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[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

## ELICITIOUS NAMES.

(Concluded.)

Yet am I sensible that I am the victim of a deep-spread and deeply-rooted injustice. My son tells me that this feeling against and in favour of particular names and sounds is nothing more than the effects of wind, fancy, prejudice, habit, association.

Had there come over to England five hundred years ago, some marauding Norman Baron, or Sir (seignald de Swipes, probably his time Swipes might have been a gallant, sounding title, and they would have substituted some other abbreviation for small-ale. Would that it had been so!

But it is principally the poets, romance writers, and other fictionists that have created and kept alive this delusion concerning names. Their works they have annexed certain virtues and certain vices: certain graces and certain vulgarities, to certain classes of names, and these names have in consequence, and by long continuance in such courses, become habitually and conventionally either virtuous or vicious; or gracious or vulgar. Other sort of writers retain a few intermediate ones, of an equal character, to suit the jaundiced and half-fledged repentant sinners; but there is no mixing the two extremes. Take up ten novels in nine out of the ten, if your eye lights on Beverley, Mortimer, or a Stanley, be sure of all sorts of brave, noble, generous, and spirited qualities and properties appertain these gentlemen. If you see mention made of a Rutven or a Arkham, ten to one but the former is the dark, designing, diabolical villain of the piece. And the latter his confederate, agent, or tool; and if there is a Potts or a Nihilis, the inference to be drawn is obvious. There is even an arbitrary classification, though not so marked off, of the pretty names of heroines. If you see any Fannies, Marias, Jessies, reckon with confidence on their being soft, sensitive, pensive, meek, mild, gazing blue-eyed damsels—victims or intended victims. And if there be an Augusta, Eleanor, a Caroline, or a Lady Jane, you may predict that they are high-souled, high-spirited, proud, lofty, black-eyed, black-bred, high-born dames—amiable or otherwise. It may chance to suit. Indeed, so well understood has this sort of thing become, that one tolerably conversant with such matters, glancing through a novel or reading the characters of a new play, can, without hesitation, pick out the hero or the heroine, the doat-father, the avaricious guardian, the fop, the scoundrel, the lawyer, merely by the name. Should my unfortunate one appear in a new piece, it would signify, as plainly as here were a stage direction appended to it, "low fellow," or "waiter at a pot-house." It is too bad. Much unhappiness has been seen in the actual world by such absurd distinctions.

What, let me ask, is the use of any man possessing the habits, manners, feelings, and education of a gentleman, should he unfortunately happen to be called Muggs or Uggz? Our elder and more vigorous novelists did countenance this unfairness, but called their heroes Jones, and Pickle, and Random—Trews, and Adams, and Humphrey Clinker; their puny successors, fairly swamped them. They never thought of human nature actual life; but were all for nobility, gentility, or noble or villainous-looking impersonations of the virtues and the vices.

Much preferable was the open and direct term of the dramatists of the olden time, they plainly by the name intended to shadow the habits, disposition, and employment of man. When they called a fellow "Swashes Kler," you knew what you had to expect in him. The very name of Sir Epicure Mammon is the character half-sketched; and on Wart, Fribble, Mouldy, and Bulwer appear upon the stage, their titles give force and assistance to replies which the business of the scene necessarily renders too brief to give an idea of their characters. But those names did no harm in common every-day life. They were attached to individuals, not to species. They appertained to a particular

character in a particular play, and there the matter began and ended. There was not two Sir Epicure Mammons, or two Sir Frivolous Fashions; nor any settled rule which marked out Howard as being synonymous with gallantry and good-looks, or affixed the stigma of baseness and vulgarity upon Dawson and Scout.

It was very unhandsome in my Lord Byron, because he happened to be blessed with a noble and chivalrous name himself, to sneer at those less fortunately circumstanced—

"Oh Cottle! Amos Cottle! What a name!" Suppose it had so happened that he had himself been called Cottle, instead of Byron, as the saying is—"how could he have helped it?" Would he, or that account, have shut up all the wags and misanthropes, real and imaginary, in the breast of a Cottle, which found such ready vent from the lozenge of a Byron? Would the

"Face thee well! and if for ever?" not have been written; and would Childe Harold have travelled through Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, and Asia Minor without saying anything about it?

If so, let us be thankful he was a Byron, and not a Cottle.

Still it was unfair to attack poor Amos on that ground. He might have abused his poetry, but ought to have spared his name. It was not the man's fault; it was like lampooning a personal deformity.

But it was not Byron alone; Canning, who was a statesman and a legislator; and ought to have known better, has a fling both at him and his relative—

It was not the Cottle who Alfred made famous, But Joseph of Bristol, the brother of Amos."

Shame—shame!

But Amos and myself are alike the victims of an absurd prejudice.

I will put one more case, in order to show its manifest injustice. What can be finer than those lines in Childe Harold, Canto III, Stanza twenty-nine, on the Field of Waterloo.

"Their praise is hymn'd by loftier harps than mine;

Yet one I would select from that proud throng, Partly because they bleed me with his lines; And partly that I did his sire some wrong;

And partly that bright names will hallow long; And his was of the bravest, and when shower'd The death-bolts deadliest thinn'd files along, Even where the thickest of war's tempest lower'd, They reached no nobler breast than thine, young gallant Howard!"

But suppose the young man had been called Muggins? He would have fought and fallen just as bravely, just as nobly—but what in that case would have become of his lordship's love, admiration, and sense of retributive justice. The poor fellow would have died if not "unhonoured," at least "unsung;" for Muggins rhymes not to anything I know of except Huggins, and both are peculiarly inapplicable for poetical purposes, according to our present ideas. His lordship would not have run the risk of setting the critics a sneering and the public a laughing, and Muggins would have died unknown.

On what slight causes does our chance of immortality depend.

Now Swipes rhymes to many things, but they are all of the same low and ignoble character—"wipes," "snipes," "pipes," and so on.

No, it is—I feel it is—impossible to raise or dignify it.

But my feelings again get the better of me.

It is much to be wondered how such names, together with hosts of everyday occurrence, ever get a footing in the world. We can account for many very easily.

The Robsons and the Hobsons, the Tomsons and the Bensons, the Harrisons and the Collinsons, the Johnsons and the Jacksons, are all plainly enough the sons of Rob, Hob, Tom, Ben, Harry, Collin, John and Jack. Of these there is an infinite variety.

So also the Smiths, the Glivers, the Dyers, the Carpenters, the Taylors, the Masons, clearly originate with persons following mechanical and labourous occupations and handicrafts in the olden time.

The Clerks and the Penmen are equally obvious. So are the Archers and the Bowmen. Likewise the Cooks.

Neither would it puzzle a conjurer to account for the numerous family of the colours—the Blacks, Whites, Browns, Greens, Scarlets, &c.

The Blackbirds, Nightingales, Goldfinches, Swans, Parrots, Ducks, Drakes, Hawks, &c., might have arisen from their being attached before there was any regular form of baptism, to individuals on account of their tawny, ostentatious, uncleanly, or rapacious habits, and have descended to their offspring.

The Bulls, Calfs, Hogs, Pigs, and other bestial titles for christian man, may have their origin in the real or fancied resemblances, in qualities or disposition of the tenete progenitors of the present race of Bulls, Calfs, Hogs, and Pigs, to the qualities and dispositions of those several animals.

The Bacous must have been a collateral branch of the Hogs.

The numerous families of the Lions and the Lambs, which are the occasion of so many beautiful newspaper jokes when one of each kind lie down together, must have appertained to the meek and warlike in past ages.

The Fishes must anciently have been a maritime tribe—good swimmers.

The Fishers were probably a rapacious and cunning set, who used the Hooks and Hooks to plunder and destroy the Fishes.

The Norths, Wests, Souths, and Easts must have emigrated from those points, and the Snows, Hails, and Rains, have been in some way connected with the elements, whose names they bear.

The Hills, the Dales, the Rocks, the Cliffs, the Lakes, the Woods, the Greenwood, the Forests, and the Mountains, must formerly have been Hail-o'-th-Hill, Dan-o'-th-Dale, Pile-o'-th-Rock, Clean-o'-th-Cliff, and so on, to distinguish them from other Hais, Dais, Robs, or Clems, and the distinction has settled upon their descendants.

The Towers, Hill-houses, Hardcastles, were doubtless very formidable and impregnable gentlemen formerly.

The Graces and Well-beloveds smack of a recent and punitional derivation. They do not much abound. Neither are there many Saints.

Without much difficulty also may such *outré* titles as Sherpshanks, Longfellow, Heavy-sides, Remsbottom, &c., be accounted for.

I abstain from any observations on the origin of such names as the Cravens and the Cowards. Their present possessors may be as brave as lions. Besides, it does not become any one circumstanced as I am to make illiberal or unpleasant reflections.

All these and many others are obvious or probable, but what I want to know is, how such unaccountable and unseemly titles as Muggs, Wiggins, Jubbs, Clutterbuck, Sniggs, Snooks, Higgibottom, and a host of others, too numerous to mention, first found their way into the world. Who invented them? Who propagated them? Above all—who was the first Swipes? Are such titles Teutonick, Sclavonick, or Celtic? Had they their origin in the Scandinavian forests, or among the fogs of Jutland? Do they belong to the aboriginal Britons, or did any of them come from Saxony with Hengist and Horsa? Had Pagan Pomerania to do with them? Did the Romans find them on the British islands? Does Caesar in his Commentaries make any mention of a person of the name of Clutterbuck; or, to go farther back, did the Phenicians on their landing find any painted savage rejoicing in the name of Swipes; or did they import the perpetrator of that abomination?

Riddles! mysteries! how are ye to be solved? In the words of Ossian—"dark clouds roll before my sight." Frigidally speaking, I cannot tell anything about the matter. But nothing is more certain than they (the names) must have had a beginning.

Some of them seem to have been created for the express purpose of leading people into the sin of punning. The old clerical name of Goodenough, for instance, handed down to posterity by the epigram committed on the occasion of the celebrated doctor of that name, preaching before the House of Lords—

"'Twas well-enough that Goodenough Before the House should preach, For sure-enough right had-enough Were those he'd got to teach."

What a temptation for witticisms of an inferior description, more especially as the poor gentleman happened to be a clergyman. He often would be annoyed in his day by his friends wishing they were Goodenough like him, or his enemies calling at once his goodness and his identity in question by insinuating that Goodenough was not Goodenough.

Small, Stout, Long, and Short have been of infinite comfort from time immemorial, to those who could not muster the skeleton of a joke in any other way.

Some names, such as Shrimp, Snipe, Chicken, have a henpecked sound. But the most obnoxious I know of in this respect, is Gotobed. Think of the title of a lady addressing her spouse by this title in anything but the mildest of tones, especially before company.

Yet there was a Mr. Gotobed, a party in a duel, which "came off" in England lately and which terminated fatally. What had such a man to do with sanguinary proceedings? Nothing could make him appear heroic in the public eye. The valiant Gotobed.

It is an odd alodge that

"Company in distress Makes the trouble less,"

and I sometimes find a melancholy pleasure and a sad relief in perusing the Directory and noting down the large proportion of incongruous and infelicitous names which it contains, and I at times succeed in reasoning myself into a state of comparative resignation with my lot. But no sooner do I dress myself and go back among my fellow-creatures, than some incident occurs which shakes my nerves, suffices me with blishes, and perfectly drives me to despair.

For instance, I meet my friend Tom Dashwood. Tom is a rattling, vivacious, good-hearted fellow, but he has a most unpleasant way of speaking intolerably loud in the street.

"Well, Swipes!" he bawls, "how are you!"

People look.

"Pretty well, Tom," I reply, in a mild undertone, in the hope that he may pitch his note by mine. In vain.

The world may think very little of my name, but Tom seems to have a particular fancy for it, and interlards his conversation with—"Well, Swipes!" "I tell you what, Swipes!" Swipes, my boy! what do you think?" &c.

At last I shake him by the hand, bid him good morning, and fancy myself clear of him. Vain hope. I have not proceeded ten yards when there comes upon my ear the horrid sound—

"Swipes!"

Some young ladies are passing. I pretend not to hear.

"Swipes! Swipes! I say!"

The young ladies look.

An officious urchin pulls me by the coat—

"Gentleman calling of you, sir."

I again turn round, and Tom bawls out, at the top of his voice—

"Swipes!" will you go to the fancy-ball to-night?"

Swipes and a fancy-ball! What a combination!

The ladies look at me and then at each other. A succession of oblique glances ensue—a whisper—a titter—a visible effort not to laugh.

Torture! Such things are of perpetual occurrence.

THE DUELLIST.

A foreigner who has lately written a work on England, says that Englishmen are cowards—they do not fight duels, but content themselves occasionally with boxing. The error is very ill acquainted with the people of England who could pen such nonsense as this. If duelling be not practised amongst Englishmen, it is because they—we speak of the middle classes—have more good sense than to re-

sort to such idiotic and murderous means of settling disputes. Besides, there is respect for the law, not to speak of moral and religious obligation. The man who either sends or accepts a challenge to fight with weapons calculated to produce death, must in the eye of sober reason be presumed to act from villainous considerations; although not less worthy as the conduct that can lead to so fatal a kind of strife. True courage has in most respects nothing to do with fighting. Any man can fight. The evil passions are able to prompt men to face death from the worst of motives. True courage is associated with a strong perception of right and wrong, and will exert itself only in a good cause. The man who risks his life to save that of another, or to rescue his country from an imminent danger, exhibits true courage in its best light. Fortunately, by the spread of intelligence and the increased power of law and magisterial authority, the practice of duelling is well nigh banished from Great Britain, and has taken up its abode in these continental countries where coarse sense yet exerts but feeble influence, and where the law does not consider the duelist as a non-entity by intent. At Paris, duels have ever been common, the great arena for such encounters being the Bois de Boulogne, a woody park beyond the barrier on the west. Here many an unfortunate wretch has fallen a victim to erroneous principles of honour. The following relation of one of these brutal encounters, in which an Englishman was engaged, is given in a novel recently published, under the title of the "Unfortunate man."

"Villeneuve, a most notable villain, was one day surprised by young Talbot whilst instilling his venom of deception into the ear of his sister. The words which passed were few. Suspicious and anonymous letters had already awakened the vigilance of the brother, and had prepared him to wreak ample vengeance on the shoulders of Villeneuve. The blow could not be excused; a meeting took place, and the usual barrier-duel was proposed. To this the young Englishman most positively dissented. He had heard that day after day, and morning after morning, his adversary was to be seen popping at fifty paces at little post-reef-Pais figures, about the size of a thumb, and that, thanks to his patience, his practice, and his own pistols, the aim was uncertain. He was a cool, dead shot, and that coarseness always gives courage when challenged. He smiled as much as to say 'it is immaterial to me?' and the next morning he was with his second at the appointed spot. 'I will not,' said young Talbot, 'consent to be shot like a chicken at a stake. I know that I have no chance that way of obtaining redress for the injury my family have received. I know my death is certain, even at fifty paces, and I am resolved to have a chance for my life; so just tell that French officer that the only way I will consent to fight is to have one pistol loaded and the other not, to draw for first choice, and then to stand within a pace of each other; and may heaven direct the choice of him whose cause is the most just. Villeneuve did not make the slightest objection to the proposition of Talbot's second. The preparation did not take long. The pistols both being of course exactly alike, were loaded by the seconds, and enveloped in a large handkerchief. The first choice fell to the lot of Villeneuve, who, placing his hand on the weapon, fixed on the one he thought the heaviest, and the other was given to Talbot. They took their respective grounds, and so close that the muzzle of each man's pistol touched his adversary's. Men face dreadful sights, but few have seen the parallel to this; neither is it to be thought by my readers as the mere effusion of an imaginary brain. The duel in question actually took place, and if the names were changed, every particular would be true. Dreadful must it have been for the friends of each—the excitement, the agitation, the hope, the expectation, the certain knowledge that one must fall. When both were placed on the ground, the seconds of each advanced, and took a last farewell. Talbot shook his friend's hand with an earnest trepidation: he merely whispered a few words, and, with a faint smile and fainter accent, said 'good-bye.' Villeneuve appeared as unconcerned as if he were a casual spectator: he nodded to one or two of the company more as a recognition than as a parting, and had taken leave of his second before Talbot had ended his low whisper. The words given were merely 'Are you ready?' then 'Fire!' Both pistols went off on the second, and both men fell. Villeneuve only turned upon his side and instantly died. Talbot was immediately raised: the closeness of the pistol at his discharge had knocked him down, and his

face was a little injured by the powder; but his worst feeling was that of disgust, when he saw his fallen enemy dead at his feet. He fixed his excited eyes upon the corpse; he was hurried from the spot in a dreadful state, and many months elapsed, before he was perfectly restored to health, or even reason. There lay Villeneuve, the same foe to all Englishmen, having met the fate of almost all professed duellists. He died with a smile of contempt on his countenance. One of his companions threw his cloak over the corpse. There was not a word spoken, the stillness of death had extended itself to the spectators, who one by one retired with cautious footsteps as if fearing to awaken the slumbers of him who had gone to his long account, and who had left behind him a memory so tarnished that friendship would gladly forget it, and had made the enemy he bore to our countrymen a kind of entailed curse upon his survivors."

LOWER CANADA.

From the Montreal Herald March 26.

We understand that Government has made application to the Committee of Trade in this city, and other competent associations and individuals, to give it every information regarding the probable advantages which would accrue to the British American Provinces in consequence of the construction of a ship canal connecting the Upper Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, which it is proposed shall be a national undertaking. This was one of Lord Durham's magnificent ideas for developing the vast resources of the Canada, and for binding the mother country and the colonies in an inseparable union of interest and affection. Should it be carried into operation, which we fervently trust it will be, the advantages which will flow from it are incalculable, and the Canada shore of the Lakes will present as marked a contrast, for prosperity, to the American shore, as the short sighted policy of the British Government has caused it hitherto to present the reverse.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, in a letter alluding to the Maine disturbances, says that Gen. Scott will have sufficient employment in the North, as a general tising of the Canadians is to take place either in August or September, and that they expect supplies of both men and money from the border States. We had information about a fortnight ago that the Canadians were again organizing, but that the rising this year would depend principally on the consequences of the invasion of New Brunswick. At all events there will not be any rebellion until the crops are housed, when another repetition of it will be very likely attempted. The Government is perfectly aware of the intentions of the rebels and sympathizers, and cannot be taken unawares, so that the old women in the Province may sleep as sound as they please.

Montreal, March 26.—We regret to state, that in consequence of the bad state of the ice in front, and in the neighbourhood of this city, several accidents have recently happened. On Saturday, a corporal of the 71st Regiment, while crossing, in a sleigh, from town to La Prairie, broke through the ice and was drowned. On Sunday, a trooper of the 7th Hussars nearly shared the same melancholy fate. While crossing, on horseback, the ice gave way, the horse sank and disappeared; but the rider saved his life by dexterously springing from the saddle on a piece of good ice which was fortunately near. Travellers, and especially strangers in the country, cannot be too careful while crossing the river at this season of the year.—Gazette.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 30th MARCH, 1839

LATER INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

There have been two later arrivals from Europe since our last. By the arrival of the packet-ship *Duchesse d'Orleans*, from Havre, and the *Pocahontas*, at Philadelphia, from Liverpool, London dates to the 9th February are received.

HOUSE OF LORDS, 8th FEBRUARY.

The Lord Chancellor communicated to the House the answer of Her Majesty to the Address of the House of Lords, which was to the following effect:—

My Lords, I thank your Lordships for your loyal and respectful Address. Wholly relying on your wisdom and patriotism, it is to me a source of much satisfaction to have your concurrence and support.

RESIGNATION OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Lord Glenelg, after having answered a question put to him by Lord Brougham, relative to the abolition of Slavery in the Island of Bourbon, requested their Lordships to permit him to address them on a matter which related to himself personally. I have just replied to the noble Lord (Brougham) on a topic affecting my administration, and in which I felt a most lively interest, but I am now no longer in office.—(Great sensation observable on this announcement in the House.)

My Lords, I have this day thought it incumbent upon me to tender my resignation, and I do not hesitate in making known to you my reasons for such a proceeding. On Tuesday morning a communication altogether unexpected, was addressed to me, by my colleagues in office, in which certain changes in the ministry were announced—but which did not yield assent to. I exceedingly regret being obliged to resort to the only alternative I had, the more particularly at a time when my sudden abandonment of my post must necessarily defer the settlement of important Colonial questions—but I conceived it my duty to retire. I beg, however, to assure the house that I shall always be ready to give an account of my conduct, and to afford any explanation that may be required of me. (This declaration produced a very violent agitation in the house and the Peers appeared to be engaged in a very animated conversation.)

Lord Durham asked the premier when he would lay the report and papers relating to Canada before the House. Lord Melbourne was totally at a loss to account for the appearance of the noble lord's report of the state of North American colonies in a morning newspaper. He should lay the papers on the table of the House on Monday next.

In the House of Commons, in answer to a question from Mr. Leader, relating to Canada Lord John Russell said that he felt greatly astonished at a loss to account for the appearance of the noble lord's report of the state of North American colonies in a morning newspaper. He hoped to be able to lay the report before the House on Friday.

Col. Stothowe gave notice that on the 21st inst. he should move for a return, and take the sense of the House upon it, of the expenses of Lord Durham's outfit as Governor General of Canada, and of the salaries received by himself and his officers.

Mr. O'Connell inquired if Government had any intention of legislating in respect to the Bank of Ireland, with the view to the abolition of a monopoly, and was informed by the Chancellor that he intended bringing the subject before the house at an early period of the session.

Capt. the Hon. Cecil Forester and Captain W. C. Hammer, both of the Blues, fought a duel on the 10th February; six shots were fired, and neither injured.

Hussien Paeha, the Persian Ambassador to London, has fifty Cashmere shawls of exquisite workmanship, as a present from the Shah to Queen Victoria.

The Rev. Mr. Jenks, Rector of Giaddeen, Heits, has disappeared in a way similar to that of the celebrated C. C. Colton, and from the same cause.

There was a tremendous hurricane in Dublin on the night of February 6th; two persons were killed and eighteen wounded; 40 houses were blown down, 120 partly blown down, and 5000 houses roofed, or nearly so; 1500 chimneys blown, 50000 panes of glass destroyed, and 2,500 trees blown down; the total damage is calculated at £80,000.

A letter had been received in London, from Constantinople, stating that Mehmet Ali Pasha had been drowned in the Nile, with nearly all the members of his court and Cabinet; his iron steamboat, it is said, upset.

During the year 1838, the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank lost the immense sum of 375,000 pounds, by the insolvency of two houses, viz. Messrs. Taylor, Son and Gibson, of Manchester, and Brown and Powell, of Stockport.

Captain Marruyt and the Brazilian Navy.—The following letter has been published from Capt. Marruyt:—

Sir,—You will oblige me by contradicting a report which has appeared in your paper, as well as in many others, of my having accepted a command of the Brazilian Navy. No such offer has been made to me, nor am I the least inclined to serve under any other flag than that of my own country. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. MARRUYT.

A letter from Brussels states that the Belgian chargé d'affaires at Vienna & Berlin had been called home; and that the King refused an audience of leave to the Austrian ambassador, prior to his departure.

The two ambassadors left Brussels on the 6th of February.

The Belgian Government were making preparations for war.

The Wesleyan Centenary subscription exceeded £435,000, or \$599,400, at the close of January.

The Roman Catholics are about to build a magnificent church at Manchester, at a cost of £30,000.

The loss of lives by the late storm in Ireland, as far as could be ascertained, was at least 400.

The New-York Gazette states that Lord Durham's Report on the affairs of British North America—of the premature publication of which Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell complained,—fills twenty closely printed columns of the London Morning Chronicle.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—The ship W. C. Nyn, from Rio Janeiro, sailed Feb. 1st, reports that information was received the night he sailed, and generally credited, that the French squadron had commenced the bombardment of Buenos Ayres.

New Brunswick papers of the 21st inst., and Frederickton of the 23rd were received this morning.

From the Frederickton Sentinel of the 23rd. After a session of considerable length and importance, the Legislature have this day been adjourned.

The several Bills for uniting the different Banks in the Province into one Provincial Bank, and also two of the minor Banks in St. John have been agreed to; and it now remains to be seen whether the stockholders will unite in accordance with the former of these Bills, and thus terminate the present embarrassments that prevail, the ostensible cause for which, is the number of Banking institutions in the Province.

Companies of the 69th Regt., continue to pass through Frederickton for Woodstock. We observe two vessels have arrived at St. John with government stores, consisting chiefly of arms and ammunition, which are also being forwarded. A detachment of the Volunteer Artillery, now in barracks, are under orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed up the river; and we believe His Excellency Sir John Harvey, will proceed to the frontier early in the ensuing week.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FRONTIER.

The Montreal Gazette of Thursday evening, received this morning, contains the following intelligence, the truth of which is put beyond a doubt by a communication of the same fact in the Montreal Herald, from a person residing at the scene of the affair.

A report has reached town, from Clarenceville to the effect that, early in the morning of the 25th inst., an armed party from the United States drove down on the ice until opposed the Volunteer picket at Beech Ridge, and after firing small arms and a cannon, decamped in the direction of Aldburg Springs. The cannon, which was of wood, was afterwards found burst, and from appearances on the ice, and fine reports that had reached Clarenceville, it is understood, that one man was killed, and some wounded by the explosion. A detachment of the Queen's Dragoons, under Colonel Morgan, and Captain M-Adam's company of Montreal Volunteer Militia, came promptly up in support of the picket, and marched to the line, when their appearance caused the dispersal of a body of brigands posted there.

The following are the titles of six additional Ordinances sanctioned by the Governor General and Special Council on Saturday last:—

- An Ordinance to exempt certain articles from seizure in satisfaction of debts.
- An Ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes and the building of Churches, Parsonage House and Church Yards.
- An Ordinance to suspend for a limited time certain parts of two Ordinances therein mentioned as being the same relative to the city of Quebec, and to establish a Society therein, for preventing accidents by Fire.
- An Ordinance to continue for a limited time certain Ordinances, relative to persons charged with High Treason, Suspicion of High Treason, and Treasonable practices.

An Ordinance to provide luncheon and Militiamen be wounded, and for the who may have been or cases hitherto unprovided.

An Ordinance to repeal a tione, relative to a certain Ville, in the City of

The total number of now thirty-three. The prepared, and among t fore the Council, the printed and circulated

Draught of an Ordinance of this Province, and to Administration of Justice thereof.

Draught of an Ordinance and the Administration Estates and Effects.

Draught of an Ordinance statistics of the Seminary treat, to confirm their T nory of the Island of Signory of the Lake of Fief and Signory of r vince; to provide for t Seigniorial Rights and t rial limits of the said F of Lower Canada

A Militia General Or command of the Louis per Canada containing t Court of Inquiry, held i to investigate the char Colonel Prince by certa conduct at and after the

The Court pronounc "invidious conduct" w detail of facts is not i by evidence," that the c alone in a spirit of host Prince, ar that of offe nated from the impu guilty of acts of wanton tenant Governor expres rence in the Report of and dispenses with the William Elliot, of the P was a principal promoter

Colonel Prince, and wh only presided at a pub the course of summary Colonel Prince was stron The Upper Canada Off a despatch from the Col veying the expression c probation of the conduct luncheon in the affair of

The draught of an e Bankrupts, and the adm adition of their estates an before the Special Coun their consideration. Sev circulated, with the vie opinion of the commerci and details of the measu

The foundation of a educating students for t progress at Kingston, U ground, which is valued over in trust to his coat Bishop Macdonnell, and building are being made.

Fire.—A house situ Road, owned by Mr. Day pted by Mr. Payne, Pa Stream Guards, was de Wednesday night, abou fire originated in the c and speedily communic ing; but fortunately suff to remove the whole of N together with an iron ch considerable sum of mone. belonging to Major Torre however, were burnt i in the Quebec Office.

This morning our mark crowd'd, and the display both by the butchers and d naps never surpass'd in either quantity or quality Mr. Tozer particularly a The prices are comparat

The trial of Mrs. Tasci to the ensuing Criminal which will commence o next. This lady, it is dangerously indisposed.



es that the Belgians & Berlin had been King refused an Austrian ambassador, Brussels on the were making preliminary subscription 100, at the close of about to build a theater, at a cost of the storm in Ireland, was at least 400, e states that Lord of British North publication of Lord John Russell closely printed containing Chronicle.

of AMERICA.—The Janeiro, sailed Feb. 10 was received the fully credited, that commenced the ben-

of the 21st inst., d were received the ntinel of the 23d, rable length and in- have this day been

mitting the different into one Provincial minor Banks in S. o; and it now re- fer the stockholders with the former of nate the present em- the notorious case of Banking institu-

Regt., continue to Woodstock. We arrived at St. John consisting chiefly of hich are also being nt of the Volunteers s, are under orders idness to proceed up His Excellency Sit d to the frontier early

THE FRONTIER, of Thursday evening, ntains the following which is put beyond ion of the same fact ron a person residing

own, from Clarence rly in the morning d party from the Un the ice until opposi leech Ridge, and aft rannon, decamped a Springs. The cap was afterwards found es on the ice, and fin Clarenceville, it r was killed, and some n. A detachment nder Cornet Morgan company of Montreal promptly up in su- marched to the line, caused the dispen- tation there.

titles of six additional; the Governor Genl. Saturday last:—tain articles from Se- the erection of Parish ches, Parsonage House for a limited time erin therein mentioned as a city of Quebec, ad- rein, for preventing ac-

for a limited time ac- to persons charged with of High Treason, for y, and Treasonable pro-

An Ordinance to provide for the subsistence of Volunteers and Militiamen, who have been or may be wounded, and for that of the families of those who may have been or may be killed in certain cases hitherto unprovided for.

An Ordinance to repeal a certain Act therein contained, relative to a certain Market Place at Pres de Ville, in the City of Montreal.

The total number of Ordinances passed is now thirty-three. The Registry Bill is being prepared, and among the Ordinances now before the Council, the following have been printed and circulated for public information: Draught of an Ordinance to amend the Jurisdiction of this Province, and to extend and facilitate the Administration of Justice, in the different parts thereof.

Draught of an Ordinance concerning Bankrupts, and the Administration and Distribution of their Estates and Effects.

Draught of an Ordinance to incorporate the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal, to confirm their Title to the Fief and Seigneurie of the Island of Montreal, the Fief and Seigneurie of the Lake of Two Mountains, and the Fief and Seigneurie of St. Sulpice, in this Province; to provide for the gradual extinction of Seigniorial Rights and Dues within the Seigniorial limits of the said Fiefs and Seigneuries, and other purposes.

Draught of an Ordinance for Establishing a system of Registration of all Titles, Deeds and Instruments conveying and assuring Lands, or incumbering and affecting the same within the Province of Lower Canada.

A Militia General Order has been issued by command of the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada containing the decision of the late Court of Inquiry, held in the Western District, to investigate the charges preferred against Colonel Price by certain individuals for his conduct at and after the "Battle of Windsor."

The Court pronounces distinctly that the "invidious colouring which characterizes the detail of facts is not in any way substantiated by evidence," that the charges have emanated alone in a spirit of hostility towards Colonel Price, and that that officer is completely exonerated from the imputation of having been guilty of acts of wanton cruelty. The Lieutenant Governor expresses his entire concurrence in the Report of the Court of Inquiry, and dispenses with the services of Colonel William Elliot, of the Provincial Militia, who was a principal promoter of the charges against Colonel Price, and who had himself previously presided at a public meeting at which the course of summary execution adopted by Colonel Price was strongly recommended.

The Upper Canada Official Gazette contains a despatch from the Colonial Secretary, conveying the expression of Her Majesty's approbation of the conduct of the militia and volunteers in the affair of Windsor.

The draught of an ordinance concerning Bankrupts, and the administration and distribution of their estates and effects, has been laid before the special Council, and is now under their consideration. Several copies have been circulated, with the view of ascertaining the opinion of the commercial body on the scope and details of the measure.

The foundation of a Catholic College for educating students for the ministry is now in progress at Kingston, Upper Canada. The ground, which is valued at £5,000, was made over in trust to his coadjutor and others by Bishop Macdonnell, and subscriptions for the building are being made.

FIRE.—A house situate on the St. Lewis Road, owned by Mr. David Douglas, and occupied by Mr. Payne, Paymaster of the Coldstream Guards, was destroyed by fire, on Wednesday night, about ten o'clock. The fire originated in the coach house in rear, and speedily communicated to the main building; but fortunately sufficient time was found to remove the whole of Mr. Payne's furniture, together with an iron chest containing a considerable sum of money. Two valuable horses, belonging to Major Torrens, Grenadier Guards, however, were burnt in the coach house.—Mr. Donge's property was insured for £250 in the Quebec Office.

This morning our markets were exceedingly crowded, and the display of most of all sorts, both by the butchers and the habitants, was perhaps never surpassed in Quebec, as regards either quantity or quality. The stall kept by Mr. Tozer particularly attracted attention.—The prices are comparatively moderate.

The trial of Mrs. Tasché has been transferred to the ensuing Criminal Term at Montreal, which will commence on the 1st September next. This lady, it is said, still continues languorously indisposed.

The Criminal Term of the Court of King's Bench closes to-day. It is expected that the sentences will be pronounced this afternoon on those who have been convicted.

THE ARMY.

Montreal, March 26.—The two companies of the Grenadier Guards, which remained at Laprairie, after their comrades joined this garrison, marched into town this day, under the command of Lieut. Col. Greenwood. The entire battalion of 800 men is now in the Point aux Callieres Barracks of this city.—Gazette.

BIRTH.

At Montreal, on Sunday last, the lady of the Hon. J. Paquet, Seignior of Larouchie, of a daughter. In this city, on Tuesday last, the lady of John Maguire, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Montreal, on Tuesday evening, the 25th inst., Alfred Perry, Cabinet Maker of that city, to Rachel Roger, of Quebec. At Montreal, on Tuesday the 26th inst. Robert Shedden, Esq., Merchant, to Sophia Low, widow of the late Wm. Wragg, Esquire, all of that city.

DIED.

On Thursday last, Matthew Heathfield, Esquire, native of England, Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper, Quebec, in the 44th year of his age. On Thursday morning, after a painful illness of eleven weeks continuance, endured with exemplary resignation, Rebecca, wife of Wm. Kemble, Esq., at Montreal, on the 22nd instant, suddenly, Mr. Narcisse Raymond, Branch Pilot. At Montreal, on the 20th inst., Isabel Hamilton, of Berwickshire, Scotland, aged 76.

QUEBEC

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

POWERFUL LECTURE. DR. FREMONT will lecture on TUESDAY, the 2nd April. SUBJECT—The Nervous System. The Lecture will commence at SEVEN o'clock precisely.

In order to obviate the inconvenience arising from an overcrowded state of the Rooms, the Committee have unanimously resolved, "That Members of the Institute who may wish their friends to attend the Lectures, be requested to give written orders of admission, as no individual will be admitted without presenting the same to the door-keeper."

By order, ROBT. C. GEGGIE, Recording Secy.-Q. M. I. Quebec, 30th March.



HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

BY B. COLE, On TUESDAY, the 2nd day of April next, and following days, at the residence of Mr. Nicholson, Neptune Inn, Lower Town, who retires from business:—

PART of his Household Furniture, consisting of Mahogany Dining and other Tables, Mahogany and other Chairs, Sofas, Brussels and other Carpets, Chests of Drawers, Window Curtains, about 15 Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Bed-room Furniture, China, Glass and Earthenware, double, single and cooking Stoves, Kitchen Utensils. London made Beer Pumps; with a great variety of other articles.

— Sale each day at ONE o'clock. CONDITIONS—CASH on delivery. Quebec, 20th March, 1839.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

BY B. COLE. On TUESDAY, the 9th April, at the residence of Mr. P. GINGRAS, St. Michael's Hotel, St. Michael's Cove. As Mr. GINGRAS is retiring from that line of business, the whole will be sold without the least reserve:—

THE property consists of Mahogany and other Tables, Chairs, Chests of Drawers, Sofas, Side-board, Carpets, a quantity of Bedsteads, Bed and Bedding, Bedroom Furniture, China, Glass and Earthenware, Stoves, with a variety of other articles.

ALSO, The very fast trotting HORSE EMPEROR, Carriages, Carriage Harness, &c. &c. Sale at ONE o'clock precisely. CONDITIONS—CASH. Quebec, 20th March, 1839.

NOW IS THE CHANCE!

Great Bargains for Cash!! 1,000 FINE and EXTRA SUPER-FINE REAL WATER-PROOF BEAVER HATS, fashionable shapes, selling off at nearly half-price!

AS ALSO—MEN'S CLOTHES, of every description, warranted equally as well made as bespoke work—at BROWN'S CHEAP CLOTHING STORE, Corner of Rue du Fort and Bussard Streets, Upper Town. Quebec, 27th March 1839.

BOARD.

WANTED, by the 1st of May, A COMFORTABLE APARTMENT IN THE UPPER TOWN, (furnished or unfurnished,) with Board and attendance, at a moderate rate. Address of No. 26, at the office of this paper. Quebec, 27th March, 1839.

CUSTOM HOUSE BLANKS.

15 REAMS, comprising all the different Forms used at the Custom-House, ARE OFFERED AT 10s. PER REAM, or 2s. 3d. PER QUERE.

APPLY AT THE Office of The Transcript, 13, St. John Street.

NOTICE.

THE Ballot for the Election of a President and four Directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year, will commence on MONDAY morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Office of the Company, and be closed precisely at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, when the parties having the greatest number of votes will be declared duly elected, in conformity with the Articles of Association.

BALLOTS are ready and will be delivered to the Shareholders, or their representatives, on application at the Office of the Company. By Order, W. STEVENSON, Secretary. Canada Mar. Ins. Company's Office, Quebec, 27th March, 1839.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, No. 11, NOTRE-DAME STREET, LOWER TOWN.

50 CHESTS Bohem Tea, 20 Barrels Roasted Coffee, 20 Casks Epsom Salts, 20 Casks Alum, 50 Kegs Plug Tobacco, 50 cwt. &c.

ALSO, Rice, Starch, Blue, Leaf Tobacco, Barle Pepper, Cloves, Raisins, Almonds, Nuts, Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, Chocolate, Cheese, Butter, Hams, &c., &c. JOHN FISHER, Quebec, 27th March, 1839.

EXPERIMENTS IN CHEMISTRY (Chimie Experimentale.)

MR. AUBIN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that commencing on Tuesday next, he will give a course of lectures and experiments in Chemistry. The lectures will be delivered at Mr. Lafontaine's City Hotel, St. Anne Street, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays (holidays excepted) at seven o'clock.

The course will be complete in eight lectures. Admittance—2s. 6d. each. The complete course, 15s. each, or £1 5s. for a lady and gentleman.

Tickets may be had at the office of the Canadian, from Mr. Anvray, Mr. Delcour, and the Gazette Office. Quebec, 23rd March, 1839.

NEW FASHIONS, Per Great Western.

MRS. BROWN, Straw & Tuscan Bonnet Maker and Cleaner, having last year, at a great expense, got out from London, by the way of New-York, the

FASHIONABLE BONNET,

so generally worn here, has again imported, by the Great Western, THE NEW SHAPES FOR THE ENSUING SEASON; and to prevent disappointment, Ladies are requested to send in their repairs early.

REMOVED from St. John Street, to the CORNER OF RUE DU FORT AND BUSSARD STREET, opposite to Messrs. Musson & Savage.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE

100 Boxes fresh Digby Herring, 20 Tierces East India Rice, 4 Pipes Cognac Brandy, 100 Barrels American Pitch, 30 do. do. bright Varnish, 10 do. Brewers' Bungs, 150 Kegs fresh U. C. Butter, 100 do. Hog's Lard, 15 Cases Ladies' Twist and Cavendish Tobacco. 2 do. James River Tobacco in tins, 1 do. Cassia, 5 do. Port Wine, each 5 doz. 1 do. Glazed Hats, 15 Bales American Hops, 1 do. striped Cotton and Calico Shirts, 2 do. assorted sewing Thread, A small Lot of Prime Pork. ALSO, Whale and Seal Oil, in hbls. and bbls. Quills, assorted qualities, Principe Cigars.

Hv. J. NOAD, Hunt's Wharf. Quebec, 2nd March, 1839.

FIRE WOOD FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, from One to One Hundred Cords of Firewood, of the best quality.

S. TOZER, Upper Town, Market. Quebec, 9th March, 1839.

HAVANNAH CIGARS.

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

FOR SALE,

TWO HUNDRED Barrels of American Potash. R. PENISTON. Quebec, 2nd March, 1839.

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED Kegs superior U. C. BUTTER, 130 Barrels ditto fine Flour, 50 ditto ditto Peas. EBENEZER BAIRD, Quebec, 27th Feb., 1839.

FOR SALE,

TEN ARPENTS OF LAND in the Upper part of the Seigneurie of Lower Bijou, adjoining St. Vallier's Suburb. The situation of this land, intersected by streams of water in every part, is not to be equalled in the environs of Quebec, offering as it does every advantage for the establishment of manufactures of every kind; the soil is also excellent for agricultural purposes.

Also to be conceded:—The front of the said land, situated on the Lorette road and the western side of the road leading to St. Foy, in lots of eighty feet in front, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth. Apply on the spot; or to P. SHEPPARD, Esq., Quebec, 20th Feb., 1839.

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.

FOR SALE.

THIRTEEN Hogsheads superior U.C. Leaf Tobacco, 100 Catty Boxes Young Hyson } Tea. 10 Chests Souchong } 10 Half Chests do. } 2 Boxes Pouchong }

Port—Mess, Prime Mess and Prime. And daily expected, 16 hbls. Gallipoli Oil. HENDERSONS & CO. 25th October. St. Peter Street.

NEW CONFECTIONARY STORE

No. 52, ST. JOHN STREET. THE Subscribers most respectfully intimate to their friends and the public at large, that they have always on hand a choice assortment of Fresh Cakes and Confectionary, as usual. SCOTT & M'CONKEY, Quebec, 1st May, 1839.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE—**  
**300 K** EGGS London White Lead,  
 100 Kegs do. do. genuine No. 1,  
 15 Casks English Linseed Oil, double  
 boded,  
 5 Co. Raw do.  
 100 Boxes superior English Yellow Soap  
 100 Casks fine Canada Rose Nails 3 1/2  
 36 lb.  
 10 doz. Shovels,  
 10 Cwt. best English Clive,  
 WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**HARDWARE.**  
**JOHN SHAW & CO.**  
 IMPORTERS, QUEBEC.  
 2nd March, 1839.

**FOR SALE OR CHARTER,**  
 THE splendid new copper fastened  
 Ship "WELLINGTON," about  
 480 tons, old measurement, built and fastened  
 according to the rules laid down in Lloyd's  
 new book. Will be found a desirable vessel  
 where carrying and speed are required.—The  
 Rigging, Sails, &c. being here, will ensure an  
 easy vessel.  
 If not sold, will accept a Charter to Liver-  
 pool or Belfast.—Apply to  
**EDWARD OLIVER,**  
 ST. ROCHA.  
 Quebec, 9th March, 1839.

**PASSAGE FROM BELFAST.**  
 PERSONS desiring of having their  
 friends brought out from Belfast in  
 Mr. Grainger's ships the ensuing spring, can  
 have it done by paying the amount of passage  
 to the undersigned.  
**G. H. PARKER,**  
 Quebec, 14th Feby. 1839.

**TO LET,**  
 THE large Auction Rooms, Store,  
 Cellars, &c. &c., in the Lower  
 Town, well situated for business; heretofore  
 occupied by Mr. Maxham.  
 ALSO—  
 The well finished Dwelling House and Of-  
 fice adjoining the above.  
 AND—  
 The House at the Bottom of Abraham Hill,  
 adjoining the Forge of Mr. Jordan, Black  
 Smith.—Apply to  
**C. SMITH,**  
 St. Lewis Street.  
 Quebec, 10th March, 1839.

**TO BE LET—**  
 From the First of May next,  
 THE BREWERY WHARF at  
 Preside-Ville, with the Buildings  
 thereon.  
 ALSO,  
 The Wharf and Stores adjoining the south  
 side of the above.  
 The premises are both at present occupied  
 by Mr. Alex. Hamilton.  
 For terms apply to the undersigned,  
**S. MACAULAY, Agent.**  
 Quebec, 20th Feb. 1839.

**CITY TAVERN LICENCES.**  
  
**OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,**  
 Quebec, 14th March, 1839.  
**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given, that  
 in accordance with the provisions of the  
 Ordinance 2nd Victoria, cap. 14, section 2,  
 a General Special Session of the Peace will  
 be held on MONDAY, the FIRST DAY  
 of APRIL NEXT, at the hour of TEN A.M.,  
 at the Court House in this city, for the  
 purpose of taking into consideration the applica-  
 tions and petitions for Tavern Licences, and  
 renewals of Tavern Licence for the City and  
 Bailliage of Quebec for the present year; after  
 which Session no other for the same purpose  
 will be held during the present year. In no  
 case will any application for a Renewal of  
 Licence be entertained unless the Licence for  
 the preceding year be produced and filed.  
 All applications and petitions for such Licences  
 and renewals thereof, to be in the meantime  
 filed in this Office.  
**PERRAULT & SCOTT,**  
 Clerk of the Peace.  
 One insertion, weekly, in all the newspapers  
 published in this city, in their respective languages,  
 until the 1st of April next.

**SUPERIOR BOTTLED SODA WATER,**  
 MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY  
**MUSSON & SAVAGE.**  
**SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA,**  
 FOR SALE BY  
**MUSSON & SAVAGE.**  
 Chemists and Druggists.

**MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHENIX BITTERS,**  
 FOR SALE BY  
**MUSSON & SAVAGE.**  
 THE Subscribers have just received a large  
 supply of the following celebrated Medi-  
 cines, viz:  
**OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,**  
**HAY'S LINIMENT for Piles, Rheumatism, &c.**  
**HEADACHE REMEDY.**  
 A fresh supply of **MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS**  
 and **PHENIX BITTERS.**  
**BEGG & URQUHART,**  
 13, St. John Street, and  
 8, Notre Dame St., L.  
 6th October.

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

**PILES, &c.**  
**HÆMORRHOIDS—NO CURE NO PAY!**  
 Price \$1—Hays Liniment—No Fiction.  
 THIS extraordinary chemical composition,  
 the result of science and the invention of a  
 celebrated medical man, the introduction of  
 which to the public was invented with the  
 solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since  
 gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustain-  
 ing the correctness of the lamented Dr. Grid-  
 ley's last confession, that "he dared not die  
 without giving to posterity the benefit of his  
 knowledge on this subject," and he therefore  
 bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solo-  
 mon Hays, the secret of his discovery.  
 It is now used in the principal hospitals and  
 the private practice in our country, first and  
 most certainly for the cure of the Piles, and  
 also so extensively and effectually as to baffie  
 credulity, unless where its effects are witness-  
 ed externally in the following complaints:—  
 For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorp-  
 tion at once.  
 All Swellings—Reducing them in a few  
 hours.  
 Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving  
 quick ease.  
 Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.  
 Croup and Whooping Cough—Externally,  
 and over the chest.  
 All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in  
 a few hours.  
 Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long  
 standing, and fever-sores.  
 Its operations upon adults and children in  
 reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening  
 coughs, and tightness of the chest by relaxa-  
 tion of the parts has been surprising beyond  
 conception. The common remark of those  
 who have used it in the Piles, is "it acts like  
 a charm."  
**THE PILES.**—The price \$1 is refunded to  
 any one who will use a bottle of Hays's  
 Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty  
 bottle without being cured. These are the  
 positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents,  
 and out of the many thousands sold, not one  
 has been unsuccessful.  
**CAUTION—**None can be genuine without a  
 splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my  
 name, and also that of the Agents.  
**L. I. SIMS,**  
**MUSSON & SAVAGE,**  
**BEGG & URQUHART.**  
 Quebec, 29th Sept. 1838.


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

**TO PROPRIETORS AND LESSEES OF**  
**SAW MILLS.**  
 THE Subscribers respectfully inform the  
 gentlemen connected with Saw-Mills,  
 that in the fall of the last year they received  
 a very large assortment of  
**MILL SAWS,**  
 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2, and 7 feet,  
 MANUFACTURED OF  
**THE BEST REFINED CAST STEEL.**

Having been at considerable pains to obtain  
 a good article, they are gratified in being able  
 to state that success has followed their endeav-  
 ours; to support which assertion, reference  
 can be had to several establishments in Lower  
 Canada, or to the fact, that of SOME HUN-  
 DREDS of their SAWS, that were in use  
 during the last summer, NOT ONE HAS BEEN  
 RETURNED, although the parties were at liberty  
 to do so if they had proved bad.  
 Orders punctually executed, and forwarded  
 to any part of British North America.  
**JOHN SHAW & CO.**  
 Saw Manufacturers and Importers of Hardware,  
 QUEBEC.  
 27 J. S. & Co. would remark that all their  
 Saws are marked thus—"J. Shaw & Co. Quebec,  
 warranted cast steel", and if any of them should  
 be found bad, on their being returned, others will  
 be given in lieu thereof.  
 Quebec, 2nd March, 1839.

**QUEBEC BANK.**  
**EXCHANGE** on London bought and sold.  
**NOAH FREER,**  
 Cashier.  
 Quebec, 27th Feby. 1839.

**J. HOBROUGH,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
 BEGGS leave to announce to his friends that  
 he has received his  
**FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS,**  
 consisting of lotus 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 reason-  
 able terms.  
 General Wolfe, corner of Palace and  
 St. John Streets, Sept. 20th

  
**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 per-  
 sons fully competent and deserving of confi-  
 dence, 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-Ri-  
 vers, at the house of Mme. Ostrom, and at  
 Berthier, at the house of Mr. Frs. Harnois.  
 Covered carriages will also be in readiness  
 to leave at any time, to meet public conve-  
 nience. Parcels will be forwarded at low  
 rates.  
**MICHEL GAUVIN, Quebec.**  
**TIMOTHEE MARCOTTE, Montreal.**  
 Quebec, 12th Decr. 1838.

**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 Mon-  
 tant Street, near the Neptune Inn, Lower  
 Town.  
 Quebec, 24th Feby. 1838.

**THE highest price given for all kinds of**  
**OLD ROPE,** by  
**THOMAS COOK,**  
 Quebec, 26th January, 1839  
 Guel.  
**CHAMPAGNE, CHABLIS, AND BUR-**  
**GUNDY WINES.**  
 THE Subscriber having been appointed by  
 Messrs. DAMOTTE & CHEVALIER, of  
 Tonnerre, Agent for the sale of their WINES  
 in this city, invites the attention of the public  
 to a consignment just received.  
**JOHN YOUNG,**  
 St. Peter Street.

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,**  
 Corner of St. John and St. Stanislaus Streets,  
**300 MINOTS** Marrowfat and Boiling  
 PEASE,  
 100 Barrels American Apples,  
 50 Dozen Superior Cider,  
 1 Ton Prime American Cheese,  
 A small Lot of Oranges.  
 ALSO,  
 London Porter, Cognac Brandy, Holland  
 Gin, Virgin Honey, Irish Pork, Flour, Out-  
 meal, Pot and Pearl Barley, London and  
 Montreal Candles, Wax and Spermaceti Can-  
 dles, English Soap, Lemon Syrup, Oils, Wines,  
 &c. &c. &c.  
**THOMAS BICKELL.**  
 Quebec, 26th Jan'y. 1839.

**FOR SALE,**  
 BY THE SUBSCRIBER:—  
**130 BOXES ENGLISH SOAP,**  
 50 do. Candles,  
 30 Barrels Apples (Fameuse),  
 5 Boxes Sweet Spiced Zealand Chocolate,  
 ALSO—  
 Muscated, Valencia, and Sultana Raisins,  
 Zante Currants, Almonds, Spanish Grapes,  
 Citron, Lemon and Orange Peels, Nutmegs,  
 Macis, Cloves, Cinnamon, Macaroni, Ver-  
 macelli, Spon Candles and Candle Orna-  
 ments, French Olives, Wix's Mustard  
 Pickles and Sauces, &c. &c.  
**W. LECHEMINANT.**  
 No. 1, Fabrique Street,  
 15th Dec.

**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.

**MORISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.**  
**NOTICE.**  
 THE Subscribers, general agents for Mo-  
 rison'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 con-  
 sumption, the following calculation was made  
 by Mr. Wing, Clerk of the Stamp Office,  
 Somerset House, in a period of six years,  
 part only of the time that Morison's Pills  
 have been before the public; the number of  
 stamps delivered for that medicine amount-  
 ed to three million, nine hundred and one thou-  
 sand.  
 The object in placing the foregoing power-  
 ful argument in favour of Mr. Morison's  
 system, and to which the public attention is  
 directed, namely, that it was only by trying  
 an innocuous purgative medicine to such an  
 extent that the truth of the Hygeian sys-  
 tem could possibly have been established. It  
 is clear that all the medical men in Eng-  
 land, or the world, put together, have not  
 tried a system of vegetable purgation to the  
 extent and in manner prescribed by the Hy-  
 geians. How, therefore, can they (much less  
 individually) know any thing about the extent  
 of its properties.

**OLD TYPE.**  
**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:**  
 The undermentioned fonts of OLD TYPE:  
 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.**

**QUEBEC:**  
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