and the driving of families abroad without shelter, and at the pitiless season of the year, will cause an immense amount of human suffering, to diminish which is our duty as men and Christians, an Executive Committee be appointed to collect subscription, and funds for the purchase of such necessaries as may mitigate the suffering of the republicans in Canada during the approaching inclement winter.

That in promoting the independence of the Republic of Canada, we preserve, protect, and defend our own democratic principles; the inalienable right of every people to alter, or abolish their form of government.

That any attempt to force upon any portion of the people of this hemisphere a system of colonial vassalage, ought to be, and will be, considered by the people of the United States, as a manifestation unfriendly to their own free and popular form of government.

That a communication be opened with the Reformers of Great Britain and Ireland, requesting them to raise their voices and use all their influence to prevent the British government from sending a hired soldiery to this continent, and also to require their Legislature to acknowledge the independence of their North American Colonies, and so put an end to misrule and oppression among their fellow men.

That every having been proposed and given for Messrs. Deane, Nelson, Mackenzie, and Canadian Freedom, the meeting, on motion in the best order adjourned.

WM. JAS. M'NEVEN, President.

**MORMONS.**—It will be seen that the Mormon war is ended. If ever the truth comes to light it will turn out that the Mormons are all in the right, and their enemies all in the wrong. Poor fellows! they have been driven from their homes two or three times, and it is no wonder they should at last make up their minds to fight for their rights and their families. Had they newspapers through which to make known their grievances, a tale of wrongs would be told, little dreamed of. It would be a thousand times more a deed of patriotism to assist the Mormons who are ever being driven from their homes, than to assist the Canadians, who have no grievances to complain of.—*Belfast (Maine) Journal.*

Forty-six steam-boats arrived at Cincinnati on the day and evening of the 14th instant, loaded with freight and passengers.

The Nantucket Inquirer says that winter is coming, because a flock of wild geese lately passed over that place, and five wedding took place there last Sunday!

Flour is selling at Texas as high as \$40 per barrel.

They are forming anti-biting societies in Pennsylvania.

A mammoth hog of Ohio, ten feet long, and weighing 1600 lbs. is on exhibition at Lewisville.

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IS PUBLISHED  
**EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY**  
MORNING,  
BY THE PROPRIETORS,  
**W. COWAN & SON,**  
At the Office No. 13, St. John Street, opposite  
Palace Street.

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## THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, 12TH DEC. 1838

**LATEST DATES.**  
From London, Nov. 3 From New York, Dec. 1  
From Liverpool, Nov. 2 From Boston, Dec. 1  
From Paris, Nov. 1 From Toronto, Dec. 1

New-York papers received this morning contain the President's Message on the opening of the Session of Congress on the 3rd inst. It is extremely long, and a considerable portion of it relates to the existing state of affairs between Great Britain and the United States, which, notwithstanding appearances, are represented to be highly satisfactory. We regret that our limited time and space will not permit of our giving any extracts.

Montreal and Upper Canada papers are without any further particulars of the doings of the "patriots" on the Frontiers. The report in circulation yesterday of a party having come over from the west for the purpose of taking Captain Drew, and being all taken and killed, does not appear to be confirmed.

There are no further particulars of the proceedings of the Courts Martial at Kingston and Montreal. Private letters state that the Polish General Von S-schultz, who pleaded guilty, was to be executed at Kingston on Saturday last. At Montreal, the counsel for the twelve prisoners whose trial had been concluded, was on Monday to present a protest against the validity of the Court, in the hope that the whole of the proceedings would be set aside.

The mail for Halifax of the 12th ult., it is said, had not arrived at its destination, and it was conjectured that it had either been lost or intercepted and robbed. The mail of the 14th had been received.

It is said that contracts were to be taken by the Government, in November, for the conveyance, by steam vessels, of the English mails to Halifax; to commence running early in the spring.

The Transatlantic Ship Company have two more steam-ships now on the stocks in Liverpool, of larger dimensions and power than the Great Western, intended expressly for the New York line. They are to be called the "United Kingdom" and the "United States," and will be finished as quickly as possible.

The *Detroit Daily Advertiser* of the 22d ult. says, that on the evening of the 21st, General Brady, returned from a cruise, on board the steamboat *Illinois*, bringing with him a schooner which he had seized near Gibraltar, and on board of which were some two or three hundred stands of arms, and a quantity of ammunition, designed for the invasion of Canada.

The *Toronto Patriot* gives the following national classification of the Prescott marauders:—131 Americans, 9 Germans, Poles and French, 8 Lower Canadians, 4 Upper Canadians, 1 Scotchman, 3 Irishmen, 1 Englishman. By this it will be perceived that only 17 out of the number are British subjects, and that half of these are French Canadians.—These 17 however all crossed over from the American side, and did not join the Bandits in this country.

In consequence of the extraordinary conduct of Messrs. Panet and Bedard, who in a recent case declared an Act of the existing Legislature to be null and void, these gentlemen have been suspended from their functions as Judges

of the Court of King's Bench of this District.—Mr. Bedard immediately on receiving intimation of his suspension, on Monday last, left town for England, via New-York, with the intention of expounding his case to the Home Government; and as this gentleman has the distinction of being the prolific parent of the famous ninety-two grievances, there is no doubt that he will magnify and make the most of his woes.—As Mr. Justice Valerius of Three Rivers, has chosen to follow the example of Messrs. Panet and Bedard, by issuing a writ of habeas corpus and admitting to bail a person committed on suspicion of treason, it is more than probable that he will find himself similarly circumstanced.

We understand that Major General Sir James Macdonnell is expected to arrive at Quebec, to resume his command of the Garrison.

We observe by late English papers, received by the *Great Western*, that the Hon. Captain Clements, son of the Earl of Leitrim, and A. D. C. to the Earl of Gosford while in Canada, has retired from the army having been appointed a Peer Law Commissioner.

We have inserted in this number some further ravings of the New-York sympathizers. It is difficult to imagine how these wretches will effectually carry on the war of sympathy unless they take the Government of the United States into their own hands.

**WOLFEED NELSON.**—We have seen a letter from Dr. Wolfeed Nelson to a member of his family, dated at Burlington. It states that the exiles asked the Governor of Bermuda, to be sent to Canada direct, but that he declined, having no orders. They reached Hampton Roads, the 8th November, from whence Dr. Nelson went, with Bouchette, to Washington, where he learnt that troubles had again broken out in Canada. He went to the McKenzie and Fanny Wright meeting, on his arrival at New-York—was called up and spoke; he alluded to his losses, said that he had opposed a bad administration, and would not regret these losses if a good Government were established, but that he had no idea of "going to war" with the mother country. He said nothing about again taking up arms; and the letter expresses his regret that two of his friends intimated such an intention. He refused to assist at a second meeting. He says, that the person to whom he writes need have no uneasiness about his again engaging in the contest; but that he will remain peaceably on the frontiers, and live the best way he can, till he is permitted to join his family.

The letter adds, that he had seen his brother Robert, who was going in a day or two, to New York or Rochester, to establish himself in business; and that "Robert is disgusted, sincerely disgusted with public affairs, and determined to abstain from them in future," a declaration which we have heard he has already made and broken. Wolfeed says, that Robert suffered himself to be led away by persons from all parts to put himself at the head of the late outbreak.—*Gazette.*

A letter from London, of the 22nd October has been received, stating as a certainty, that Mr. H. S. Chapman has been removed by the Government from the Commissionership to which he had been appointed.—*Mercury.*

The Governor and House of Assembly of Jamaica are at issue upon a point, which has again been decided by the Imperial Parliament—the only competent one, when a case of difficulty arises between parent state and colony. It appears that the Assembly are indignant at the circumstance of the Imperial Parliament passing a law, regulating the prison discipline of Jamaica.—*Montreal Gazette.*

*To the Editor of the Transcript.*  
Sir—Permit me to call the attention of the Head of the Police to the propriety of patrolling a few of his men in the market place, during market hours, in order to apprehend a number of idle vagabonds who infest that place, robbing people of their market money. Two cases of robbery have come to my knowledge—one of \$6 and the other between 7s. and 8s. contained in a reticule. A huxter, I am informed, was also robbed of £4 last week. People attending market ought not to expose money in their baskets, but at the same time two or three of the police walking through the market would be the means of preventing such deprivations in future. A SUFFERER.  
Quebec, 12th Decr. 1838.

**BIRTH.**  
On Monday evening, Mrs. Orlebar, of a daughter.

**MARRIED.**  
On Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Clugston, Mr. Joseph Gavreau, to Miss Mary Bryson, both of this city.

**DIED.**  
At Inverness, Megantic, on Wednesday last, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. J. Sims, widow of Lindsey Sims, Surgeon, Royal Navy.

At Montreal, on Saturday last, Mr. Alex. Duff, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, aged 39.

At Herkimer, (U. S.) on the 3rd inst., David Pettis, aged 53 years. He was one of the brave men who accompanied Arnold through the wilds to Quebec, living some of the time on dogs' meat and the bark of trees. Soon after reaching Quebec, he was taken prisoner, where he remained until exchanged. He was also one of the band who pursued and killed Butler near Newport, in Herkimer County.

## QUEBEC Constitutional Association.

THE Scrutineers appointed to receive the Ballotting Lists of the Executive Committee of the Quebec Constitutional Association will be in attendance THIS DAY, (Wednesday) 12th December, at the Office of the Association, No. 16, Lewis Street, between the hours of ELEVEN, A. M. and TWO, P. M. By order,  
W. BRISTOW, SECRETARY.

## THE LITERARY GARLAND, A Monthly Magazine, PUBLISHED IN MONTREAL.

MR. JAMESON, Upper Town Market, is Agent in this city for the above Publication.—Copies of the December No. may be had at Mr. J.'s, and at Messrs. COWAN & SON'S Book Store, St. John Street. Quebec, 12th December, 1838.

## 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 persons fully competent and deserving 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 Messrs. Ostrom, and at Bethier, at the house of Mr. Frs. Harois. 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 MARGOTTE, Montreal.  
Quebec, 12th Decr. 1838.

## FINE PICKLED OYSTERS.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, a small quantity of Pickled Oysters, of a very superior description.  
R. DEVERRY,  
Couillard Street.

## FRESH OYSTERS

FOR SALE, by the Barrel, or any quantity to suit purchasers, at No. 14, St. Paul Street, next to Mr. Morison's buildings, by  
CAPT. PICOT.  
12th December, 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.  
12th Dec. 1838.

JUST PUBLISHED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

## THE QUEBEC CALENDAR FOR 1839.

BESIDES the usual matter, it contains the remarkable events connected with the Rebellion of 1837-8; the Civil and Military Registers, Courts of Justice, Public and other Offices, Arrival and Departure of Mails at the Quebec Post Office, Terms of Courts of Justice, Eclipses, Movable Feasts, &c.  
W. COWAN & SON,  
Quebec, 3rd Dec. 1838. 13, St. John Street.

## QUEBEC BANK.

NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of three per cent. on the amount of the capital stock, has been declared, and the same will be payable at the Bank, on or after WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of January next.

By order of the Board,  
NOAH FREER, CASHIER  
Quebec, 20th Novr. 1838.

## FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY BARRELS SUPERFINE FLOUR, (Wheatland Mills).  
LEAYCRAFT, DUNSCOMB & CO.  
29th Novr.

## FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

WANTED, by two Gentlemen, Furnished Apartments, to consist of one sitting room, and two bed rooms, in the Upper Town. Address stating situation, terms, &c. to A. A. MESSRS. LEVEY & CO. St. John Street. Quebec, 4th Dec. 1838.

## R. C. TODD,

Ornamental Painter,  
No. 16, St. NICHOLAS STREET.

## MADEIRA WINE.

A FEW CASKS Howard, March & Co.'s MADEIRA WINE—price £70 per pipe of 110 gallons—for sale by  
JOHN GORDON & CO.  
St. Paul Street  
Quebec, May, 1838.

## FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

A FEW barrels superfine FLOUR, (Wheatland Mills), Ship, Pilot, Cabin and Navy Biscuit, Crackers and Water Biscuit.  
A. GLASS,  
1, St. Peter St.  
Quebec, 13th October, 1838.

## DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received per "Eleutheria" from London, their supplies of the above; consisting of every medicine in present use.  
ALSO,  
FROM ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES,  
Their usual full supply of  
GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,  
DYE STUFFS,  
LEECHES, &c. &c.  
MUSSON & SAVAGE,  
Chemists & Druggists.  
Quebec, Nov. 10th, 1838.

## SUPERIOR

BOTTLED SODA WATER,  
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY  
MUSSON & SAVAGE.  
MOFFAT'S  
LIFE PILLS & PHOSPHOR BITTERS,  
FOR SALE BY  
MUSSON & SAVAGE.

## SWAIM'S

CELEBRATED PANACHE,  
FOR SALE BY  
MUSSON & SAVAGE,  
Chemists and Druggists.

## FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

SIX HUNDRED MINOTS PEAS,  
50 cwt. Ship Biscuit,  
20 bbls. Boston Crackers,  
50 kegs Butter,  
20 casks Salad Oil,  
40 casks Hull Cement,  
Green and Blue Paint.  
CREELMAN & LEPPER.

**SADDLERY.**

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the public generally that he has received per *Joseph*, a large assortment of goods in his line, among which are—Whips of all sorts and patterns; Japanned Steel, Portable Box, and other Spurs, Harness Mountings of the latest patterns, Husar and Hunting Saddles, Horse Clothing, Blanket Rugs, Patent and Harness Leather, &c., &c. All of which he offers for sale on very moderate terms. Also, Fort-manteaus, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.

J. E. OLIVER,  
2, Fabrique Street.

13th October.

**SUPERIOR**

**INDIA RUBBER SHOES.**  
A LARGE SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE just received, and for sale  
MUSSON & SAVAGE,  
Chemists  
Quebec, 6th Oct. 1838.

**POTATOES.**

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,  
**3000 BUSHELS** excellent Montreal Potatoes, just arrived on board the barge "Favorite," at Hunt's Wharf.  
Apply on board or to  
CREELMAN & LEPPER.  
10th November.

**TURNIPS.**

FROM 1 to 3000 Bushels Superior TURNIPS, Red, White, and Yellow, for Sale at 1s. 3d. per Bushel, delivered in any part of the town. Apply to  
SAMUEL TOZER,  
No. 1, Upper Town Market.  
Quebec, 15th November.

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS**

JUST RECEIVED,  
Per Brig "Robert," from Jamaica,  
**81 PUNCHONS** Jamaica Rum, superior Flavour and good strength,  
41 Casks  
5 Hhds. Fair Sugar.  
258 Quarter Boxes very superior "Cuba" Cigars.  
WM. PRICE & CO.  
Quebec, 17th Oct. 1838.

**W. LEHEMINANT,**

No. 1, FABRIQUE STREET,  
HAS JUST RECEIVED, and offers for Sale,  
20 hampers Double Gloster Cheese,  
2 cases Brick do. do.  
1 ton American do.  
85 tinnets Kamouraska Butter,  
50 do. Sardines, (very fine.)  
12 barrels fresh Hickory Nuts,  
—ALSO—  
Blackburn's superior Madria Wine, in Wood and Bottle, with his usual assortment of Liquors & Groceries. Any article bought at his establishment, returnable, (within a reasonable time) if not approved of.  
12th Nov.

**MUSSON & SAVAGE,**

HAVE just received from London, a very CHOICE ASSORTMENT of  
**PERFUMERY.**  
Consisting of a variety of French & English Essences.  
Macassar and other Oils, } For the Hair.  
Bear's Grease, &c.  
Trotters and other Dentifrices,  
White and Brown Windsor Soap,  
Transparent Shaving Cakes,  
Eau de Cologne.  
—ALSO—  
Superior Tooth Brushes,  
Do. Hair and Nail Brushes, with other articles too numerous to mention.  
Quebec, 10th Nov. 1838.

**SADDLERY, HARNESS,**

Trunk and Whip Establishment.  
THE Subscriber is ready to execute orders for Double, Single, or Tandem HARNESS, in the latest style, and on moderate terms.  
—ALSO—  
Horse Clothing, Portmanteaus, and Valises.  
H. J. MANNING,  
No. 55, St. John Street.  
November 3rd.

**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' Streets.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFER FOR SALE,**

THEIR supply of Stationary, consisting of superfine Writing Papers of various sizes, Quills, Steel Pens, Sealing Wax, Waiters, lead Pencils, Ink, Ink Powder, Inkstands, Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Paper Cases, with and without locks, Water Colours and Hair Pencils, superior Drawing Pencils, Drawing Paper and Card Paper, Stumps, Chalk, Indian Rubber, Porte-Crayons, embossed Music Paper, Music Pens, Visiting Cards, plain, gilt and enamelled, Pink Saucers, Thermometers, Chinese Japanned Tea Caddies, Screen Holders, Slates, Inkwells, Patent India Rubber, Office Lead Pencils, Bond's and Reeves & Son's Marking Ink, Screw Top Inks, Red Tint, Coloured Scraps for Albums, large and small Pexter Inkstands, rough Drawing Paper, Wedgwood Inkstands, Bookbinders Gold Leaf Chess Men and Backgammon Boards of different sizes, carved Wood Seals, Metallic Memorandum Books, Playing Cards, Pencil Rulers, Superior India Ink, fine Hair Pencils for Artists, do. for Writing, Card Board, embossed Cards of all sizes—Brass Letter Files, Memoranda 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 &c., Letter Papers, &c., &c.  
The Sacred Scriptures, 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 locks.  
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, Wood-bridge and Olney's Atlas and Geography, Huntington's Geography and Atlas, and Davenport'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.  
**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, some 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, is, to show 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 Hygeians. How, therefore, can they (much less individually) know any thing about the extent of its properties.

**FOR SALE.**

**THIRTEEN** Hogheads superior U.C. Leaf Tobacco,  
100 Catty Boxes Young Hyson }  
10 Chests Souchong } Tea.  
10 Half Chests do.  
2 Boxes Pouchong  
... ALSO ...  
Pork—Mess, Prime Mess and Prime.  
And daily expected,  
16 Hhds. Gallipoli Oil.  
HEN GIBSON & CO.  
St. Peter Street.  
23th October.

**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. 20th.

**NEW CONFECTIONARY STORE**  
No. 92, 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-COKEY,  
Quebec, 1st May, 1838.

**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 dispense 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 superior London Particular O.L.P. and O. L. P. T., warranted eleven years in business.  
Quebec, Sept. 1838.

**FURS.**

**W. ASHTON & Co.**  
3, MOUNTAIN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO PRESCOTT GATE.  
HAVE MANUFACTURED throughout the summer, and now offer for sale a stock of  
**LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S FURS,**  
which for neatness of style and quality of materials they feel proud to offer for competition.  
Their having for some years past secured, during the summer season, probably the best Hat Trade in the Province, enables them to undersell any house depending on the winter trade for twelve months' support; this, together with the advantages they have over every other furriers in this city by importing their own materials direct, are the only hints they think necessary to drop.  
All description of Furs made to order, and returnable if not approved of.  
In repeating any article, or altering it to the present fashion, W. A. & Co. pledge themselves that their charges will be on the most moderate scale, and will forfeit the value of any article when promised to be done at a certain time, in which there may be a single hour's want of PUNCTUALITY.  
Quebec, 29th Sept. 1838.

**DR. BRANDETH** requests a perusal of the following article:—  
**LIFE AND DEATH,**  
Every thing has two distinct principles to its nature: one  
**THE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE**  
THE OTHER  
**THE PRINCIPLE OF DEATH.**  
So long as the principle of Life predominates, Health is enjoyed. When the principle

of Death, Sickness takes place. How is this accounted for?

By the principle of Death, I mean the principle of decomposition or decay, which is each hour going on in the human frame from the hour of birth, to that of our final exit. While the natural outlets—the pores—the bowels—and all other directories of the body, discharge these decayed particles as fast as they are generated, we are in a state of health; we are free from the presence of the disease.

When, from breathing an impure atmosphere, living in a vicinity of swamps, or where we are in the constant habit of coming in contact with bad smells—effluvia arising from obnoxious accumulations of animal or vegetable bodies in a state of putridity, being infected from a living body under the influence of disease in a malignant state; or secondary occupations; or, in short, any cause which promotes decomposition faster than the stomach and bowels and the other excretories can remove, naturally; we are then in a state of disease. And should the cause which produces this state of the body remain, and nothing be done to drive the accumulated and accumulating impurities out of the body, the principle of death or decomposition, will become paramount, and the last glimmering of life depart from the once animated clay.

How then, shall we counteract these death dispensing influences? How?  
**PURGE!**—Yes!—Yes!—*Purge!* The magic in that word shall yet be understood, if this hand or brain can accomplish so mighty an explanation. Yes, purged be that pain in the head, the back, the bowels, the foot, the stomach, the side, the throat. Does it arise from internal or external cause—I still say purge!—For know this self-evident truth, that pain cannot exist, save by the presence of some impurity—some deposit of decomposed particles upon the organ or part where the pain is seated. And purging discharges this impurity by the bowels, and continuing the practice daily will cure every complication of disease; and will prevent any pain from becoming seriously indisposed, even when in constant contact with the most malignant fevers which cannot by possibility seriously affect the body, if we are continually careful to preserve it in a pure state, by frequent and effectual purgation. Hippocrates says, "Purgation expulses what must be expelled, and patients find relief; if, on the contrary, they are tormented by purgation, it is a proof there are yet matters which must be expelled."  
The subscriber of this has resided in every variety of climate, and by always purging on the first appearance of sickness, has enjoyed for the last ten years, uninterrupted health. For we may call such the state of him who is never sick more than 6 or 8 hours, about the time it takes to secure the effect of a purgative. The purgative I make use of is my grandfathers pills, and they are, to my certain knowledge, the most judiciously balanced purge in existence. I have used them for 8 months daily, in doses of from 2 to 16 pills per day, to satisfy myself as to their innocency. It therefore, cannot be doubted. It is my opinion, that any person, be he ever so prostrated by disease, provided he is capable of taking exercise at all, may lengthen his life to 60 years, by continuing to assist his natural functions with the BRANDETH VEGETABLE PILLS. Death never can take place until the Principle of Decomposition puts out the lamp of life. And that would seldom be before 60 or 70 years, was this principle of purgation always resorted to on the first appearance of sickness.

In the hope that these remarks may be of some service, I am the public's obedient servant,  
D. BRANDETH, M. D.  
Great caution is required to procure the genuine Brandeth Pills.  
Druggists and Chemists never in any place appointed Agents by Dr. B. All his authorized Agents have an engraved certificate of agency, signed by himself; unless this certificate can be shown, do not purchase. This caution is absolutely necessary to guard the public against spurious Pills.  
**DR. BRANDETH'S PILLS**  
CAN BE OBTAINED GENUINE OF  
**FREDERICK WYSE,**  
No. 3, Palace Street, Upper Town,  
Foot of Mountain Street, Lower Town,  
Who is the only authorized Agent for Quebec.  
Quebec, 26th Sept. 1838.