

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. I.—No. 113.]

THURSDAY, 15th NOVEMBER, 1838.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

THE TRANSCRIPT

IS PRINTED ON THE MORNINGS OF
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
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Edited by T. J. Thompson.

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Printing of every description executed with neat-
ness and despatch, and on moderate terms.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

A SPANISH STORY.

Don Cayetano Balboa, a respectable and
reputable merchant of Ecujia, in Andalusia,
had an only son, named Don Pedro, on whom
he bestowed a liberal education, and for whom
he subsequently obtained a post in the Health
office at Madrid. In this city the young
pedro, who was left in a measure his own
master at the early age of nineteen, formed
connections which deeply implicated his own
peace and that of his family. He was
of a generous disposition, but weak minded in
every respect, and easily biased by the arts
of designing persons. The half-medical char-
acter of Don Pedro's employment brought
him into intimate acquaintance with most of
the principal physicians and apothecaries of
Madrid, and with their families. Among
these whom he met in this circle was Donna
Catalina, the widow of an eminent chemist
who had been banished to Africa for partici-
pating in some political conspiracies, and who
ad, it seems, died in exile. At the period
of her husband's banishment, Donna Catalina
was very young, but her character had al-
ready fully developed itself; and what that
character was, may be in part imagined from
her confession which her husband made to
one friend before his departure, "that his
intense was endurable, because it freed him
on the bonds of his imperious helmate."

Donna Catalina was considerably under her
thirtieth year, and yet very beautiful when
he became acquainted with Don Pedro de
Balboa. Her wit and charms fascinated the
young Andalusian, and she in her turn, formed
to him a deep and ardent passion. In Cata-
lina's discarded and widowed state, there
was no obstacle to the formation of a mat-
rimonial alliance between them, and in all like-
hood a marriage would have ensued, but for
the discovery which Balboa made of Catalina's
violent and intolerant temper. Still, after
he advanced he had made, he could not easily
give up his imperious beauty. She had ac-
quired a power over him, and he found it
to be the outburst of her passion. At length
he found the means of withdrawing himself.
His father sent an express order for his return
some without delay, and as this injunction
could not be disobeyed, or trifled with, Pedro
sent himself away from the company of Cata-
lina, and returned to the paternal mansion.

When Don Pedro reached his father's house,
he found that the old merchant had become
mad (probably from having heard of the
late of matters in Madrid) that his son should
marry and settle in life. He had even pro-
vided a match for the youth in the person of a
young and lovely cousin, whom Don Pedro, at
the period of his return, found resident in his
father's family. Nor was Pedro long in be-
coming captivated with the simple and amia-
ble character of his young relation, so unlike
that of the exchequeress who had formerly en-
chanted him. Every thing, in short, went on
as the father wished. But, meanwhile, the
dejected Catalina, stung at the prolonged
absence of her lover, wrote him letter upon
letter, beseeching him with his apparent in-
dignity, and begging him in the strongest and
most passionate terms, to return to Madrid.
By degrees, the tone of her letters changed

from reproach to menace, and the conclusion
of one of these epistles ran thus:—"Yes,
traitor! I now know why you went to Andalu-
sia, and I know why you remained there so
long." Alluding to Don Pedro's cousin, she
then continued, "But beware! for, with the
aid of the blessed Virgin, I will kill her, and
then I will kill you, and, lastly, I will kill
myself!" She then, with the same consist-
ency of spirit which other parts of the letter
betray, commends her lover to divine guard-
ianship, and signs "Catalina." This effusion
fell by accident into the hands of Don Pedro's
father, who opened it by mistake, and thus be-
came fully acquainted with the serious nature
of the ties which his son had contracted at
Madrid, of which he was, perhaps, but in
part aware. The result was that the old man,
desirous that his son should be extricated from
the connexion, fully, as well as honourably,
wrote to Donna Catalina, informing her of his
son's intended marriage with his own cousin,
and offering at the same time to settle on his
correspondent a respectable annuity, if she
would please herself to abstain from seeking
any further correspondence with Don Pedro.

The proud and passionate Catalina returned
no answer to this proposal, nor did she write
again to Don Pedro. Hoping that his letter
had made her give up all thoughts of the mat-
ter, the old merchant hurried on the match
between the cousins; and with that pliability
which formed a prominent part of his nature,
Pedro, also, was very willing to have the mar-
riage completed. Accordingly, a dispensation
from the church (necessary on account of the
consanguinity of the parties), was obtained,
and the nuptial ceremony was fixed for an
early day. When that day came, the rights
of the church were performed, and its blessing
pronounced upon Pedro and his bride—in
peace. But the parties had secretly left the
altar when a fearful and lamentable catastro-
phe took place. The newly married lady
was just leaving the portico of the church,
when she was met by some young ladies of
her acquaintance, who presented her with a
nosegay. She blushed at this mark of at-
tention, and raised the flowers to her face;
but she had inhaled their perfume but for a
very short time, when she instantly fell back
to the corpse in the arms of her husband. All at-
tempts to recover her proved ineffectual—she
was dead! The nosegay must have been
poisoned. It was sought for every where,
but it had vanished; in the first moment of
confusion, it had been entirely forgotten.

The young ladies who had presented the
flowers were first examined. They related
that they had received the nosegay from a
stranger, who was to have accompanied them,
but who had failed to keep her promise. Then
did the father of Pedro recollect the menaces
of Catalina. Eager to avenge his niece's death,
he applied to the minister of justice, and had
Catalina brought from Madrid. She was con-
fronted with the young ladies, and they all
recognized her as the person from whom they
had received the fatal nosegay. Catalina, on
her part, declared that she had not left Ma-
drid, and numerous witnesses were brought
forward to confirm her statement. The report
of the medical men tended to make the affair
yet more complicated. They declared that, on
opening the body, they had not found in the
organs of respiration any trace of the action of
poison. The brain they had found strongly
injected; but though such an alteration might
have been caused by violent narcotics, it was
also possible that it might have been the effect
of sudden proplexy. Some of the physicians
denied the possibility of poisoning so sudden-
ly by means of a nosegay. The hydrocyanic
acid, they said, could alone operate with such
violence, but would have lost its power if ex-
posed for several minutes to the air; besides
which, this, as well as several other poisons
that they enumerated, would have been sure
to leave a trace behind. Other physicians, on
the contrary, maintained that we are but im-
perfectly acquainted in Europe with the science
of poisons, in which the Oriental and some
other savage nations, and made much greater
advances. The consequence of these contra-
dictory reports, and the positive evidence ad-

duced that she had not quitted Madrid, was,
that Catalina was ordered to be set at liberty.

While in prison, she had addressed several
letters to Don Pedro. "My affection for you
(she wrote) is the only cause of the persecu-
tion to which I have been exposed. I am in-
nocent, I am innocent!—but had I ever been
guilty, it would only have been because I
loved you too well; surely you will not forsake
me!" What ever may have been his motive,
Don Pedro, it seems, visited her while in pris-
on, and she succeeded in resuming her ancient
influence over him. Not satisfied with this
proof of her power, she succeeded, on her lib-
eration, in involving him in a lawsuit with the
family of his deceased bride, and was on the
point of persuading him to return with her
to Madrid, when his father once more inter-
fered, and, by a vigorous exertions of paren-
tal authority, prevailed on Don Pedro once
more to abandon all ideas of marrying her.
Catalina found an opportunity that very day
to enter the merchant's house, and the apart-
ment of her vacillating lover. She played off
all her arts of seduction, but in vain, for this
time Don Pedro proved firm in his purpose.
Gradually giving way to the violence of her
passion, "Dastard!" she exclaimed, "you
allow yourself to be fooled by the words of a
silly old man; but do not fancy that I am to
be outraged with impunity! I have not yet
forgotten how to take vengeance on those that
insult me! Know 'twas I that killed your
bride, and you also shall die!"
As she said this, she seized him by the
arm, and it was not without a feeling of
dread that he contemplated the altered coun-
tenance of the fury. He perceived that she
held in her fingers a pin which she had
drawn from her hair. He had scarcely no-
ticed this movement when he felt himself
pricked in the arm. "I have killed thee!"
she exclaimed, and rushed out of the room,
flinging away the pin with which she had
inflicted the wound. Don Pedro almost im-
mediately felt his head grow heavy and his sight
dim: he uttered a few faint cries; but be-
fore he had time to say a prayer, he fell sense-
less to the ground. The servants heard the
fall, and hastened to the room. A physician
was sent for, who succeeded in recalling him
to life. Don Pedro related what had happen-
ed. The pin was sought for and found, and,
on a chemical analysis, some traces were dis-
covered on it of the juice of a certain subtle
poison in which the native hunters of Spanish
America used formerly to dip their arrows,
to enable them to kill their game the more
speedily. The poisoned weapon had passed
through the several folds of Balboa's dress,
by which means, probably, a part of the ve-
nom had been rubbed off, for he recovered in
a short time. Catalina on being brought be-
fore the Alcades del Crimen, not only avowed
her crimes, but added, that her failure was
the only circumstance that she regretted. She
was condemned to the scaffold, and met her
death with firmness. Her husband's skill as
a chemist had of course given her the oppor-
tunity of acquiring that knowledge of poisons
which ultimately caused her own end.

This tale is taken, without the slightest
change of facts, from the records of the crim-
inal courts of Seville, where the trial of the un-
fortunate and guilty lady took place but a
short time since. However marvellous some
of the circumstances may appear, there can
be no doubt of the veracity of the relation,
though it is possible that Catalina, in compass-
ing her rival's death, may have contrived se-
cretly to conjoin more commonplace and ef-
fectual means with those to which the catas-
trophic is here ascribed, and was ostensibly
owing.

THE HEART'S FIRST IDOL.

BY MISS S. M. PHILLIPS.

Oh, God! It is indeed a desolate thing to
cast our love abroad, and find it nought!—
Night after night, to steal away from mirth,
and joy, and gay and thoughtless faces, to this
silent chamber, and gaze upon the cold stars,
and swiftly lose the pent up fountains of an
anguished soul, and weep!—ay, fast and bitter
tears, such as should seldom stain the cheek

of youth and womanhood. Oh, these are
doubts which rack a human heart beyond con-
trol; thoughts that to name, were possibly un-
just—to cherish, madness. It is a blessed
thing to be beloved by any human heart—a
pure and blessed thing. In all this false and
passing world, oh, give me love! My soul
can well repay, my being prize, the heaven-
born gift.

This is a happy home of mine, a peaceful
and a happy home! I treasure its hallowed
kindness within my soul. I feel, even now,
that my sweetest and brightest days are upon
me, and believe there can be no words so bitter,
bitter to pronounce, as

All beloved ones, fare ye well!"

Yet, forgetting the voices that still through
childhood and youth have been ever near and
kind, I sorrow for that which but yesterday
was an unfamiliar sound. From the faces of
kindred and friends, I would have turned
alone to one, whereon was written at last but
the passing sign of human affection. Oh, con-
stant, and warm, and pure, should be the love
to which a woman trusts! A few short words
the exclusive offering to us, among the many
of the heart's fleet homage; best and above all,
the silent language of the honest eyes—for
this cannot be feigned—that these should be-
guile us from our land and home! They tell
me it is idle to think of the past—the fair
and happy past! Yet there is some dearer
season in the life of all, when, though but for
an hour or a day, Hope smiling wears her
flowery crown, and happiness, undimmed as
heaven, seems with us and about us. Eagerly,
for chance, we then unlock the bosom's shrine,
to offerings, and increase all beauty and fran-
grance, worshipping as we behold, and trium-
phing as we measure them; and when these
our first felicities of mortal birth have met
their mortal end; when we feel that though
other joys may beguile, they cannot be like the
joy that is gone; why should we not turn alone
to Memory, which knoweth neither death nor
deception? I have listened to a voice that
seemed fondlest and most blessed on earth,
and have repaid its professions with the
deepest and holiest affection of my nature.
I have watched among many, for
that one dear smile, which to woman soon
become so precious!—But it is all past
and over! The day must come, when he
will look his last upon the being he has
loved and loved; when all that has passed be-
tween us, will be as though it never was
spoken. It would be wisdom, perhaps, to
strive with the weakness that governs and
misleads me. Now, ere the dark hour comes,
would it be wise to forget how, night and day,
I have clung to an earthly image, forgetting
in its presence that sorrow or shadow could
ever more arise, and in its absence remem-
bering only that it should again appear before
my craving eyes. But it is too late! Once have
I yielded up my life's devotion; once have I
dreamed the happy dreams of pure and stead-
fast love; and never again will the spirit thrill
to spells that are woven but to be severed. I
have known through him some bitter hours, but
all at last will end; and what matters it, in the
grave, whether they who sleep beneath were
blessed in their lives? I cannot forget, but
my memory shall be no sadness to others. The
friends who wish me well, and happy, shall
see me both cheerful and gay.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet-ship *Toronto*, 3rd October from
Portsmouth, has arrived at New-York, bring-
ing dates a couple of days later than those for-
merly received.

The Queen was still residing at Windsor,
reviewing her troops every morning, and hold-
ing cabinet councils every evening in the
week.

The London papers are very severe on the
government of Louis Philippe, in regard to the
persecution carried on against Louis Napoleon.

The *Toronto* brought out despatches from
the Home Government for Lord Durham.

Nothing has yet been heard or seen of the
steam-ship *Liverpool*, which was to sail for
New-York on the 30th ult.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, 15TH NOV. 1838.

| LATEST DATES. | | | |
|----------------|----------|---------------|---------|
| From London | Oct. 2 | From New York | Nov. 10 |
| From Liverpool | Oct. 3 | From Halifax | Nov. 1 |
| From Paris | Sept. 30 | From Toronto | Nov. 1 |

New-York papers brought by mail this morning are to the evening of Saturday last, at which period the steam-ship Liverpool had not arrived.

The packet-ship Oxford, 7th ult. from Liverpool was reported below, but the papers had not been received.

A notice appears in the New York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday, signed by L. Duvernay, for a public meeting in that city of those disposed to sympathise with the Canadian "pat-riots."

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

(From the Montreal Herald of Tuesday.)

Yesterday morning, the Steamer Princess Victoria brought over seven persons taken near Napierville in the act of making ball cartridges. A despatch was also received from His Excellency Sir John Colborne, dated at Odelltown, but it contained no news of importance. On Sunday evening, the whole of the back country above Laprairie presented the awful spectacle of one vast sheet of lurid flame, and it is reported not a single rebel house has been left standing. God only knows what is to become of the surviving Canadians and their wives and families during the approaching winter, as nothing but starvation from hunger and cold stares them in the face. It is melancholy to reflect on such awful consequences of rebellion, of the irrevocable ruin of so many human beings, whether innocent or guilty. Still, the supremacy of the laws must be maintained inviolate, the integrity of the empire must be asserted, peace and security must be secured to British subjects, even at the expense of the entire nation Canadienne. The history of the past proves that nothing but sweeping them from the earth and laying their habitations level with the dust, will prevent renewed rebellions south of the St. Lawrence, or renewed invasions from the Americans. Even the habitations of this city we have nothing to dread, as they can neither assist an invading foe, or fall back upon neutral territory. The Canadians in the rebellious districts, whose houses have been given to the flames, and who have escaped the bullet, the bayonet or the prison, are doomed to perish in the woods, for in the United States they can expect no assistance, and in the quiet districts, however much their fellow-countrymen may desire to assist them, fear of being considered implicated in the insurrection will have more influence than sympathy. The punishment already inflicted has been very severe, but it is not enough. The hangings of twenty leaders will have more effect than the killing of two hundred men in action; and if any are to be spared from the gallows, they ought to be sentenced to hard labour and chained together macadamising the roads on the Island of Montreal.

There were various rumours current yesterday, but we do not attach much credit to them. A Mr. San Martine, who styles himself "an-archon Colonel de l'Empire," has been taken prisoner, while acting as General of the rebels, and it is said, was to have been tried yesterday at Odelltown.

We mentioned in our last that at Terrebonne, the rebels were forced to disperse by the loyal militia, to the number of about a hundred and fifty, under a Captain Leclere. We have ascertained that the very reverse is the case, and that the rebels amounted to about that number, and that Leclere was actually one of them. The loyalists numbered nineteen, and stationed themselves in Mr. Masson's house which they fortified as well as they could. After some delay, the rebels sent a messenger to conclude a treaty of peace, on condition of the loyalists giving up some guns which had that morning been taken from the rebels by the police, and of releasing some prisoners who had been captured the day previous. These terms were complied with, and the rebels dispersed.

The inhabitants of St. Cesaire were summoned on Saturday to march on L'Acadie, along with the other branches on the Richelieu and Yamaska Rivers, and rumours of the most extravagant description were set afloat about the rebel successes and the loyal defeats. We are informed that at St. Cesaire they had not more than thirty stand of arms, and that the

secrecy with which they manage matters is beyond belief. On Saturday evening, about two hundred rose in arms, yet no one will confess having stirred.

Four prisoners were brought over by yesterday's afternoon boat. One of the Canadians who came over in the morning, is a witness for the Crown, having given information of the designs of the rebels.

On Friday last Van Rensselaer and Dr. Brunson, a brother in law of Mr. Papineau's left Troy in a canal boat for Whitehall, and proceeded in the Steamer Burlington as far as Champlain, where they landed on Sunday morning. The intention of these two worthies is to proceed below Quebec, raise men and fight their way up. The following is a copy of the rebel proclamation, signed by some new and unknown adventurer.

PROCLAMATION.

Patriot Camp, Colwell's Manor, Nov. 5, 1838. Head Quarters of Missiskoui and Richelieu Division.

The oppressed inhabitants of Lower Canada having suffered for more than half a century the iron yoke of despotism from their cruel and haughty conquerors, have determined to make one more effort to rid themselves of their bloody and vindictive task-masters, and to change their form of Government from a miserable Colonial vassalage to a free and Independent Republic. Having for years humbly petitioned the haughty monarchs of Great Britain, and also the Imperial Parliament for a Redress of their grievances, and having remonstrated with the several Departments of the Home Government against their usurpations and oppressions and having warned the people of the United Kingdom that their sufferings must, if not redressed, at length drive them to the last resort, their prayers, remonstrances, and warnings, being unheard, or only answered by more unparliamentary and cruel oppression and despotism, their last vestige of liberty being destroyed by the annulling of their constitutional rights, their trial by jury, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, and the declaration of Martial Law, and by having a petty tyrant to rule over them, with unlimited power disposing by proclamation of the lives and liberties of the people without law or trial of any form. Such cruelties and indignities are insufferable by any people, and appealing to God and an enlightened world, they have taken up arms as their last and only resort, and trusting in the righteousness of their cause, they are resolved never to relinquish their efforts to sever their connection from Great Britain, and established for themselves an Independent and Liberal Government, securing equal rights to all classes and conditions in the land.

The Canadians without a blush, ask the sympathies of the citizens of the United States. When your fathers were fighting the unequal battle of Independence, which has secured you the glorious republican institutions which you now enjoy, our ancestors stepped nobly forward and espoused your cause, and by their assistance of men and munitions of war, you were enabled successfully to battle with the same haughty nation which is now grinding to the dust the bleeding victims and liberty seeking Patriots of Canada. Come then to our assistance, ye sons of noble sires, rally beneath the banner of freedom which is now unfurled in Canada, and assist with your arms our suffering country. Show your love of constitutional and universal liberty by uniting yourselves with the Patriot army of Canada. Your sacrifices and services will be most liberally rewarded, and you will enjoy the rich reward in after-days of having your names handed down to posterity as the examples of Lafayette, Pulaski, De Kalb, Steuben, and other worthies of the American Revolution, who left their own native land to fight in the good cause of freedom for a worthy but suffering people.

C. G. BRYANT, Grand Eagle.

In consequence of information obtained by the Police of this city, a search was last night made in a garden in King Street, St. Rochs, which resulted in the discovery of three kegs of gunpowder and about eighty pounds of musket and pistol ball. Two individuals have been lodged in jail in consequence; and some important disclosures may shortly be expected.

The New York Commercial Advertiser states that Nelson, Bouchette, and the other rebels sent to Bermuda, were to sail for New-York about the 1st of November.

The steamboats on Lake Champlain will continue to run as usual to and from St. Johns, as long as the navigation of the Lake continues open.

The mail for Montreal now leaves Quebec at five o'clock, v. s., instead of four as formerly.

A resolution has been signed by most of the respectable retail merchants in Montreal, to receive and pay in the way of their business, in any sum under one pound, the English shilling for fifteen pence, and the English sixpence for sevenpence-halfpenny. We understand that this regulation will be generally adopted on Monday next. The English coins in question are current at the above rates in Quebec, and are legally so in Upper Canada; so that no loss can arise to any one from taking them.

Among the prisoners lodged in the Montreal jail is H. T. Blanchard, late printer of the Canadian Patriot, at Derby, Vermont, and subsequently conductor of the Express at Montreal. This individual was formerly in partnership at Montreal with the celebrated General T. S. Brown.

A. N. Morin, against whom a warrant had been issued, it is said, is dodging about in the country parishes near his native place, St. Michel.

We understand that the individual calling himself Baron Fratelin, who had been arrested at St. Mary's, for running off with a horse and belonging to Mr. Fagnon, and who in consequence, was confined in our goal, but was on the point of being discharged on giving security, has been committed on a political charge.—Gazette.

CORRECTION.—We are authorised to contradict the statement in the Literary Transcript, of yesterday, that sixty-four Warrants were received by the John Bull, on Saturday, against persons suspected of Treasonable practices.

We are also requested to say that Mr. Lachance has not been arrested as has been stated in that paper and in the Quebec Gazette of last night.

We are authorised to state that there is no truth in the report prevalent last week, that the Curé of St. Rochs had given information to the authorities implicating some of his parishioners.—Mercury.

LARGE PIG.—A gigantic two-year old porker was displayed this morning at Mr. Parker's stall in the Upper Town market. This animal was fattened by J. Burford, milk-man, and certainly does him much credit. Its weight was four hundred and sixty pounds, exclusive of offal, &c.—Mercury.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.
November 15th.
Schr. Habert Parc, Fairchard, 17 days from Bay de Chaleur, the master, fish, oil, &c.
Schr. Hypocrite, Bouchard, do. do. do. 15th.
Schr. Beaver, Picard, 20 days Richibucto, oysters, &c. passengers.
Schr. Gaspe Packet, Brulotte, 15 days from do. 15th.

CLEARED.

November 15th.
Bark Lloyds, Blandford, Southampton, Le-Mercier & Co.
Bark Princess Royal, Orton, Hull, H. Burstall.
Ship Augusta, Miller, Dublin, Ryan Brothers. 15th.
Bark Diana, Miller, Montreal, Pemberton.
Ship Prince George, Friend, London, Price & Co.
Brig England's Queen, Tulloch, do. Le-Mercier & Co.
Ship Tulloch Castle, Crawford, do. L. Wapcor.

MEMORANDA.

The schooner Hubert Parc, arrived on Tuesday from Bay de Chaleur, reports that three of the passengers in the Colborne, wrecked at that place, belonged to Quebec.

The schooner Beaver, arrived this morning, reports that the ship Colborne was broken up by the sea. The Beaver brought up 12 of the crew, and 1 woman passenger of the Sterling.

BIRTH.

On Sunday morning last, Mrs. Henry S. Scott, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Friday 10th Nov. at Wood End Cottage, near St. Laurent, by the Rev. H. Eason, Mr. John C. Beckett, Printer, to Miss Christian, youngest daughter of Mr. James Hutchman.

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

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

SWAMM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA, FOR SALE BY **MUSSON & SAVAGE.** Chemists and Druggists.

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

W. L. CHEMINANT, No. 1, FABRIQUE STREET, HAS JUST RECEIVED, and offers for Sale,

- 20 hampers Double Gloucester Cheese,
- 2 cases Brick do.
- 1 ton American do.
- 85 tinnets 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.

FOR SALE,

AT No. 11, NOTRE DAME STREET,

- 150 BOXES SOAP**
- 100 boxes Candles.
- 20 barrels Roasted Coffee,
- 20 barrels Pot Barley,
- 30 boxes Pipes,
- 30 dozen Brooms,
- 20 casks Epson Salts, (best quality,)
- 4 hds. Mustard,
- 25 barrels Pale Seal Oil,
- 40 barrels bottled Wines, Madeira, Port, &c. &c.
- 10 pipes Cargo Tenuiffe,

ALSO—Port, Madeira, & Sherry Wines, in Qr. Casks. JOHN FISHER. 12th Nov.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

FOR BIDDING "FOR BIDDING," THOMPSON, MASTERS, LONDON.

G. K. No. 20, 21 & 22 CASES.

C. M. M. & Co.—1 Case, R.—1 Box.
Mr. Hudson I-8, 18 20.—11 Cases.
Mr. Leyland.—1 box.
Mis. Taylor, 85th Regiment.—1 B. &c.
Apply to **GILLESPIE, JAMIESON & CO.** 13th November.

SADDLERY, HARNESS,

Trunk and Whip Establishment.

THE Subscriber is ready to execute orders for Double, Single, or Tandem HARNESS, in the latest style, and on moderate terms.

ALSO—Horse Clothing, Postman's, and Valices. **H. J. MANNING,** No. 55, St. John Street. November 5th.



THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) the 15th instant, at TWO o'clock precisely, at his Auction Yard, without reserve, will be sold:

A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Chests of Drawers, Stoves, Tin Meat Safe, and a variety of other articles.

ALSO—Two excellent Light Carriages, and a few lots of Groceries. **S. ALCORN.** Quebec, 15th November.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS

JUST RECEIVED,
Per Brig "Robert," from Jamaica,
81 PUNCHEONS Jamaica Rum, superior flavour and good strengths.
7 Hhds. Fair Sugar.
41 Casks
5 Hhds. Quarter Boxes very superior "Cuba" Cigars.
WM. PRICE & CO.
Quebec, 17th Oct. 1838.

FURS.

W. ASHTON & Co.
3, MOUNTAIN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO PRESCOTT GATE.

HAVE MANUFACTURED throughout the summer, and now offer for sale a stock of

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S FURS, which for neatness of style and quality of materials they feel proud to offer for competition.

Their having for some years past secured, during the summer season, probably the best Hat Trade in the Province, enables them to undersell any house depending on the winter trade for twelve months' support; this, together with the advantages they have over every other furriers in this city by importing their own materials direct, are the only hints they think necessary to drop.

All description of Furs made to order, and returnable if not approved of.
In repairing any article, or altering it to the present fashion, W. A. & Co. pledge themselves that their charges will be on the most moderate scale, and will forfeit the value of any article when promised to be done at a certain time, in which there may be a single hour's want of PUNCTUALITY.

NO SECOND PRICE.
Quebec, 29th Sept. 1838.

SALT AFLOAT.

JUST arrived, per Sophia, and positively the last for the season, best LIVERPOOL SALT, in bulk.—Apply to

THOMAS FROSTE & CO.,
Quebec, 1st Nov. St. James Street.

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, 26th Sept. 1838.

SUPERIOR INDIA RUBBER SHOES.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE just received, and for sale

MUSSON & SAVAGE,
Chemists
Quebec, 6th Oct. 1838.

ROBERT CAIRNS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
20, MOUNTAIN STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has received per the *Vigforth*, and *Eleutheria*, a select assortment of articles in his line, comprising some of the best superfine Milled and Pilot Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings ever imported; Regulation Swords, Belts, Sashes, and Military Gloves, Stuff and Navy Lace, Braid, Department Buttons, &c. &c.
23rd October.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.
A FEW barrels superfine Flour, (Weldand Canal Mills.) Ship, Pilot, Cabin and Navy Biscuit, Crackers and Water Biscuit.
A. GLASS,
1, St. Peter St.
Quebec, 13th October, 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.

ARMY CLOTHIER, CONTRACTOR AND FURNISHER.

C. T. BROWN,
CORNER OF RUE LE FORT AND BUADE STREETS,
HAS always on hand an assortment of READY MADE CLOTHES, to suit every man's pocket.
ALSO,
French Silks, Blond, &c.
Nov. 5th, 1838.

FOR SALE.
THIRTEEN Hogsheds superior U.C. Leaf Tobacco,
100 Catty Boxes Young Hyson } Tea.
10 Chests Souchong
10 Half Chests do.
2 Boxes Pouchong
... ALSO ...
Pork—Mess, Prime Mess and Prime.
And daily expected,
16 hhd. Gallipoli Oil.
HENDERSONS & CO.
25th October. St. Peter Street.

JUST received from London, the following first-rate description of Havanna Cigars:
BIONDA,
LA IRIS,
IMPERIALS, and LIGHT BROWNS,
Also—Excellent Bologna SAUSAGES, Parmesan and Gruyere CHEESE.
ADAM SCHLEUP,
Globe Hotel, St. Lewis Street.
Quebec, 7th Nov. 1838.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.
THE fine fast sailing coppered and copper fastened ship PRINCE GEORGE, Daniel Friend, Commander, has very superior accommodations for cabin passengers, and will sail for the above port on and about the 19th inst. Apply to
W. PRICE & CO.
10th November.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.
THE fine first class coppered and copper fastened BR CAPTAIN ROSS, D. B. MARTIN, Master, has excellent accommodations for a few Cabin Passengers, having two superior Cabins, and will positively sail about the 15th inst. Apply to
THOMAS FROSTE & CO.
Quebec, 7th Nov. St. James Street.

THE Subscribers having just received from England a variety of materials for WINTER & SUMMER CARRIAGES, selected under the personal inspection of Mr. J. SAURIN, 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. 1838.

BROWN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 9, outside St. John's Street Gate,
Cut off Clothes bought, sold, or exchanged for new, and money advanced on goods given in for sale.
Quebec, 28th July, 1838.

J. HOBROUGH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
BEGS leave to announce to his friends that he has received his
FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS,
consisting of Cloths and Vestings of the finest descriptions and newest fashions.
ALSO:
Pilot and Buckskin Cloth, for Winter Top Coats, which he will make up according to order, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.
General Wolfe, corner of Palace and St. John Streets, Sept. 20th.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, NO. 1, FARRIGUE STREET,
SUPERIOR SILVERED BLACK LEAD,
for Stoves, &c.
W. LECHEMINANT.
8th October, 1838.



HIGHLAND COMPANY.
THIS excellency, the Administrator of the Government having given his sanction to the formation of a VOLUNTEER HIGHLAND COMPANY, to wear the national garb as nearly as circumstances and the climate of the country may permit, and to be put on the same footing as other paid Volunteer Corps in the Province, all those desirous of enrolling themselves are requested to give in their names without delay to Mr. G. M. Ross, Napoleon Wharf, or to the undersigned.
DUNBAR ROSS.
8th November.



ENGINEER RIFLES.
WANTED, about Twenty Men, to complete the Second Company. Those desirous of joining, will leave their names at the office of Messrs. Hacker & Fletcher, St. Ann Street.
F. HACKER,
Capt. Commanding.
7th November, 1838.

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, & HEADACHE REMEDY.
... ALSO ...
A fresh supply of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PBOGNIK BITTERS.
BEGG & URQUHART,
13, St. John Street, and
8, Notre Dame St., L. T.
23th October.

MUSSON & SAVAGE,
HAVE just received from London, a very CHOICE ASSORTMENT of
PERFUMERY.

Consisting of a variety of French & English Essences,
Maccassar and other Oils, } For the Hair.
Bear's Grease, &c.
Trotters and other Dentifices,
White and Brown Windsor Soap,
Transparent Shaving Cakes,
Eau de Cologne.
... ALSO ...
Superior Tooth Brushes.
Do. Hair and Nail Brushes, with other articles too numerous to mention.
Quebec, 10th Novr. 1838.

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

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

THE Subscribers are daily expected to receive per schooner SWIFT, from Malaga, a cargo consisting of
MUSCATEL RAISINS,
SOFT SHELL ALMONDS,
NUTS,
GALLIPOLI OIL,
Which they will offer to the Trade.
W. M. PRICE & CO.
Quebec, 8th October, 1838.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.
WANTED.—A few first-rate workmen to whom the highest wages will be given.
Apply to
ROBERT CAIRNS,
20, Mountain Street.
3rd November.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFER FOR SALE,

THEIR supply of Stationary, consisting of superfine Writing Papers of various sizes, Quills, Steel Pens, Sealing Wax, Wafers, 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 Banners, Slates, Inkwells, Patent India Rubber, Office Lead Pencils, Bond' and Reeves & Son's Marking Ink, Screw Top Inks, Red Tape, Coloured Scraps for Albums, large and small Pewter Inkstands, rough Drawing Paper, Wedgewood 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 cases, 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 Novnet, 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, 4to, 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, Woodbridge and Olney's Atlas and Geography, Huntington's Geography and Atlas, and Daventry's Gazetteer.
W. COWAN & SON,
13, John's Street
13th October.

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, Hussar 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.
3th October.

THOMAS PAUL,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Officers of the Garrison and Gentlemen of Quebec, that he has removed into those premises in St. John Street, formerly occupied by Mr. GRAVE, and latterly by Mr. NIXON,—where he has every accommodation for carrying on the various branches of his Profession; and he hopes, by strict attention and reasonable charges to merit a continuance of that support which it shall be his study to merit.
N. B.—Horses contracted for by the year, 2nd June, 1838.

WILLIAM BURKE,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,
No. 15, Fabrique Street,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has received from London a choice assortment of articles in his line, among which are black Buck and carried Gait Skins, of a superior quality, for Gentlemen's Summer Boots, which will be made up in the first style, and on the shortest notice.
Quebec, 31st May, 1838.

DR. BRANDETH requests a perusal of following article—

LIFE AND DEATH,

Every thing has two distinct principles to its nature; one

THE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE

THE OTHER

THE PRINCIPLE OF DEATH.

So long as the principal of Life predominates, Health is enjoyed. When the principle of Death, Sickness takes place. How is this accounted for?

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

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

How then, shall we contract these death dispensing influences? How?

PURGE!—Yes—Yes—Yes—**Purge!**

The magic in that word shall not be understood, if this hand or brain can accomplish so mighty an explanation. Yes, purged be that pain in the head, the back, the bowels, the foot, the stomach, the side, the throat. Does it arise from internal or external cause.—I still say purge!—You know this self-evident truth, that pain cannot exist, save by the presence of some impurity—some deposit of decomposed particles upon the organ or part where the pain is seated. And purging discharges this impurity by the bowels, and continuing the practice daily will cure every complication of disease; and will prevent any one from becoming seriously indisposed; even when in constant contact with the most malignant fevers which cannot by possibility seriously affect the body, if we are continually careful to preserve it by a pure state, by frequent and effectual purgation. *Hippocrates* says, "Purgation expulses what must be expelled, and patients find relief; if, on the contrary, they are tormented by purgation, it is a proof there are yet matters which must be expelled."

The subscriber of this has resided in every variety of climate, and by always purging on the first appearance of sickness, has enjoyed for the last ten years, uninterrupted health. For we may call such the state of him who is never sick more than 6 or 8 hours, about the time it takes to secure the effect of a purgative. The purgative I make use of is my grandfathers pills, and they are, to my certain knowledge, the most judiciously balanced purge in existence. I have used them for 8 months daily, in doses of from 2 to 16 pills per day, to satisfy myself as to their innocence. It therefore, cannot be doubted, it is my opinion, that any person, be he ever so prostrated by disease, provided he is capable of taking exercise at all, may lengthen his life to 60 years, by continuing to assist his natural functions with the **BRANDETH VEGETABLE PILLS**. Death never can take place until the Principle of Decomposition puts out the lamp of life. And that would seldom be before 60 or 70 years, was this principle of purgation always resorted to on the first appearance of sickness.

In the hope that these remarks may be of some service, I am the public's obedient servant,

D. BRANDETH, M. D.

Great caution is required to procure the genuine Brandeth Pills.

Druggists and Chemists never in any place appointed Agents by Dr. B. All his authorised Agents have an engraved certifi-

cate of agency, signed by himself; unless this certificate can be shown, do not purchase. This caution is absolutely necessary to guard the public against spurious Pills.

DR. BRANDETH'S PILLS

CAN BE OBTAINED GENUINE OF

FREDERICK WYSE,

No. 3, Palace Street, Upper Town, Foot of Mountain Street, Lower Town,

Who is the only authorised Agent for Quebec.

Dr. B.'s principle office, 241, Broadway, New York.

Quebec, 29th Sept. 1838.

GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, most respectfully intimates that he has constantly on hand a choice assortment of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Groceries, &c. all of the best quality.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Corner of the Upper Town Market Place Opposite the Gate of the Jesuits' Barracks.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being unobserved, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jeers and sneers of their acquaintances; the remainder of their lives consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth, with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair.—To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, **OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA** stops the hair from falling off on the first application and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

Read the following:

ROBERT WHARTON, Esquire, late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentleman:

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventative against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative

Wm. TRITCHER, senr.

Methodist Minister in St. George charge.

No. 86 North Fifth St.

JOHN P. INGLISH, 334 Arch St.

JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race St.

JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce St.

HUGH McCURRY, 243 South 7th St.

JOHN GARD, Jr., 123 Arch St.

It will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

From the Mayor, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, City of Philadelphia.

I, ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. English, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurry, whose names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such, full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, this sixth day of December. &c.

[L. S.] **ROBERT WHARTON**, Mayor.

CAUTION—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balm has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, the agent's name, &c.

Sold wholesale and retail by **J. J. SIMS, MUSSON & SAVAGE, BEGG & URQUHART,**

Quebec, Sept. 1838.

NEW GROCERY STORE,

CORNER OF PALACE & JOHN STREETS.

H. J. JAMESON,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced business in the above house, where he has on hand a choice selection of WINES and other LIQUORS, TEAS, SUGAR, COFFEE, and all other articles usually connected in his line, and will dispose of them for the lowest possible profit, and by a strict attention to all orders which he may be favoured with, he trusts to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B.—For Sale, at very reduced prices, 38 dozen of Superior London Particular O.L.P. and O. L. P. T., warranted eleven years in bottle.

Quebec, Sept. 1838.

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 Canadas. 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, 1838.

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 State.

MUSSON & SAVAGE,

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

UPPER TOWN,

HAVE just received a supply of **MOPFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHENIX BITTERS.**

Quebec, 10th Aug. 1838.

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, 1838.

SWAIM'S

CELEBRATED PANACEA.

AN invaluable remedy for Rheumatism, Scrofulous, and Ulcerous Diseases, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood, for sale by

MUSSON & SAVAGE,

Chemists and Druggists
Quebec, 16th Aug. 1838.

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.

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 sustaining the correctness of the late anted Dr. Gridley'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, Solomon 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 extensively and effectually as a baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed externally in the following complaints:—

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at its 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 sore.

Its operation upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs, and tightness of the chest by relaxation 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 unsuccessfull.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article should exhibit the original to purchasers.

CAUTION—None can be genuine without a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also that of the Agents.

I. I. SIMS,

MUSSON & SAVAGE,

BEGG & URQUHART,

Quebec, 29th Sept. 1838.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of some note, having devoted his attention for many 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. 1838.

MADEIRA WINE.

A FEW CASKS Howard, March & Co.'s **MADEIRA WINE**—price £70 per pipe of 110 gallons—for sale by

JOHN GORDON & CO.

Quebec, May, 1838. St. Paul Street.

PILES, DROPSY, SWELLINGS, ALL SORES, RHEUMATISM. It is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hays's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below.

The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents' and proprietor's names, and may be had of

I. I. SIMS,

MUSSON & SAVAGE,

BEGG & URQUHART.

Quebec, Sept. 1838.