

# THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

## AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.—No. 132.]

WEDNESDAY, 5th JANUARY, 1839.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

### THE HEN-PECKED MAN.

FROM WILSON'S TALES OF THE BORDER.

Concluded.

I thought I had have dropped down wi' indignation. I could ha' strucken if I durst. Ye observe I am just five feet two inches and an eight, upon my stocking soles,—that is rather below the army standard,—and I must say it is a very foolish one, for a man o' my height stands a better chance to shoot another than a giant that wad fire ower his head. But she was aware that I was below the mark, and my breath was o' no avail; so I just had to sink away into the shop, rubbing my elbow.

But the crackly stool was but the beginning o' her driving; there wasna a week after that but she lee at me whatever came in the way, whenever I by accident crossed her cankered humour. It's a wonder that I'm in the land o' the living,—for I've had the skin peeled off my legs—my arms mostly broken,—my head cut, and other parts o' my body a black and blue, times out o' number. I thought her an angel when I was courting her, but O Robin! she has turn'd out I'll no say what an asser!—a tiger!—a she-fury!

As for asking o'ny body to the house, it's a thing I durstna do for the life that's in my body. I never did it but once, and that was when an auld schoolfellow, that had been several years in America, call'd at the shop to see me. After we had cracked awhile—

"But I maun see the wife Patie," says he. "Whether he had heard about her behaviour or no I canna tell, but I assure ye his request was ony thing but agreeable to me. However I took him into the house, and I introduced him wi' fear and trembling.

"Tibby dear," said I, and I dinna think I had ca'd her dear for ten years afore, "here's Mr. W.—an auld schoolfellow o' mine, she'll come a' the way frae America, an' ca'd in to see ye."

Ye're aye meeting wi' auld schoolfellows, or some set or other to take ye off your work," muttered she sulkily, but loud enough for him to hear.

I was completely at a loss what to say or do next; but pretending as though I hadna heard her, I said as familiarly and kindly as I could, though my heart was in a terrible swither—"Bring out the bottle lass."

"Bottle!" quos she, "what bottle?"—what does the man mean?—has he perted wi' the little sense that he ever had? But had ye seen her as she said this—I've seen a cloud black when driven wi' a hurricane, and I've seen it awfu' when roarin' in the agony of thunder, but never did I see oney that I was main in fear o' than my wife's face at that moment. But somehow or other I gathered courage to say—"Hoots woman, what's the use o' behaving that way, I'm sure ye ken well enough it's the speerit bottle."

"The speerit bottle!" cried she wi' a scream, "and when was there a speerit bottle within this door! I dinna shew yours' off to your American friend for a greater man than ye are Patie. I think if wi' a' that ye bring in, I get meot and bits o' duds for your bairns, I do very weel."

This piece o' impudence completely knocked me stupid, for wad ye believe it Robin, though she had lang driven a' my friends frae about the house, yet never did ony o' her friends ca'—and that was mainly every Sunday, and every Coldstream market-day,—but there was the bottle out frae the cupboard, which she always kept under lock and key, and I dram and a bit short-bread nae less, was aye and to this day handed round to every one o' them. They have discovered that it is worth while to make Patie the bickermaker's a half-way house. But if I happen to be in when they call, though she pours out a full glass a-piece for them, she takes aye good care to stand in before me when she comes to me, between them and me, so that they canna see what she is doing, or how meikle she pours out; and I assure ye it is seldom a thimble-ful that fa's to my share, though she hands the bottle lang up in her hand,—mony a time no a weotin'; and again have I shov'd my head passed her side, and said—"your health Mrs. So-and-so,"—or "your Mr. Such-a-thing,"

wi' no as much in my glass as wad drown a midgie. Or if I was placed that she durstna but for shame fill out a glass within half an inch o' the top or say, she wad gie me a look, or a wink, or make a motion o' some kind, which weid I ken the meaning o', and which was the same as saying—"Drink it, if ye dare!" O Robin man! it's weel for you that no kens what it is to be a footba' at your ain fireside. I daresay my friend burned to the bone for me, for he got up, and—

"I wish you good day, Mr. Crichton," said he, "I have business in Kelso to-night yet, and can't stop."

I was perfectly overpowered wi' shame, but it was a relief to me when he gaed awa'—and I slipped out after him, and into the shop again.

But Tibby's ina the ony persecution that I ha'e to put up wi', for we bae five bairns, and she brought them a' up to treat me as she does herself. If I offer to correct them, they cry out—"I'll tell my mother!"—and frae the oldest to the youngest o' them, when they speak about me, it is he did this, or he did that—they for ever talk o' me as *Him!*—*Him!* I never got the name o' Faither frae one o' them, and it is a' her doings. Now I just ask ye simply if ony faither wad put up wi' the like o' that? But I maun put up wi' it. If I were offering to lay hands upon them for it, I am sure and persuaded she wad raise a Birgham about me,—my life wadna be safe where she is,—but indeed I needna say that, for it never is.

But, there is one thing that grieves me beyond a' that I have mentioned to ye. Ye ken my mother, poor auld body, is a widow now. She is in the thry seventy-sixth year o' her age, and very frail. She has naebody to look after her but me; for I never had ony brothers, as ye ken, and as for my twa sisters, I daresay they just have a sait enough fight wi' their ain families, and as they are at a distance, I dinna ken how they are situated wi' their gudemens,—though I must say for them, they send her a stone o' oatmeal, an ounce o' tobacco, or a pickle tea and sugar now and then, which is very likely as often as they have it in their power; and that is a great deal mair than I'm allowed to do for her,—me that has a right to protect and maintain her. A' that she has to support her, is fifteen pence a-week off the parish o' Mertoun. O Robin man!—Robin man!—my heart rages within me, when I talk to you about this. A' that I have endured is naething to it. To see my poor mother in a state o' starvation, and no to be allowed to gie her a sixpence! O Robin man!—Robin man!—is it no awfu'? When she was first left destitute and a widow I tried to break the matter to Tibby and to reman wi' her.

"O Tibby woman!" said I, "I'm very distressed. Here's my faither laid in the grave, and I dinna see what's to come o' my mother poor body,—she is auld and she is frail—she has naebody to take care or provide for her but me!"

"You!" cried Tibby—"you! I wish ye wad mind what ye are talking about! Ye have as many dogs I can tell ye as ye have bones to pick! Let your mother do as other widows ha' done before her—let the parish look after her."

"O Tibby woman!" said I, "but if ye'll ony consider, the parish money is very sma',—and poor body, it will make her heart sair to receive a penny o' it; for she weel kens that my faither would rather have died in a ditch, than been behanding to either a parish or an individual for a sixpence."

"An' meikle they have made by thei pride," said Tibby, "I wish ye wad hand your tongue."

"Aye, but Tibby," says I, for I was nettled mair than I durst shew it, "but she has been a good mother to me, and ye ken yours'! that she's no been an ill good-mother" to you. She never stood in the way o' you and me comin' together, though I was paying six shillings a week into the house."

"And what am I obliged to her for that?" interrupted my Jezebel.

"I dinna ken Tibby," says I, "but it's a Mother-in-law."

hard thing for a son to see a mother in want where he can assist her. Now, it isna meikle she takes,—she never was used wi' dainties, and if I may just take her home, little will serve her, and her meat will never be missed."

"Ye bonn idiot!" cried Tibby, "I aye thought ye a fool,—but ye are worse than a fool! Bring your mother here! An auld, cross-graine, fault finding wife, that I never could ha'e patience to endure for ten minutes in my days! Bring her here say ye! No! while I live in this house I'll tel ye ken that I'll be mistress!"

"Aye and maister too," thought I. I found it was o' nae use to argue wi' her. There was nae possibility o' getting my mother into the house, and as to assisting her wi' a shilling or twa at a time by chance, or paying for house-rent, or sending her a load o' coals, it was perfectly out o' the question and beyond my power. Frae the night that I went to Orange Lane to this moment, I ha'e never had a sixpence under my thumb that I could ca' my ain. Indeed, I never ha'e money in my hands, unless it be on a day like this when I ha'e to gang to a fair or the like o' that; and even then, before I start, her ledlyship sees every bowie, bicker, and piggins', that gangs into the cart—she kens the price of them as weel as I do; and if I shouldna bring home either money or goods according to her valuation, I actually believe she wad murder me—there is nae cheating her. It is by mere chance, that having had a good market, I've outreached her to-day by a shilling or twa; and one o' them I'll spend wi' you Robin, and the rest shall gang to my mother. O man! ye may bless your stars that ye dinna ken what it is to ha'e a terragant wife."

"I'm sorry for ye Patie," said Robin Rought-head, "but really I think in a great measure ye have yours' to blame for it a'!"

"Me!" said Patie—"what do ye mean Robin?"

"Why Patie," said Robin, "I ken it is said, that every one can rule a bad wife but he that has her,—and I believe it is true. I am quite convinced that naebody kens sae weel where the shoe pinches as they that ha'e it on; though I am quite satisfied, that had my case been yours, I wad ha'e brought her to her senses long before now, though I had—

"Dandling her wi' Rob Rorerson's bonnet, or gien her a hoop's like your friend the cooper o' Goldingham?"

"Save us man!" said Patie, who loved a joke, even though at second-hand and at his own expense,—but ye see the cooper's case is not in point, though I am in the same line, for as I have observed, I am only five feet two inches and an eight in height—my wife is not the weaker vessel—that I ken to my sorrow."

"Weel Patie," said Robin, "I wadna ha'e ye to lift your head,—I was but joking upon that account—it wadna be manly;—but there is one thing that ye can do, and I am sure it wad have an excellent effect."

"Dearsake! what is that?" cried Patie.

"For a' that has happened ye," said Robin, "ye have just yours' to blame for gien up the key and the siller to her management, that night ye gaed to Orange Lane. That is the short and the lang o' your troubles Patie."

"Do you think sae?" inquired the little bickermaker.

"Yes, I think sae Peter, and I say it," said Robin, and there is but one remedy left."

"Just this," said Robin, "stop the supplies."

"Stop the supplies!" returned Patie—"what do you mean Robin?—I canna say that I fully comprehend ye."

"I just mean this," added the other, "be your ain banker,—your ain cashier,—be maister o' your ain siller,—let her find that it is to you she is indebted for every penny she has the power to spend, and if ye dinna bring Tibby, to reason and kindness within a month, my name's no Robin Rought-head."

"Do ye think that wad do it?" said Patie.

"If that wadna, naething wad," answered Robin; "but try it for a twelvemonth,—begin this very night, and if we baith live and be spared to this time next year, I'll meet ye

again, and I'll be the death o' a mutchkin but that ye tell me Tibby's a different woman,—your bairns different,—your whole house different,—and you auld mother comfortable."

"O man if it might be sae!" said Patie; "this very night,—the moment I get home I'll try it,—and if I succeed, I'll treat ye wi' a bottle o' wine, and I believe I never drank ane in my life."

"Agreed," said Robin; "but mind ye're no to do things by halves. Ye're no to be fearee out o' your resolution because Tibby may fire and storm, and let drive the things in the house at ye,—nor even though she should greet."

"I thoroughly understand ye," said Patie "my resolution's taken and I will stand by it."

"Gies your hand on't," said Robin; and Patie gave him his hand.

New the two friends parted, and it is unnecessary for me either to describe their parting, or the reception which Patie, on his arrivin' at Birgham, met with from his spouse.

Twelve months went round, Dunsie fair came again, and after the fair was over, Patie Crichton once more went in quest of his old friend Robin Rought-head. He found him standing in the Horse Market, and—

"How's a' wi' ye, my friend?" says Patie.

"O, hearty, hearty!" cries the other; "but how's a' wi' you?—how is your family?"

"Come and get the bottle o' wine that I've to gie ye," said Patie, "and I'll tell ye a' about it."

"I'll do that," said Robin, "for my business is done."

So they went into the same house in the Castle Wynd where they had been twelve months before, and Patie called for a bottle of wine,—but he found that the house had not the wine licence, and was therefore content with a gill of whiskey made into toddy.

"O man," said he to Robin, "I wad pay ye a' a dozen bottles o' wine wi' as great cheerfulness as I raise this glass to my lips. It was a grand advice that o' yours—stop the supplies."

"I am glad to hear it," said Robin; "I was sure it was the only thing that would do."

"Ye shall hear a' about it," said Patie. "After parting wi' ye, I trudged home to Birgham and when I got to my house,—before I had the sneck o' the door weel out o' my hand—

"What's stopped ye to this time o' night, ye footless, feckless creature ye?" cried Tibby—"where ha'e ye been?—gie an account o' yours'!"

"An account o' myself?" says I, and I gied the door a drive behind me, as if I wad driven it off the hinges—4 for what should I gie an account o' myself?—or who should I gie it to? I suppose this house is my ain, and I can come in and gang out when I like!"

"Yours'!" cried she, "is the body drunk?"

"No," says I, "I'm no drunk, but I wad ha'e you to be decent. Where is my supper?—it is time that I had it."

"Ye might have come in in time to get it then," says she, folk canna keep suppers waiting on ye."

"But I'll gang where I can get it," said I, and I offered to leave the house.

"I'll take the life o' ye first," said she; "gie me the siller. Ye ha'e five cogs, a dozen o' bickers, twa dozen o' piggins, three howies, four cream dishes and twa lads,—besides the wooden spoons that I packed up myself; gie me the siller,—and your profligate let me see what ye ha'e spent."

"Giesyou the siller!" says I, "na, na, I've done that lang enough—I ha'e stopped the supplies my woman."

"Stop your breath!" cried she; "gie me the siller, every farthing, or woe betide ye!"

It was needless for her to say every farthing, for had I done as I used to do, I kened she wad search through every pocket o' my claes,—the moment she thought me asleep,—through every hole and corner o' them to see if I had cheated her out o' a single penny,—aye, and taken them up, and shake them, and shake them after a' was done. But I was determined to stand fast by your advice.

"Do as ye like," says I, "I'll bring you to your senses—I've stopped the supplies."

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She saw that I wasa drunk, and my manner rather dumfounded her a little. The bairns,—wha, as I have tauld ye, she aye encouraged to mork me,—began to goggle at me, and to make game o' me as usual. I banged out o' the house and into the shop, and I took down the belt o' the bitturning lathe, and into the house I goes again wi' it in my hand.

"Wha makes a fool o' me now?" says I. And they a' laughed together, and I up wi' the belt, and I lounded them round the house and round the house, till one screamed and another screamed, and even their mother got clouts in trying to rise between them and me, and it was wha to squeel loudst. Sac, after I had brought them a' to ken wha I was, I awa' went to my mother's, and I gied her five shillings poor body, and after stopping an hour wi' her, I gied back to the house again. The bairns were a-bell, and some o' them still sobbin', and Tibby was sitting by the fire, but she deins venture to say a word,—I had completely astonished her,—and as little said I.

There was a word passed between us for three days,—I was beginning to carry my head higher in the house, and on the fourth day I observed, that she had nae tea to breakfast. A day or twa after the auldst lassie came to me one morning about ten o'clock, and says she—

"Father, I want siller for tea and sugar." "Gae back to them that sent ye," says I, and tell them to fare as I do, and they'll save the tea and sugar."

But it is of use me dwelling upon the subject. I did stop the supplies most effectually. I very soon brought Tibby to ken, wha her bread-winner. An' when I saw that my object was accomplished, I showed more kindness and affection to her than ever I had done. The bairns became as obedient as lambs, and she soon came to say— "Peter, should I do that thing?"—"on ye Peter, should I do that thing?" So when I had brought her that far, "Tibby," says I, "sees you have a butt and a hen, and it is graving me to see my auld mother starving, and left by herself wi' nobody to look after her,—I think I'll bring her hame the morn,—she'll aye be o' use about the house,—she can keep the bairns' stockings, or darn them when they are out o' the heels."

"Weel Peter," said Tibby, "I'm sure it's as little as a son can do, and I'm perfectly agreeable."

I banged up,—I flung my arms round Tibby's neck—"O bless ye my dear!" says I, "bless ye for that!—there's the key o' the kist and the siller,—fray this time henceforth do wi' it what ye like."

Tibby grat. My mother came hame to my house the next day. Tibby did every thing to make her comfortable,—a' the bairns ran at her biddin', and frae that day to this, there isna a happier man on this wide world than Patie Crichton, the bicker-maker o' Birgham.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

Quakerism is said to be on the decline in England. In the county of Suffolk, eight meeting-houses have been closed for want of congregations; and of those remaining, the number attending was constantly diminishing.

Several Mormon missionaries have arrived in London, and are preaching their doctrines with considerable success. They went out in one of the packets the past season.

The great Foundling Hospital at Moon contains 1500 children within its walls, and 25,000 out-pensioners. In 1834, 8000 infants were received.

In the new work on Paraguay, the author tells us of a resident, named Candiotti, who is lord of three hundred square leagues of territory: owner of two hundred and fifty thousand horned cattle; master of three hundred thousand horses and mules, and more than half a million of dollars, laid up in his coffers, in ounces of gold imported from Peru.

The value of imports into the Republic of Texas during the past year, is \$2,741,377. The Penitentiary of Ohio last year yielded \$28,000 profits over its expenses.

Says the hen to the horse, "Let us be careful and not tread on one another."—"How much some people think of themselves.

ADVICES FROM ENGLAND TO THE 19TH NOVEMBER.

The Dumfries Courier of a late date, contains the following extract of a private letter from Lord Durham to a friend in that neighbourhood, dated Quebec, 19th Oct.—

"All civil government is now impracticable here. I return home to follow out the objects of my mission in the House of Lords, where,

in truth, the government of the Canadas is now conducted. The post of difficulty,—of action—is not in that House, and there I must repair. Trust me, my good friends, I abandon not one iota of the objects of my mission. On the contrary, I hold to them as strongly as ever; and I believe, that, contrary to their intentions, my enemies have unconsciously given means to carry them into effect. I hope to be in England by the middle or end of December."

It is the intention of the Roman Catholics to erect a magnificent cathedral in London. It is calculated that one hundred peers and wealthy commoners will subscribe £1000 each.

The Right Hon. R. C. Ferguson, Judge Advocate General, died at Paris on the 16th Nov. He was M. P. for Kirkcubright, and a Director of the East India Company.

It is said that Lord Normanby is on the eve of quitting Ireland, and that His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has consented to assume the functions of Lord Lieutenant.

The United Service Gazette says that the armies in India and the Canadas are to be increased.

The Hastings, with Her Majesty the Queen Dowager on board, had arrived at Malta on the 4th of October.

The 15th Hussars, at present at Glasgow, is about to proceed to the East Indies.

The Naava transport is ordered to convey Lieut. Col. Baden, 89th, with a party of that regiment from Gosport to Barbadoes; and she is to call at Cork for part of the 69th for the same quarter.

An extra Captain from each division of the Royal Marines has been ordered on the recruiting service.

The East.—A letter from Odessa of the 19th ult. quoted by the France, says that a Russian squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Arbusthoff, reinforced by three war ships, had that day sailed for Sebastopol, where it was to make only a short stay, and was then to proceed, having been reinforced by the division of Admiral Lazareff, to the Dardanelles, to observe the movements of the Turkish and English fleets.

On the 26th of October, Sir Robert Stopford, and all the Captains of the British vessels at Oudra, were invited to dinner, on board the Turkish Admiral's vessel. The Captain Pasha presented Sir Robert with a pipe richly set with jewels, estimated at to be worth \$4000.

Commander Walker of the Vanguard, is said to have been invited by the Captain Pasha to take the command of a Turkish ship of the line, the Sultan Mahmood, of 130 guns.

Spain.—The Saragossa papers of the 12th Nov. contain, besides the proclamation of the state of the siege, another order of Gen. Van Helan, ordaining the execution of 15 Carlist sergeants in reprisal for the 95 Christiano sergeants shot by Cabrera, who, moreover, caused 37 of the wounded after the battle of Maella to be killed in the convent of that town, 50 of the cavalry being also stripped by his orders as sport to the Carlist cavalry to transfix with their lances! A priest and a deserter were ordered to be shot with the 15 Carlist sergeants on the 12th.

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QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, 9TH JAN. 1839.

Table with 4 columns: From London, From Liverpool, From Paris, From New York. Dates: Dec 28, Dec 24, Dec 22, Jan 3, Dec 29, Jan 5.

New York papers of the 31st December announce the arrival of the packet ships Columbus, Sheridan, and Europe, bringing English files to the 20th November; and New York papers of the 1st inst. report the arrival of the George Washington, with London dates to the 24th November.

The steam-ship Royal William was advertised to sail for New York on the 15th ult., and intelligence by her may now be considered due.

The London Standard of the 24th states that Government had just received information, by telegraph, that the Inconstant, with Lord Durham on board, had arrived off Plymouth.

The London Morning Chronicle says that the question of boundary between Great Britain and the United States is on the eve of being formally adjusted, and in a manner, it is said, which will give satisfaction to the public on both sides, and be in accordance with the views of the two Governments.

Government has advertised for 100,000 thirty-two-pound balls.

London 23rd Nov.—Corn averages.—The average price of wheat during the last week was 78s., 10d. or 11d. above the average quoted last Thursday. This rise is attributed to speculation and not deficiency.

Consols are quoted at 94 sellers. The New York packet ships from Liverpool, get very full cargoes. The Sheridan and upwards of £1600 freight on board. The George Washington and United States would, it is expected, be full also.

The Earl of Durham's family mansion, Cleveland House, is still filled with workmen. The Countess of Durham, on her arrival, will proceed to Windsor, as one of the ladies in waiting on Her Majesty.

A Law on Ministerial paper says— "We are directed from good authority that Earl Spencer will go out as Governor General of the Canadas—an event which cannot fail to give general satisfaction."

The Morning Chronicle of the 23rd of November, states positively that the prorogation of Parliament would be extended from the 4th December to the usual period (in January).

Three Cabinet Councils had been held in the course of three days.

No vessels had arrived at Liverpool from a foreign port during the course of five days preceding the 23d November—a circumstance considered to be unprecedented.

Among the recent deaths we observe mention of those of the Downer Count-ess of Dartmouth, and Major General Sir Robert McCleverty, Royal Marines, C. B., and K. C. B.

The Earl of Selton expired at his house in Arlington street, London, on the 20th Nov. The venerable the Archbishop of York preached his farewell sermon at the Minster on the 18th Nov. His Grace is in his 81th year.

The celebrated horse Harbaway has broken down and is advertised for sale.

Recruiting for the Marines is proceeding with spirit and success.—London paper.

The day fixed for the collection of the O'Connell rent, this year, is the 9th Dec.

The Turkish Ambassador and suite arrived at Dover on the 23rd Nov.

O'Connell was to hold a meeting at the Corn Exchange, Dublin, on the 22d Nov., for the purpose of effecting a general organization of the Pressors Society.

Sir James Graham has succeeded Sir Robert Peel as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. He was elected by a majority of 75 over His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

The only son of Liston, the eminent comedian, has obtained his company, by purchase, in the 7th regiment.

We regret that we have not room for the whole of Bishop MACDONELL's excellent Address to the Irish Catholics of Upper Canada, lately published. The following extracts relating to our troubles in Lower Canada, are concise and apposite. They reiterate known facts which many of our fellow-subjects of French origin seem unfortunately to have overlooked; which our sympathizing neighbours will not, or affect not to believe; but which notwithstanding, are as evident as truth can make them. We feel grateful to the venerable and distinguished Bishop of Kingston that these facts are now again proclaimed to the world under the sanction of such high authority—

"In exculpation of the Canadian Rebellion little can be said. The Canadians had no real grievances to complain of, they paid no tithes but to their own clergy, no taxes or any other burden, but what was imposed upon them by laws of their own making. Their religion was not only free and uncontrolled, but encouraged and protected by the Government when threatened to be shackled by their own Catholic Assembly, parishes were multiplied by the consent of Government, and subscriptions were raised by Protestants, and even by the Representatives of His Britannic Majesty to build their churches. In a word, the French Canadians lived freer, more comfortable and more independent than any other class of subjects, perhaps on the whole face of the globe, and they were perfectly contented, and seemed quite sensible of the blessings they enjoyed under the British Government, until the folly and madness of irreligious Papineau, atheistical Girod, and camelion O'Callaghan, whose religion is as changeable as the colours of that animal; and of the protestant Nelsons, Browns, Scotts, and other of that kidney, who, taking advantage of the ignorance and simplicity of the unfortunate habitants made them believe

that they were groaning under a galling yoke, which they did not feel but in imagination, and accumulating under insupportable burdens which had never been laid upon them, that they were to found a glorious Canadian Republic which was to surpass those of Greece and Rome, and even the ever-grown Mammoth of our own days."

"An unadvised gang of briefless lawyers, Notaries, and other pettifoggers, and a numberless horde of Doctors and Apothecaries, like the locusts of Egypt spread themselves through the land, and by working upon their prejudices against the British, and flattering their vanity with hopes of the distinguished situations which they were to occupy in the new Republic, they unfortunately succeeded in seducing but too many of the credulous Canadians."

"Had these infatuated people reflected for a moment, that their intended Republic, had they even succeeded in establishing it, could not be supported without an Army, without Fortifications and Garrisons; that armies and fortifications could not be maintained without great expenses; that to defray those expenses and other appendages of government, money must be raised or extorted from them, they would pause before allowing themselves to be thus led astray by their seducers, who miserably poor themselves, for the most part, expected to become rich and great, at their cost. They never took into their calculations the power and strength of Britain to keep in subjection a rebellious province, and they never penetrated the treacherous designs of an all grasping and unprincipled people, who like the Tiger and monstrous Boa Constrictor crouch and hide themselves until their unsuspecting prey approaches near enough to spring upon it. The most inexorable part however, of the conduct of the Canadians, was not to listen to the advice of their Clergy, who knew well the intention of Papineau and his associates, was to destroy their influence, and extinguish the Catholic religion, which he publicly declared to be absolutely necessary before liberty could be established in Lower Canada."

The Montreal correspondent of the Mercury states that circumstances have transpired which render the rumour of Sir J. Colborne's nomination to be Lord High Commissioner and Governor General in these Provinces, almost a certainty.

The steam-ship Royal William is advertised to leave New York on the 14th inst.

The agents of the Transatlantic steam-ships have communicated to the Deputy Postmaster General their intention of sending those vessels during the winter, to meet the wishes of the public on both sides the water.

Postscript of a Letter dated Fredericton, Dec. 29, 1838.

"I believe it will be interesting to you to hear that a column of 800 men, consisting of the 11th Regt., 65th and 93rd Detachments, and Capt. Armstrong's company of Royal Artillery, have commenced their march from hence to Canada—400 have already passed this place.

At Toronto, on the 29th ult. the anniversary of the destruction of the piratical steam-boat Caroline was celebrated by a numerous and respectable party at the City Hotel. Dr. Rolph of Ancaster, acted as chairman, and Captain Nicholls as Vice-Chairman.

A subscription has been entered into by the loyal inhabitants of Toronto, for the purpose of purchasing a sword for Colonel Prince, of Sandwich, in testimony of their approbation of his brave and resolute conduct.

The Government is taking steps to re-organize the Fire Companies in Montreal, on an efficient footing; and it is understood that a similar project will shortly be set on foot in Quebec.

A new weekly paper has recently appeared at Sherbrooke, (Eastern Townships) under the direction of Mr. Joseph Walton, entitled, "The Farmer's and Mechanic's Journal and St. Francis Gazette." It is another auxiliary to the cause of loyalty, and has our best wishes for its success.

Ludger Duverny, formerly proprietor of the Minerve of Montreal, has issued the prospectus of a new journal, the object of which is explained by its title—"Le Patriote Canadien." It is to be published at Burlington, Vermont.

Sub were ton, I recen Pr four t whose were were Russe other days ten On sitting chief throu main t au Pi brought ly tra to fee The Kings no of qu ad th A n took p vate o that B regim the B Here The t cut off his tro clothe around and ar mer be two li reachi Front this at cast s trades around with t Behin he wa inspiri ston C (Fr The receiv have l of the also f Lieut ing at ledged of £1 raised of the teers v We derat tier, t 15th, tion on but the instr ever it We cial C Jan'y, The summ The Court —Qu —Yest On l Chade Ann l —Yest of the l On t sack, J A FI th



Subscriptions to the amount of £122 10s. were obtained up to the 29th Dec. at Fredericton, for the relief of the sufferers during the recent rebellion and invasion of the Canadas.

Private letters from Kingston state that four out of the six condemned brigands, for whose execution warrants had been signed were hanged on Friday last. Their names were Christopher Buckley, Sylvester Lawton, Russel Phepps and Doucane Anderson. The other two were to meet the same fate in a few days. It is expected in Kingston that eight or ten more would pay the forfeit of their lives.

On Friday the Court Martial adjourned its sittings until the first week in February, the chief part of the business having been gone through, as only two of the Prescott gang remain untied, and when it resumes, the Pointe au Pelé Island prisoners, eight in all, will be brought up for trial. The country was perfectly tranquil, and the people generally beginning to feel their wanted security.

There were a great many Americans in Kingston on the morning of the executions, no doubt to witness them; every thing went off quietly, and but one opinion prevailed, and that was, that they deserved their fate.

A novel, and, happily, a very rare exhibition took place in this town on Monday. A private of the 83rd, was formally drummed out of that Regiment for repeated bad conduct. The regiment was formed in hollow square at the Barracks, and the culprit was brought from the Guard House into the centre. Here a list of crimes were read over. The tailor of the Regiment then proceeded to cut off all his buttons, to tear off the seams of his trousers, and every piece of fitting on his clothes. A rope was then thrown to slip around his neck, the ends of which, (one before and another behind) were taken by two drummer boys. The regiment was then formed into two lines, extended order, facing inwards, and reaching from the Barrack Gate, along the Front Street, to the Market Square. Through this avenue thus made, the degraded and out-cast soldier was marched past his former comrades with a hand under his arm, the rope around his neck, and a large label on his breast, with the word "Thief" conspicuously printed. Behind him came the Band, to whose music he was marched for the last time, playing that inspiring air, "The Rogue's March."—*Kingston Chronicle.*

(From the Quebec Mercury of yesterday.)  
The Toronto Examiner of the 2nd instant, received by mail this day, states that warrants have been issued for the execution of ten more of the Prescott prisoners, making in all 16; also for two of the brigands tried at London.

Lieut. Colonel Chs. Cyril Taylor, Commanding at Lacolle and Henningsford, has acknowledged, in a very handsome letter, the receipt of £110 17s. 6d. amount of the subscription raised in the Quebec Exchange for the relief of the widows and orphans of the brave Volunteers who fell at Lacolle and Odellown.

We learn from Montreal that there is a considerable stir amongst the troops on the frontier, that Artillery, Cavalry, the Guards, the 15th, 16th, and 71st Regiments were in motion on the frontier on the 4th and 5th instant, but the object in view is known only to those entrusted with the execution of the plan whatever it may be.

We understand that the meeting of the Special Council, which was adjourned to the 10th Jan., is postponed to the 20th instant.

The Members of the Executive Council are summoned to meet at Montreal immediately. There is reason to fear that there will be no Court of App. as this term for Quebec causes.—*Quebec Gazette.*

**BIRTHS.**  
Yesterday morning, Mrs. Antrobus of a daughter.

**MARRIED.**  
On Friday last, 4th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Chederton, Mr. James McNeice, trader, to Miss Anne Boyde, of Brookvale Cottage.

**DIED.**  
Yesterday morning, Thomas Henry, youngest son of the late John Ashworth, Esq., aged 21 months. On the 6th instant, infant son of William Hossack, Junior, aged 13 years.

**HAVANNAH CIGARS.**

*Just Received,*  
**A FEW HAVANNAH CIGARS**, of superior quality.  
**PETER DELCOUR,**  
2nd Dec. 1838. No. 3, St. John Street.

**BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.  
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

**Directors.**  
WILLIAM BAROGETTI, ESQ.  
SAMUEL BEVINGTON, ESQ.  
WILLIAM FECHINEY BLACK, ESQ.  
JOHN BRIGHTMAN, ESQ.  
GEORGE COHEN, ESQ.  
MILLIS COVENTRY, ESQ.  
JOHN DREWETT, ESQ.  
ROBERT EGLINTON, ESQ.  
ERASMUS ROBERT FOSTER, ESQ.  
ALEXANDER ROBERT IRVINE, ESQ.  
PETER MORRISON, ESQ.  
WILLIAM SHAND, JUN. ESQ.  
HENRY LEWIS SMALLE, ESQ.  
THOMAS TEED, ESQ.

**AUDITORS.**  
EDWARD BEVAN, ESQ.  
ANDREW JOFF, ESQ.

**MEDICAL OFFICERS.**  
JOHN SIMS, M. D. Cavendish Square.  
EBENEZER SMITH, ESQ. Surgeon, Balgaiter Square.

**STANDING COUNSEL.**  
THE HON. JOHN ASHLEY, New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

**SOLICITOR.**  
WILLIAM BEVAN, ESQ. Old Jewry.

**BANKERS.**  
MESSRS DREWETT & FOWLER, Princes St.

THE real and substantial advantages afforded to the Public by well-regulated Establishments for the Assurance of Lives, and the sound basis on which these institutions are founded, are proved, incontestably, by their complete and continued success, and by the remarkable fact, that in no instance, have they ever failed in their engagements, in consequence of an exhaustion of the Funds provided to meet the claims. So decided and so manifest are the benefits resulting from the system of Life Assurance in general, both in regard to the Provision it affords to Families in the event of premature death, and the Security it gives to Creditors for debts otherwise irrecoverable, that with every increase of information and intelligence, there appears to be excited, on the part of the Public, an increased desire to participate in its protective advantages. So sound and unerring also are the principles on which Life Assurance Companies are based, that neither commercial difficulties and distrust on the one hand, nor pestilential maladies on the other, have ever yet affected these stability or impeded their successful progress.

ASSURANCES MAY EITHER BE EFFECTED BY PARTIES ON THEIR OWN LIVES, OR BY PARTIES INTERESTED THEREIN ON THE LIVES OF OTHERS.

The effect of an Assurance on a person's own life is to create at once a Fraternity in Reversion, which can by no other means be realized. Take, for instance, the case of a person at the age of Thirty, who by the payment of £3 3s. 6d. can become at once possessor of a bequeathable property amounting to £1000, subject only to the condition of his continuing the same payment quarterly during the remainder of his life, a condition which may be fulfilled by the mere saving of a few shillings weekly in his expenditure. Thus, by the exertion of a very slight degree of economy—such, indeed, as can scarcely be felt as an inconvenience, he may at once realize a capital of £1000, which he can bequeath or dispose of in any way he may think proper.

Assurances may be advantageously effected on the lives of others, either for the purpose of securing loans or debts, or in any case where the party has an interest in the life of another, so as to be in any way prejudiced in the event of his decease. To creditors a Policy of Assurance affords a certain, and in many cases the only means of security.—The debtor is too frequently unable to pay the premium on an Assurance on his life; and the creditor, to whose security is the main object to be regarded, may make the payment of such Premium the condition of his forbearance in not insisting upon the immediate payment of his demand. In the same manner the circumstances and prospects of a borrower, and the nature of the security he has to offer, are frequently such as to render it absolutely necessary for an Assurance to be effected on his life, in order to enable the lender safely to advance the amount required.

In addition to the published rates, an extensive set of Tables has been computed for Assurances; also for Reversionary Annuities, Endowments for Widows and Children, and for every possible contingency affecting human life, against which it may be prudent or expedient to provide.

AMONG OTHERS, THE FOLLOWING IMPROVEMENTS ON THE SYSTEM USUALLY ADOPTED, ARE RECOMMENDED TO THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC:—

A Table of increasing rates of Premium on a new and remarkable plan, peculiarly advantageous in cases where Assurances are effected by way of securing loans or debts, & less immediate payment being required on a policy for the whole term of life than in any other office; and the holder having the option of paying a periodically increasing rate, or having the sum assured diminished according to an equitable scale of reduction.

Officers in the Army or Navy, engaged in active service, or residing abroad, and persons afflicted with Chronic Disorders not attended with immediate danger, assured at the least possible addi-

tion to the ordinary rates, regulated in each case by the increased nature of the risk.

Ladies and others to whom it may be inconvenient to appear at the office, will be visited at their own houses, by one of the Medical Officers.

All claims payable within ONE MONTH after proof of Death.

No proof of Birth is required at the time a claim is made; the Age of the Assured, being in every case assumed in the Policy, cannot, under any circumstances, be afterwards called in question.

Policies effected by parties on their own lives are not rendered void in case of death by duelling or the hands of Justice. In the event of suicide, if the policy be assigned to a bona fide Creditor, the sum assured will be paid without deduction; if the policy be not so assigned, the full amount of Premiums received thereon will be returned to the family of the Assured.

Policies having become forfeited in consequence of the non-payment of the renewal Premiums, may be revived without the exaction of a fine, at any time within twelve calendar months, on the production of satisfactory evidence relative to the state of the health of the Assured, and the payment of interest on the Premiums due.

By these and similar Regulations, many of which are peculiar to this Establishment, it is presumed that the important object has been attained of rendering a Policy of Assurance as complete an Instrument of Security as can possibly be desired.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the Company therein, is prepared to receive proposals—and to give the requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances.

R. PENNISTON.  
Medical Referee.—Doctors MORRIS and NEWELL.  
Quebec, 6th Jan. 1839.



A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held at the ALBION HOTEL, THIS EVENING, (Wednesday) the 9th January inst., at the hour of Seven o'clock in the evening, in pursuance of a requisition for that purpose, to be directed, in conformity with the 7th article of the Constitution.

G. H. PARKE,  
FIRST V. PRESIDENT.  
9th January, 1839.

**VISITING CARDS.**

PRINTED  
In a Superior Manner.

**VISITING CARD PLATES**  
Engraved and Printed.

PLAIN, GILT, AND ENAMELLED CARDS  
OF all Sizes.

FOR SALE, BY  
*W. Cowan & Son,*  
13, JOHN STREET.

**NEW-YEAR CAKES.**

THE Subscribers beg respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quebec and its vicinity, that they will have on hand a large assortment of CONFECTIONARY and CAKES, plain and ornamented, of the best description, suitable for the NEW-YEAR. Any orders left them will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Scotch Marmalade for Sale.  
SCOTT & M'CONKEY.  
Quebec, 19th December, 1838.

**THE QUEBEC CALENDAR**  
FOR 1839.

BESIDES the usual matter, it contains the remarkable events connected with the Rebellion of 1837-8; the Civil and Military Register, Courts of Justice, Public and other Offices, Arrival and Departure of Mails at the Quebec Post Office, Terms of Courts of Justice, Eclipses, Moveable Feasts, &c.

W. COWAN & SON,  
Quebec, 3rd Dec. 1838. 13, St. John Street.

**FINE PICKLED OYSTERS.**

THE Subscriber has for Sale, a small quantity of Pickled Oysters, of a very superior description.  
R. DEVERRY,  
19th December, 1838. Couillard Street.

**FOR SALE,**  
BY THE SUBSCRIBER:—  
**130 BOXES ENGLISH SOAP,**  
50 do. Candles,  
30 Barrels Apples (Famusee),  
5 Boxes Sweet Spice Zealand Chocolate,  
—ALSO—

Muscadel, Valencia, and Sultana Raisins,  
Zante Currants, Almonds, Spanish Grapes,  
Citron, Lemon and Orange Peels, Nutmegs,  
Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Macerato, Vanilla,  
Marrilla, Spices, Candles and Candle Ornaments,  
French Olives, Wix's Mustard  
Pickles and Sauces, &c. &c.  
W. LICHEMINANT.  
19th Dec. No. 1, Fabrique Street.

**OLD TYPE.**

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

- 532 lbs. Long Primer,
- 500 lbs. Small Pica,
- 110 lbs. Brevier,
- 130 lbs. Great Primer,
- 123 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.

**FOR SALE.**

**THIRTEEN** Hogheads superior U.C. Leaf Tobacco,  
100 Catty Boxes Young Hyson } Tea.  
10 Chests Souchong  
10 Half Chests do.  
2 Boxes Pouchong  
—ALSO—  
Port—Mess. Prime Mies and Prime.  
And daily expected,  
16 hds. Gallipoli Oil.

HENDERSONS & CO.  
St. Peter Street.

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.**

A FEW barrels superior FLOUR, (Walland Canal Mills), Ship, Pilot, Cabin and Navy Biscuit, Crackers and Water Biscuit.  
A. GLASS,  
No. 1, St. Peter Street  
Quebec 13th Oct. 1838.

**CHAMPAGNE, CHABLIS, AND BURGUNDY 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.  
Quebec, 2nd Oct. 1838.

**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, 3th November.

THE Subscribers have just received a large supply of the following celebrated Medicines, viz:—  
OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,  
HAY'S LINIMENT for Piles, Rheumatism, &c.  
HEADACHE REMEDY.

—ALSO—  
A fresh supply of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS.  
BEGG & URQUHART,  
13, St. John Street, and  
8, Notre Dame St., L. T.  
5th October.

**SUPERIOR BOTTLED SODA WATER,**  
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY  
MUNSSON & SAVAGE.

**MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHENIX BITTERS,**  
FOR SALE BY  
MUNSSON & SAVAGE.

**SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA,**  
FOR SALE BY  
MUNSSON & SAVAGE.  
Chemist and Druggist.

**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, 28 dozen of superior London Particular O.L.P. and O. L. P. T., warranted eleven years in bottle.

Quebec, Sept. 1858.

**J. HOBROUGH,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
BEGGS** 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.

Pilot and Buckskin Cloths, 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 Street, Sept. 20th.

**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 *Jeune's* Barracks.

**INDIA RUBBER SHOES.**

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,  
**LADIES',** Gentlemen's, and Children's  
**INDIA RUBBER SHOES,** of the best quality.

**FREDK. WYSE,**

No. 3, Palace Street, opposite the Albion Hotel, Upper Town, and the foot of Mountain Street, near the Neptune Inn, Lower Town.  
Quebec, 25th Sept. 1858.

**NEW BOOKS.**

THE following new Publications are just received by the Subscribers:  
Marryat's Works complete in 1 vol.  
Bulwer's do. do.  
Byron's do. do.

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

Memorials of Mrs. Hemans, by H. F. Chorley, 2 vols.  
Romance of Vienna, by Mrs. Trollope, 2 v.  
The Robber, by James, 2 vols.  
Harry Austin, or Adventures in the British Army, 2 vols.  
Piccolini, or captivity captive, by H. D. Saintaire.

How to observe—Morals and Manners, by H. Martineau.  
Peter Pilgrim, or a Rambler's Recollections, by the author of "Culinar," 2 vols.  
The Bit o'writin, and other tales, by the author of the O'Hara Family, 2 vols.  
The Pilgrim's Progress, with the Life of John Bunyan, by Robert Southey, illustrated with fifty wood cuts.  
The Works of Sir Walter Scott, complete in 7 vols.

The Boys and Girl's Library, in 27 vols.  
Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott, 7 v.  
Shakespeare's Works, complete in 1 vol., with plates.

Moor's Poetical Works, 1 vol.  
Alice, or the Mysteries, by Bulwer, Leila, by do.  
Hannah More's Private Devotion, Copstock's Young Botanist, plates, do. Young Chemist, do.

Preston's Book-Keeping,  
Léviac's French Grammar,  
Perrin's Elements of French Conversation  
Parley's Geography for Children,  
Hall's Geography for Children,  
Cramer's Instructions for the Piano Forte, &c., &c., &c.

**M. M. COWAN & SON,  
No. 13, St. John Street.**

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

THEIR supply of Stationary, consisting of superior Writing Papers of various sizes, Quills, Steel Pens, Sealing Wax, Water, 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 Handles, Slates, Inkwells, Patent India Rubber, Office Lead Pencils, Bond's and Reeves & Son's Marking Ink, Screw Top Inks, Red Tape, Coloured Scraps for Albums, large and small Pewter Inkstands, rough Drawing Paper, Wedge wood 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, Memorandum Books, with and without clasps, Blank Account Books of various sizes, printed Receipt Books, Bills of Exchange, single and in books, Sketch Books, Magnum Bonum Steel Pens, Album Titles col'd, Letter Paper, &c., &c.

The Sacred Service, being a new edition of the Testament, folio size, illustrated, elegantly bound in Turkey morocco.

The Book of Common Prayer, with lessons and Testament, in 1 vol.—illuminated edition, elegantly bound.

The Book of Common Prayer, with plates, neatly bound.

Do. Do. with lessons and Testament, small edition, with lock.

Pocket Bibles, Companion to the Altar, &c. The Album of Flowers, &c. very elegant. Scrap Books and Albums, of various sizes. A few fine Engravings.

—ALSO,—  
Bibles and Prayer Books, School Books, French, English, Hebrew and Latin, Wood-bridge and Olney's Atlas and Geography, Huntington's Geography and Atlas, and Daventport'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. 1858.



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

**SAURIN & CO.,**  
Coachbuilders

Quebec, 29th Sept. 1858.

**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, 1858.

**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, 1858.

**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.

**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 Mme. Ostrom, and at Berthier, at the house of Mr. Fis. Harnois. Covered carriages will also be in readiness to leave at any time, to meet public convenience. Parcels will be forwarded at low rates.

**MICHEL GAUVIN, Quebec,  
TIMOTHÉE MARCOTTE, Montreal.**

Quebec, 12th Decr. 1858.

**R. C. TODD,**

*Printed Painter,*

No. 16, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.

**W. LECHÉMINANT,**  
No. 1, FABRIQUE STREET,  
HAS JUST RECEIVED, and offers for Sale,

- 20 hampers Double Gloucester Cheese,
- 2 cases Brick do. do.
- 1 ton American do. do.
- 85 tins Kamouraska Butter,
- 50 do. Sardines, (very fine.)
- 12 barrels fresh Hickory Nuts,

—ALSO,—  
Blackburn's superior Madeira 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.

**MAISH'S**

**COMPOUND WHITE ELDER CERATE.**

A most extraordinary and efficacious remedy for Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Ulcers, Boils, Chilblains, Tumours, Scorbatic Eruptions, or other similar complaints.  
Sold in Pots, at 1s. 9d. and 4s. each.

**MAISH'S**

**BOTANIC CORN PLAISTER.**

AN irreplaceable remedy, highly approved and recommended for the speedy removal of Corns and Bunions, merely by the application of the Plaister.  
Sold in boxes at 1s. 9d. each.

**MAISH'S CARAWAY CANDY.**

TO those who are afflicted with Flatulency, Spasms, Wind in the Stomach, and other similar disorders, it will be found an invaluable specific. It also unites the most agreeable confection with the most stimulating stomach medicines.  
Sold in boxes at 1s. 9d. each.

Testimonials of the above Medicines to be seen at the stores of  
**BEGG & URQUHART.**  
Quebec, 21th November, 1858.

**HEADACHE.**

**DR. E. SPOHN,** 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 HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and labouring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy. It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicine, and is not unpleasant to the taste. To be had of  
**I. I. SIMS,  
MUSSON & SAVAGE,  
BEGG & URQUHART.**

Sept. 1858.

**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.**

**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, Blank Rugs, Patent and Harness Leather, &c., &c. All of which he offers for sale on very moderate terms. Also, Portmanteaus, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.

**J. E. OLIVER.**

2, Fabrique Street.

13th October.

**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.

**LEFGE & CO.**

That the public may be able to form some idea of Morison's Pills by their great consumption, the following calculation was made by Mr. Wing, Clerk to the Stamp Office, Somerset House, in a period of six years, part only of the time that Morison's Pills have been before the public,) the number of stamps delivered for that medicine amounted to three million, nine hundred and one thousand.

The object in placing the foregoing powerful argument in favour of Mr. Morison's system, and to which the public attention is directed, namely, that it was only by trying an innocuous purgative medicine in such an extent that the truth of the Hygeian system could possibly have been established. It is clear that all the medical men in England, or the world, put together, have not tried a system of vegetable purgation to the extent and in manner prescribed by the Hygeists. How, therefore, can they (much less individually) know any thing about the extent of its properties.

**VICTORIA HOUSE.**

(RUE SOUS-LE-FORT—QUEBEC.)

**GEORGE ARNOLD, PROPRIETOR.**

IS now open for the reception of visitors. The situation and accommodation of the premises combine advantages unequalled by any similar establishment in Quebec, and unsurpassed in the Canada. The arrangements have been made under the immediate superintendance of the proprietor, and as the business will be conducted by himself personally, every attention will be ensured to those who may favour him with their visits. To those gentlemen in particular who are connected with the business of the port, the situation of the premises, in the direct vicinity of the Steam-Boat Wharves, and Custom House, offers great advantages; and to the public in general, the arrangements of the establishment are such as to present every convenience. On the ground floor are an extensive, Saloon and Reading Room. On the first floor are two spacious rooms, which by means of folding doors between, may, whenever required, be converted into one magnificent apartment of 70 feet by 32 feet, and 15 feet high; a dimension which renders it a most eligible place for meetings, &c. The numerous apartments contained in the three upper stories are fitted up for the accommodation of families and individuals. A spacious gallery on the roof commands a splendid view of the harbour of Quebec and the surrounding country.

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

**GEO. ARNOLD.**

Quebec, 23d June, 1858.  
NOTE.—Lumber Merchants and others connected with that branch of commerce, will meet with every accommodation and attention, at the above establishment, the proprietor having for many years past had an extensive acquaintance with parties in that line, from the Upper Province and the United States.