

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.—No. 121.]

TUESDAY, 4TH DECEMBER, 1838.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Poetry.

A WELCOME TO WINTER.

BY TOM SPRING.

All hail! holy namesake, thrice welcome art thou,
Thou'lt hold us in thy embrace, and frozen thy brow;
Envelop'd in fog, child's! by tempest and storm,
Walk into my parlour, and make thyself warm.

Thou'lt give us all room, & with age, you shake,
We'll care you, old lad, without any mistake!
Thou'lt be our year's days, & thou'lt long be your nights,
With a jug of brown stout we'll set you to rights.

With song and with mirth all your ills we can cure,
And trust in return you'll be kind to the poor;
Don't be hard, my old blade, to half-perishing souls,
But keep down the price of provisions and coals.

Ah, let not these thoughts of thy presence with dread,
Whose bones are rattling, whose sides are unfeeling,
Don't frown on them fiercely, howe'er, raving & wild,
But follow my practice, old cove—draw it cold!

And we'll honor your annual visit, my boy,
With spirit all buoyant, and features all joy;
With frolic and fun your long nights we will cheer,
And christen old Winter "the King of the Year."

Merry Christmas, your hantling, shall stir up his fire
And with beef and plum pudding shall welcome
his sire!

Your stern disposition good humour shall soothe,
And punch from your brow every wrinkle shall smooth.

The schoolboy releas'd from the pedagogue's sway,
You summons to freedom will promptly obey;
Should you frown on the youngsters, your threats
they'll deride.

And beg a few snowballs, and pray for a slide,
Now, on the same throne tho' I've no wish to harp,
Tell your Aid-de-Camp, Fraught, not to come it too
sharp;

And when "mid bright starlight he calmly shows off,
Let him think of rheumatics, of chilblains & cough.

And don't be exciting the dark raging wave
The seaman to swamp in a watery grave;
Though Korea may bluster and hollows may foam,
Conduct him in safety to friends and to home.

So, welcome old Winter!—if shabby and stiff,
Take a seat by the fire, and of "becco a whiff;
But be sure to had temper and wrath you incline,
I'm sure if you're not any relation of mine.

And if—your old knowledge-box covered with
snow—

You won't chaff as a friend, but approach as a foe,
With a bumper of Seager, our spirits to mellow,
We'll dare you to go it your hardest, old fellow!

And, enjoying my bottle, my friend, and my song,
Your progress I'll mark as you bluster along;
Till surrounded by buds and by blossoms of May,
Merry Spring shall rejoice in Winter's decay.

MATCH-BREAKING.

A TALE OF AN ENGLISH COUNTRY TOWN.

(Continuation.)

The very day after Saville's arrival, however, in walking down High Street with Sir Peregrine, they encountered Miss Ogley, who, when she was in London, about a year before, had met Saville at the Riley's; she eagerly seized his hand, and congratulated him on his acquisition of fortune, an event which, she said, had been communicated to her a short time ago in a letter from her dear young friend, Mary Jane Riley. Saville could have spared her presence and her congratulations, but he saw that he had no resource but to be extremely civil to her, and thereby engage her in his interests; accordingly he asked her if she had mentioned the circumstance to any one in Allingham, and when she replied in the negative, earnestly requested her to keep it secret during his stay. This Miss Ogley instantly promised, and with the fullest intention of performing her promise; she never liked to talk about any one's good fortune so much as their bad, and the good fortune of Saville would have been particularly disagreeable to her, because she felt convinced that, as soon as Mrs. Stapleton became acquainted with it, she would invite him to her house, throw Rose in his way, and very likely completely console him for the loss of Miss Anna Maria Riley. Miss Ogley remembered that Shakespeare, that wonderful master of human heart, had made Romeo's ardent passion for Juliet immediately succeed to disappointment in Rosaline; and she apprehended that the artless, blooming, and unsophisticated beauty of Allingham might, by a similar process, banish from Saville's memory, the artful,

overdressed, semi-fine lady of Bloomsbury. Miss Ogley only departed from her bond of concealment so far as to reveal the circumstances of the case to Miss Malton, who eagerly united with her in the expediency of never breaching them to any person in Allingham, especially the Stapletons.

The next day, Miss Ogley called on Mrs. Stapleton, and mentioned, with seeming carelessness, that Sir Peregrine had a very shy, stupid young man staying with him, whom she had met in London, and she forthwith did the honors of his social situation in the India House, and his rejection by Anna Maria Riley, adding that "it was very silly of him to be breaking his heart about the matter, for that dear Anna Maria had never given him the least encouragement, and was as happy as the day was long with Mr. Hobson, who had the spirit of a prince, and would look ten years younger than he was, if it were not that he was so amazingly stout." The ladies were not prepossessed in Saville's favor by this account of him; and although they were in his company three times the next week, there appeared no chance of a close intimacy between him and Rose. Miss Ogley was constantly at her side, rallying Saville whenever he approached in no very measured terms on his ill-fate in having been crossed in love, and making delicately playful allusions to green willow, pining swains, and "Barbara Allen's cruelty."

Saville, however, was as completely fascinated with Rose as the spinsters could have feared, but he was timid, silent, and easily kept at a distance. Mrs. Stapleton treated him with all the freezing constrained civility which she considered the proper portion of a young man possessing so very small a life-income; that it would be impossible even to squeeze a settlement out of it in the shape of life-insurance, and Rose felt no great interest in the victim of the cruelty of a Guildford Street Anna Maria, who had refused him in favor of a fat elderly common-councilman! Rose and Saville, however, were destined to become better acquainted.

Every year the town of Allingham was enlivened by a visit from the county yeomanry, and they were certainly very amusing, not from the similarity of their movements to those of the military, but from their utter dissimilitude; the heroes themselves, however, did not perform their parts so badly, but the horses, who were many of them in the habit of drawing wagons and market carts, were singularly obstinate and intractable; they stood still when they were required to move, and the maneuvers and evolutions which they were forced to perform, and partly caused to execute, always produced a scene of "most a mixed disorder." At the conclusion of their visit, they favored the inhabitants of Allingham with a sham fight, (a very sham one indeed,) which took place in a large field about a mile from the town, and it was the custom for the beauty and fashion of Allingham to attend, to witness their harmless attacks and powerless defenses. The review was at this time about to take place, and Sir Peregrine had promised to convey Mrs. Stapleton and her daughter to the scene of action. Accordingly his carriage and carriage drove up to the door, and Mrs. Stapleton found that she was expected to occupy a seat in the coupé, with Sir Peregrine and a married couple in the neighbourhood, while Saville was to have the pleasing office of driving Rose in the curicle. It was too late to make any objection to this plan, and the parties proceeded on their destination. The review was rather more ridiculous than ever. The young pair were both amazingly entertained by it, and nothing equalizes and makes people sociable like a mutual joke. Rose had dazzling teeth, an enchanting smile, and also that prime attraction, a sweet-tooth, musical laugh; a pretty girl is never more fascinating than when she is laughing, provided always that her laughter be neither silly, coarse, nor sarcastic. Saville expressed much wonder at seeing both the contending armies with pistols in their hands. Rose informed him that on the preceding year they had muskets, but that the effect of the first volley of firing on the horses

was such, that when the smoke cleared away it was discovered that every rider on the field was dismounted. Ensign Sockling lost a false tooth in the fall; Captain Papping's nose bled for ten minutes, though he was surrounded by a levy of old maids, prancing colts, keys, and writing paper; and Colonel Tun's face was severely scratched and his wig thrown down and trampled upon by the crowd; the rest of the unhorsed warriors ran wildly about the field for about half an hour, catching their stray charges, and many, after all, caught that of their neighbor by mistake. Consequently it was resolved, on the next review, to have nothing but pistols which on this occasion were of so delicately diminutive a size, that when a dozen of them were fired at once, (it was not considered safe or expedient to discharge a greater number,) the report somewhat resembled that occasioned by the artillery of the "Marvellous Fleas." Happily no body was dramatised; the horses, unused to the 44-pipe, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war, certainly galloped, reared, and frothed most fearfully, but their riders held firmly by their manes; and, with the exception of a few hysterical shrieks from the old maids in the immediate vicinity, no firing passed off very quietly.

Saville's spirits were exhilarated by the fitness of the morning, the novelty of the scene, and the society of the lovely girl beside him; he became very agreeable, and raised himself considerably in the opinion of his companion.

Two days afterwards, Saville had another opportunity of being in company with Rose, without being haunted by the intervening shadows of the Match-breakers. The married couple, who occupied a part of Sir Peregrine's barouche on the occasion of the review, had organized an impromptu picnic party for the next day but one, into which the lady vehemently protested Miss Ogley and Miss Malton should not be admitted, for she had every reason to suspect that they had spoiled a match for her young sister, by giving the irresolute admirer long and exaggerated details of one of her former flirtations. The day (probably owing to the very short notice that had been given to the picnic party) was splendidly fine. Rose and Saville were in intimate association during the whole of it; they walked home arm-in-arm, and before the close of the evening the feeble heroine of Bloomsbury was forgiven by Saville, and forgotten by Rose. Mrs. Stapleton, however, now began to look very awful and disapproving, and took leave of Saville with marked coldness. He complained of this to Sir Peregrine, and the good-natured baronet, who by this time was quite cured of his passion for Rose, earnestly recommended his young friend to make public at once the state of his pecuniary circumstances, and boldly stand forward a candidate for the good graces of both mother and daughter; but Saville felt all his honor of maneuvering man and mercenary young ladies return upon him, and he did not rest till he had exacted a fresh promise from Sir Peregrine to preserve his secret inviolate.

The day after the picnic the town of Allingham was full of flirtation between Mr. Saville and Miss Stapleton, and the spinsters trembled with fear and envy at the tidings. Miss Ogley immediately called on Mrs. Stapleton, and so forcibly dwelt on the demerits of Saville's small income, so earnestly recapitulated Mrs. Riley's horror lest "poor dear Anna Maria should be induced to think of him," and so contemptuously dilated on the immeasurably superior pretensions to make a good match, possessed by "sweet lovely Rose," beyond the "poor dear Anna Maria," that Mrs. Stapleton worked herself up to a pitch of thorough disdain and hard-heartedness. Saville called on her about an hour after the departure of the Match-breaker, and just as he entered the drawing-room, caught a glimpse of the retreating white muslin dress of the banished Rose. Mrs. Stapleton received him with a frown, answered him in monosyllables, and looked at her watch seven times during the ten minutes to which he limited his stay.

Poor Saville was deeply wounded and disconcerted. As Sir Peregrine had company that day, he had no opportunity of speaking to him till the ensuing morning; but at breakfast he made known to him his intention of quitting Allingham the next day, never to return to it until Rose remained with Miss Stapleton. Sir Peregrine in vain attempted to combat the romantic high-flown notions of his young friend; and after a time suffered him to pursue his own course, and to make preparations for his departure.

(To be continued.)

POETRY, MUSIC, AND PAINTING.—Poetry breathes a charm over the cold realities of life, and imparts a brilliant coloring to every object that surrounds us, and an interest to the most trivial incidents that occur. Seen through her glowing medium, earth is paradise, and love is heaven.—Music etherealizes humanity and lifts the soul to its original sphere; with a powerful hand she strikes the sensitive chords of memory, awakening alike the thrilling recollection of former enjoyments, or the mournful remembrance of past sorrow. But Painting possesses the power of an enchantress,—beneath her magic pencil spring those forms which are endeared to us by love, or rendered sacred by esteem and reverence. Over these cherished shadows death hath no power! we wear them in our bosoms, we place them in our closets, and enjoy with them a sweet and holy communion in our hours of retirement. As relics of those who sleep in the dust, they seem to confer with us in the language of other years; and while we remember some useful precept of friendly monition which once passed their lips, we regard them as benignant spirits still hovering in our paths, to remind us of our duty, and that we are also perishable.

IRRESOLUTION.—In matters of great concern, and which must be done, there is no surer argument of a weak mind than irresolution. To be undetermined where the case is so plain, and the necessity so urgent—to be always intending to live a new life, but never to find time to set about it; this is as if a man should put off eating, and drinking, and sleeping, from one day and night to another, till he is starved and destroyed.

A tourist in Germany gives the following description of the Saxon ladies:—"Ladies are models of industry; whether at home or abroad, knitting and needle work, no interruption. A lady going to a route would think little of forgetting her fan, but could not spend half an hour without her implements of female industry. A man would be quite pardonable for doubting on entering such a drawing-room, whether he had not strayed into a school of industry; and whether he was not expected to cheapen stockings, instead of dealing in small talk. At Dresden it is carried so far that even the theatre is not protected against stocking wires. I have seen a lady gravely lay down her work, wipe away the tears which the sorrows of Theckla had brought into her eyes, and immediately resume her knitting.

It was predicted of a young man lately belonging to one of our universities, that he would certainly become a prodigy because he read sixteen hours a day. "Ah!" but, said somebody, "how many hours a day does he think?"

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.—Pelisses will be fashionable in different materials, as silks, satins, and plain merinos. Some of the latter made with the collars high, and close to the shape, and closed by a single row of gilt buttons; the sleeves are full in the centre, but confined by a tight cuff fastened by buttons to correspond. Gilt and fancy buttons will be in request for dresses of this kind during the ensuing season.

SPENCERS.—This fashion, so long laid upon the shelf, will be revived this winter, both for carriage dress and for the theatre; those adapted for the carriage will be of velvet, made high and close, and trimmed either with expensive fur or fancy silk trimmings. The others will be of light colored satins, opening

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in the shawl style, but trimmed, instead of a pelacine, with a bouillon of tulle, edged with a row of blond lace. Large sleeves trimmed at the top with bouillons of tulle.

Clarks.—There is a grand distinction made between those intended for carriage or promenade dress, and employed for evening wraps; the majority of the last are made of tulle at the wrist with cords and tassels in the pelouse style, and made as long and as ample as usual. Short clarks are most in favour for the latter.

Hats and Bonnets.—A decided diminution has taken place in the size of both. Nothing is more elegant for half dress than a velvet bonnet of a small and rather close shape, something between a cottage and an open front; a bouquet of short headed feathers is placed on the side, and a few small flowers, sometimes intermixed with blond lace, and sometimes not, decorate the interior of the trim.

Shawl Mantlets.—The velvet and satin shawls so much in vogue last year have been again revived with charming fur, and black lace trimming, but the novelty of the moment, the shawl par excellence, is the shawl mantle; it is of the usual form, but disposed in front on each side in folds in such a manner as to supply the place of sleeves.

Forms of Robes in Evening Dress.—That corsages will be most in favor. Corsages draped en corse will not, however, be laid aside; indeed, the fashion is too pretty and becoming to be easily abandoned; but whatever form the upper part of the corsage may have, it must terminate in a point. If the sleeves are long, the Victoria form will remain in favor; if short, it may be tight, with a trimming of the manchette kind, or else disposed in small bouillons. The skirts are decidedly wider than those of last year.

Trimming for Evening Robes.—Feather fringe and flowers will be in equal favor; embroidery is expected to lose nothing of its vogue, and flowers, though they have been so long in request, will continue as fashionable as ever. But the trimming expected to be most in request is old fashioned point lace.

Evening Hats are now composed of either velvet or terry velvet, shallow in front and wide at the sleeves, they are always ornamented with ostrich feathers either plain or shaded, but the latter are preferred.—*World of Fashion, Monthly Magazine.*

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

A French paper says that an Artesian well, now making at Abattoir de Grenville, has reached the depth of 450 yards. The bore is said to weigh 20,000 pounds, and to work it requires two very powerful steam engines. It penetrates about a foot a day, being still in the chalk formation.

In London, a little girl who had been under water some time, was restored to life by the application of electrical shocks, gradually increasing in power.

By the new constitution of Pennsylvania, no duellist can hold an office of honour or profit in that state.

The public property of New-York city is valued at \$15,505, 912.

A National Silk Grower's Convention is contemplated to be held at the city of Baltimore, on the second Tuesday, the 11th day of December next.

Mr. Thompson, the English cockney, who has been writing a book about America, says that he did not see one comfortable looking person in N. York. No wonder, Mr. T. was probably in the Watch-House most of the time.

The exports of South Carolina are estimated at near 10,000,000 dollars, and the imports at Charleston alone at 15,000,000 dollars.

It is said that there are several thousand negroes and Indian warriors in South Florida remaining to be subdued.

There is ice at New Orleans the thickness of a dollar, but the flowers are still blooming in the gardens.

In 1649 a solemn association was formed in Boston to check the worldly luxury of long hair.

The value of the agricultural products which annually descend the river Mississippi, is estimated at seventy millions of dollars.

The Methodists have already, it is said, twenty congregations in Texas! The people we hope will soon become civilized, at least, if not virtuous.

If the Great Western reaches England at the anticipated time on her return voyage, she will have traversed about 40,000 miles of water in nine months.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS TO THE 5TH NOVEMBER.

In several dioceses, the Clergy are signing a requisition to the Archbishop of Canterbury, requesting his Grace, in conjunction with the Archbishop of York, to institute an Episcopal commission to inquire into the conduct of the Lord Bishop of Durham and the Lord Bishop of Norwich, in having subscribed to a work intended to promulgate the infidel heresy of Socinianism, with a view, when the fact has been legally ascertained, to further proceedings.—*John Bull.*

The Ministerial papers are saying that the Earl of Burlington is likely to succeed the Duke of Sussex (who has disqualifed) as President of the Royal Society.

In consequence of a representation to the House of Commons, on the subject of the corruption of the men's morals by being sent to a criminal gaol, where they mix with all grades of vicious characters, the Government has ordered a prison to be erected in all the garrison towns. One is now being built at Chatham, to which a treadmill will be attached.—*Kentish G.*

Two millions of dozens of eggs have been imported at Dover, from France, within one year; the duty paid upon which amounts to £8,000. Five thousand dozens of eggs have been brought to England by one vessel, in one year, from Barleux, near Havre.

It is said that the sentence of death recorded against Mr. Young and Mr. Webster, engaged in the late duel at Wimbledon, has been commuted by Her Majesty to twelve months' imprisonment in Gaol, the last month in solitary confinement.

On Monday Lord Francis Egerton was installed as Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen.

A Court-martial held on board the Admiral's ship at London, on Mr. Boxer, Master of the *Scylla*, on a charge of insubordination, laid against him by her Commander, the Hon. Capt. Denman, lasted five days, and determined on the 6th inst, by the finding of the Court, that "Mr. Boxer is honourably acquitted of this charge;" and on delivering up his sword, a high compliment was paid him by the Court, to the satisfaction of the whole fleet. A charge of drunkenness was preferred by Captain Denman, before the same court, against the boatsman; who was directed to be admonished.—*Northern Whig.*

The London papers state that 1000 tons of potatoes had lately been shipped from the Thames for New York.

The Queen Dowager arrived at Gibraltar on the 14th of October, and was received with royal honours. She embarked again on the 18th for Malta.

Parliament stands prorogued to the 4th of December, on which day it was supposed the houses would meet for the despatch of business.

Louis Napoleon was in London, and staying at Fenton's Hotel.

The act abolishing imprisonment for debt went into operation in England, on the 1st day of October.

An iron ship of 2618 tons, to go to Calcutta in 30 days from Falmouth, is begun in England.

When ready the voyage between Falmouth and Calcutta will be made in thirty days. Annexed are the dimensions of this Queen of the East, which certainly surpasses all other vessels contemplated. This leviathan is to be built of iron, and to draw but fifteen feet at her greatest immersion. Dimensions—extreme length 210 feet; length of main deck, 282 feet; length between perpendiculars, 270 feet; length of principal cabin 128 feet; number of private apartments for passengers 16; number of beds for ditto 400; width of beam 45 feet; depth of hold, 30 feet; tonnage 2618 tons 38,94ths; immersion at load water line 15 feet; engines, horse's power, 600; cylinder, 84 inches diameter, and nine feet stroke.—*Railway Mag.*

Placards were yesterday posted up in the Tower, and on Tower-Hill, for "petty officers and able-bodied seamen to serve in the Navy, on board vessels from 10 to 120 guns."

The loss at the great fire at Liverpool is estimated at £120,000—the amount insured in the several offices, £119,500.

A public dinner was to be given in Waterford to Daniel O'Connell on the 13th Novr.

The number of persons to see the armories in the London Tower has been unusually large the past year, fourteen thousand individuals having passed through the gates.

The Premier is now so completely domiciled at the palace that he is treated by the royal

establishment in all respects as "Master of the House."—*Morning Herald.*

We notice the death of Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, leaving Ministers the fine windfall at their disposal of a salary of £18,000 per annum, and fees. He was brother of Lord Glenelg.

The London papers of the 1st and 2nd inst. were filled with matter discussing the designs of Russia.

On the Great Western railway four of the carts were driven along the road by the force of the wind, two of which did not stop until they had traversed 25 miles.

Among the trees blown down in the storm was the famous "Home the brook oak," in Windsor Park, immortalized by Shakespeare.

LOWER CANADA.

Montreal, 1st November.—Yesterday about sixty or seventy rebels were brought into town from Beauharnois, under charge of Sir How Dalrymple and a detachment of the 71st Regiment. They had three wooden pieces of artillery, strongly hooped with iron, and are about the most manly batch of prisoners yet brought into town, being principally composed of young able-bodied men.

The notorious Jean Baptiste Bousquet of St. Cesaire, was also brought into town yesterday, by Capt. Colman, half-pay unattached, who reports all continues quiet in the parish of Chambly, and that upwards of 80 stand of arms have been delivered over to Major Colman, 15th Regiment, the present Commandant, by the Cure, the Rev. Mr. Mignault, through whose praiseworthy exertions the habitants were induced to surrender them.—*Herald.*

Lieutenant Lysons, of the Royal Regiment, D. A. Q. M. G. arrived here on Tuesday evening in twenty-one hours from Quebec, by land, the winter roads being excellent.—*ib.*

A melancholy affair took place on Thursday at the Cedars, on the march of the 73rd Regt. to Upper Canada, by which a Canadian driver lost his life through his own imprudence and obstinacy. In consequence of the irregular and violent manner in which the Canadians raced their sleighs against each other, some of the vehicles were upset, by which one of the sergeants had his ankle dislocated, a drummer his shoulder put out, and several men were severely cut; some muskets were also broken. Colonel Love, in consequence, gave orders that they should move regularly as they started, and that no one should pass the other upon the road. To enforce this regulation, the sergeant-major was directed to stand at the head of the line, and allow none to pass, until they moved off together. He succeeded in this for some time, until one or two, in defiance of his orders, endeavoured to push past him. These he warned off with his sword, but one unfortunate man, who, it appears, was intoxicated at the time, drove directly at the sergeant-major, whom he pushed over, but unfortunately fell himself on against the point of the sword, which passed through his heart, and he died on the spot. The sergeant-major was immediately made a prisoner, until a coroner's inquest could take place. This was held on the spot, as all the witnesses to the transaction, both Canadian drivers and soldiers, were present; and after their testimony had been heard, a verdict of "accident. 1 death" was rendered by the coroner's jury. The sergeant major, who bears an excellent character, is most unhappy at the accident; and the officers of the Regiment immediately made a subscription for the family of the deceased, who was a single man.—*Gazette.*

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QUEBEC, TUESDAY, 4TH DEC. 1838.

LATEST DATES.
From London, Nov. 3 From New York, Nov. 22
From Liverpool, Nov. 3 From Halifax, Nov. 17
From Paris, Nov. 1 From Toronto, Nov. 20

United States and Upper Canada papers contain nothing of moment. In another column we have given further extracts of European news brought by the *Liverpool*.

From the Exchange Register we copy the following, received this morning from the Montreal correspondent of that establishment:

"Sunday, Four, p. m.—It is stated today, on the authority of a private letter from Toronto, that it was currently believed in Kingston, that the *United States*, steamer, had started for the purpose of bringing over a fresh car-

of emigrants, and the *Colony* had been sent after with instructions to sink...
Two hundred of our prisoners were removed yesterday, to the store lately turned into a jail at the Point-a-Calliers. It is calculated there are between 600 and 700 prisoners at present in confinement in Montreal."

The *London* correspondent of the *Quebec Gazette* gives the following items in relation to Canadian affairs:—

"At present there is not any individual talked of as the successor of Lord Durham, should he actually return. Sir John Colborne, it is thought in political circles, will fill the office well. * * * You may receive the fact I am about to state with confidence, as I had it from a most respectable source, and therefore place credit in it, viz:—that Lord Stanley has been sent for from Windsor, by order of the Queen, to attend Her Majesty. Lord Stanley is at present at Lansdowne where the Queen's messengers has proceeded."

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of Montreal, who arrived at New-York on the 24th inst, appeared on the Montreal News-Room slate, on Saturday:—

"Papaize and the two Nelsons came down in the Rochester from Albany with me.—Papaize and Wolfred Nelson were together, and conversed freely, but Robert remained forward all the time, and appeared to show observation, took up his quarters in the fore-cabin and sat alone, his cap drawn over his eyes."

The Court Martial at Montreal, on Friday last, got through the evidence on the part of the prosecution of the first twelve prisoners arraigned, and they were allowed to Tuesday (to-day), to prepare their defence.

Lieut. Col. F. V. Harcourt, of the Grenadier Guards, has been appointed to command the Volunteer force of the city of Montreal, and Captain Robert Gillespie, of the Montreal Cavalry, Brigade Major of the same.

An advertisement appears in the *Montreal Herald*, announcing that subscription lists for the widows and children of the brave men of the Volunteers who were killed at the battles of La Cole and Odeltown, are placed in several places in that city. The announcement concludes—"It is hoped the loyalists of Quebec will follow our example." The same paper has the following editorial remarks:—

"We would earnestly call the attention of our readers to the urgent necessity which exists to manifest their sympathy for the widows and orphans of these loyal men who were killed by the rebels at Odeltown, as well as for the connections of those who were wounded, during that brilliant engagement. A meeting is to be held this day in the Reading Room, at one o'clock, and we hope that the attendance will be good and the subscriptions handsome. From a letter in yesterday's *Courier*, it appears that eight volunteers were killed, who have left as many widows and thirty-five children to lament their unfortunate and melancholy end. We who are fathers and mothers, think of this, and imagine that their fate might have been years, had these gallant men not stood foremost in the breach, and protected you and yours, at the expense of their lives. The number of wounded amounts to eleven, four of whom are married, and one is a widower, the whole five having twenty-three children. These individuals have a strong claim upon every loyalist, and we are sure that it will be amply acknowledged. Although the Government will, ultimately, make provision for these helpless individuals, it will require considerable delay, and the assistance required is immediate. Their houses have been plundered by the rebels and they are literally in a state of destitution. Shall this continue to be the case, shall it be said that the widows and families of those who fell in protecting us and every thing which man holds dear, are to be allowed to mourn over our ingratitude, and suffer the miseries of cold and hunger, in addition to the loss of their natural protectors and dearest friends? Perish the thought! We know too well the liberality and the generosity of the gentlemen of Montreal, and we know also that in a case like the present, the ladies will cause their powerful influence in so holy a cause."

The following communication, dated Albany, November 23rd, 1838, has been addressed to the Editor of the *Montreal Transcript*—

Sir—I am informed that the Editor of the *Morning Courier*, of your city, has accused

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THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

me in the number of the 19th inst., of having assisted the escape of Messrs. Dodge and Thayer from Quebec; it is a falsehood. In travelling through the State of Maine, I met those gentlemen at Augusta, and from thence travelled with them to New-York via Boston. I would not have taken the trouble to contradict the slanderous statement of the Courier were it not, that it has grieved my family, and compromised me most unjustly. I hope you will do me the favour to insert this notice. Your most obt. humble servant,
LOUIS BRACLET.

A letter dated Caraqueet, Hay Chaleur, Nov. 12th, states, that packages directed to private individuals, some addressed to Lord Durham, after having been rescued from the wreck of the *Colborne*, have been broken open and plundered;—goods to the amount of thousands of pounds are scattered in the woods, and a much greater value have been disposed of by a wretch sale.

We have been requested by a number of respectable citizens residing in Champlain street, to express their gratitude to Lieutenant Clayton and Mundy of the Coldstream Guards, for their extraordinary exertions at the late calamitous fire, as by their valuable suggestions as well as personal efforts a great deal of property was saved.—*Gazette*.

In consequence of Friday next being appointed to be observed as a day of general fasting and humiliation, the publication of the *Transcript* will be deferred to Saturday. In the interim, however, should any news of importance be received, it will be issued in a supplement.

Commercial.

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ASHES To 1st November 1837 and 1838.

1838	1837	1838	1837
Shipped,	18718	1919	28637
In Store,	700	70	770
Not inspected,	339	0	0
	19756	9990	29752
Shipped,	21386	10520	21912
In Store,	653	182	835
Not inspected,	68	65	172
	22107	10773	32874

—Exchange Register of this morning.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AT QUEBEC, FOR THE QUARTERS Ending 10th October, 1837, and 10th October, 1838.

1838	1837	1838	1837
October, 1838,	3168	6027	2168
November, 1837,	5580	1827	5580
December,	3417	4480	4250
October, 1838,	9090	1044	10287
November, 1837,	12827	4296	11610
December,	11273	3283	6982
October, 1838,	9040	9014	11080
November, 1837,	9730	321	8214
December,	10120	2770	42313

Note.—Three per cent has been deducted from all the above articles with the exception of the Casks.

—Quebec Gazette.

MARRIED.

On the 15th November, at Morristown, N. Y., by the Rev. Mr. Macgregor, Dunbar Ross, Esquire, of Lower Canada, Barrister, to Laura Ann, daughter of E. W. White, merchant of the former place.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

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

JUST PUBLISHED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

THE QUEBEC CALENDAR FOR 1839.

BESIDES the usual matter, it contains 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. &c. W. COWAN & SON, Quebec, 2nd Dec. 1838. 13, St. John Street.

REMOVED

TO THE CORNER SHOP OF RUE DU FORT AND BAUDE STREET, UPPER TOWN, BROWN'S CHEAP CLOTHING STORE, WHERE will be found an assortment of WARM CLOTHING, just the thing for a Canadian winter, cheap, cheap for CASH, and no second price asked. Quebec, 20th November.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED.

PRICE 2s. 6d. And may be had at the Book-Stores of Messrs. Neilson, Cary, and Cowan.

METRA HORATIANA; or, the Metrical systems of Horace, arranged on a new and simplified plan by the Revd. F. J. LUNDY, S. C. L., late Scholar of University College, Oxford, and Head Master of the Quebec Classical School. Quebec, 27th Nov. 1838.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

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

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.

MUSSON & SAVAGE,

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

SADDLERY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the public generally that he has received per *Joseph*, a large assortment of goods in his line, among which are—Whips of all sorts and patterns; Japanned Steel, Portable Box, and other Spurs, Harness Mountings of the latest patterns, Husar and Hunting Saddles, Horse Clothing, Blanket Rugs, Patent and Harness Leather, &c. &c. All of which he offers for sale on very moderate terms. Also, Portmanteaus, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. J. E. OLIVER, 2, Fabrique Street. 13th October.

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 v. Harry Austin, or Adventures in the British Army, 2 vols. Picciola, or captivity captive, by H. D. Saintaine. How to observe—Morals and Manners, by H. Matineau. Peter Pilgrim, or a Rambler's Recollections, by the author of "Culavar." The Bit o'wain, 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. Shakspeare's Works, complete in 1 vol., with plates. Moore's Poetical Works, 1 vol., Alice, or the Mystery, by Bulwer, Lilla, by do. Hannah More's Private Devotion, Comstock's Young Botanist, plates, Do. Young Chemist, do. Preston's Book-Keeping, Lelievre's French Grammar, Perrin's Elements of French Conversation Parley's Geography for Children, Hall's Geography for Children, Ciampi's Instructions for the Piano Forte, &c., &c. &c. W. M. COWAN & SON, No. 13, St. John Street.

SUPERIOR

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

MOFFAT'S

LIFE PILLS & PHENIX BITTERS, FOR SALE BY MUSSON & SAVAGE.

SWAIM'S

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

W. LECHEMINANT,

No. 1, FABRIQUE STREET, HAS JUST RECEIVED, and offers for Sale, 20 hampers Double Gloster Cheese, 2 cases Brick do. do. 1 ton American do. 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. 13th Nov.

POTATOES.

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

TURNIPS.

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

R. C. TODD,

Engraver and Painter, No. 16, ST. NICOLAS 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.

ARMY CLOTHIER, CONTRACTOR AND FURNISHER.

C. T. BROWN, CORNER OF RUE DU FORT AND BAUDE 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—Messrs. Faine Mess and Prime. And daily expected, 16 hds. Gallipoli Oil. HENDERSONS & CO. 20th October. St. Peter Street.

JUST received from Lon'on, the following

first-rate description of Havanna Cigars: RIONDA, LA IRIS, IMPERIALS, and LIGHT BROWNS, Also—Excellent Bologna SAUSAGES. Parmesan and Gruyere CHEESE. ADAM SCHLUEP, Globe Hotel, St. Lewis Street. Quebec, 7th Nov. 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.

CHAMPAGNE, CHARLES, 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.

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, 20th Sept. 1838.

BUSTS OF THE QUEEN.

AT the request of several friends, a mould has been made from a true likeness of HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, just arrived from Liverpool; and a few BUSTS are now finished and for sale at the stores of M'KENZIE & BOWLES, St. John Street.

ALSO,

A handsome PEDESTAL, which will answer either for this or other figures to stand on. Quebec, 2nd October, 1839

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFER FOR SALE,

THEIR supply of Stationery, 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, Stamps, Chalk, Indian Rubber, Photo-Crayons, embossed Music Paper, Music Pens, Visiting Cards, plain, gilt and enamelled, Pink Sconers, Thermometers, Chinese, Japanese Tea Caddies, Screen Handles, Slates, Inkwells, Patent India Rubber, Office Lead Pencils, Board and Reeves & Son's Marking Ink, Sewing Tap, India Red Tape, Coloured Seraps for Albums, large and small Pocket Inkstands, rough Drafting Paper, Wedgewood Inkstands, Bookbinders Gold Leaf Chess Men and Backgammon Boards of different sizes, carved Wood Stools, 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—Cross 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 cold, Letter Paper, &c., &c.

The Sacred *Souvenir*, being a new edition of the Testament, folio size, illustrated, elegantly bound in Turkey Morocco.
The Book of Common Prayer, with lessons and Testaments, 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, Woodbridge and Olney's Atlas and Geography, Huntington's Geography and Atlas, and Davenson's Gazetteer.

W. COWAN & SON,
13, John's Street.

13th October.

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

MUSSON & SAVAGE,
Chemists

Quebec, 6th Oct. 1858.

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.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, general agents for Morison's Pills, have appointed William Whitaker, Sub-Agent for the Upper Town, No. 27, St. John Street.

LEGG & 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. Wiaz, 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 to such an extent that the truth of the Hygeian system could possibly have been established. It is clear that all the medical men in England, or the world, put together, have not tried a system of vegetable purgation to the extent and in manner prescribed by Hygeists. How, therefore, can they (much as individually) know any thing about the extent of its properties.

DR. BRANDETH requests a perusal of the following article:—

LIFE AND DEATH,

Every thing has two distinct principles to its nature; one

THE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE

THE OTHER

THE PRINCIPLE OF DEATH.

So long as the 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 smells—effluvia arising from obnoxious accumulations of animal or vegetable bodies in a state of putridity, being inhaled from a living body under the influence of disease in a malignant state; or secondary occupations; or, in short, any cause which promotes decomposition (fastidious 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 permanent, and the last glimmering of life depart from the once animated clay.

How, then, shall we counteract these *death destroying influences*? How?

PURGE!—Yes—*Isay Purge!* The magic in that word shall yet be understood, if this hand or brain can accomplish so slightly an explanation. Yes, purged be that pain in the head, the back, the bowels, the foot, the stomach, the side, the throat. Does it arise from internal or external cause.—I still say purge!—For know this self-evident truth, that pain cannot exist, save by the presence of some impurity—some deposit of decomposed particles upon the organ of 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 in a pure state, by frequent and effectual purgation. *Hypocrites* say, "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 grandfather's pills, and they are, to my certain knowledge, the most judiciously balanced purge in existence. I have used them for 8 months daily, in doses of from 2 to 16 pills per day, to satisfy myself as to their innocency. It therefore, cannot be doubted. It is my opinion, that any person, be he ever so prostrated by disease, provided he is capable of taking exercise at all, may lengthen his life to 60 years, by continuing to assist his natural functions with the **BRANDETH VEGETABLE PILLS**. Death never can take place until the Principle of Decomposition puts out the lamp of life. And that would seldom be before 60 or 70 years, was this principle of purgation always resorted to on the first appearance of sickness.

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

D. BRANDETH, M. D.

Great caution is required to procure the genuine Brandeth's 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.

Quebec, 4th Sept. 1858.

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

Quebec, 13th October, 1858.

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 lately 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, 1858.

OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 4, FAUBOURG STREET,

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, (Military and Civil) in Quebec and vicinity, that he has opened the above concern with an extensive and carefully selected stock, all purchased from the best houses in England within the last three months, and on such terms as will permit them being sold at very low prices for CASH.
The Walking and Evening Dresses, Shawls, Scarfs, and other Fancy Goods, are the newest styles and fine qualities.
The assortment of Irish Linens, Shirts, Doestins, Buckskins, Pilot Cloths, Wool Vests and Pantaloons, Mullers, Overall, Gloves, &c. &c. are large and good.

The Carpetings are a very choice selection

A. MACNIDER.
Quebec, 22nd Oct. 1858.

NEW CONFECTIONARY STORE
No. 52, ST. JOHN STREET.

THE Subscriber most respectfully intimates 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 & MCCONKEY,
Quebec, 1st May, 1858.

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. 1858.

SADDLERY, HARNESS,
Trunks and Whip Establishment.

THE Subscriber is ready to execute orders for Double, Single, or Tandem HARNESS, in the latest style, and on moderate terms.
—ALSO—
Horse Clothing, Portmanteaus, and Valises.
H. J. MANNING,
No. 55, St. John Street.
November 5th.

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 *Hay's Liment*. 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.

—true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents' and proprietor's name, and may be had of
I. I. SIMS,
MUSON & SAVAGE,
BEGG & URQUHART.
Quebec, Sept. 1858.

PILES, &c.
HEMORRHOIDS—NO CURE NO PAY!
Pile St—Hay's Liment—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 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 so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed externally in the following complaints:—
For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.
All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.
Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.
Croup and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.
All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.
Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs, and tightness of the chest by 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 *Hay's Liment* for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents, and out of the many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

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,
MUSON & SAVAGE,
BEGG & URQUHART.
Quebec, 29th Sept. 1858.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SFOHN, 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 in hourly 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 displeasing to the taste. To be had of
I. I. SIMS,
MUSON & SAVAGE,
BEGG & URQUHART.
Sept. 1858.

MADEIRA WINE.
A FEW CASKS Howard, March & Co.'s
MADEIRA WINE—price £70 per pip
of 110 gallons—for sale by
JOHN GORDON & CO.,
St. Paul Street.
Quebec, May, 1858.