

# THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. I.—No. 120.]

SATURDAY, 1ST DECEMBER, 1838.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

## Poetry.

### SONG OF THE GREEK AMAZON.

BY W. C. BRANT.

I buckle to my slender side  
The pistol and the scimitar,  
And in my maiden flows and pride  
Am come to share the tasks of war.  
And yonder stands my fiery steed  
That paws the ground, and neighs to go,  
My charger is of the Arab breed—  
I took him from the routed foe.

My mirror is the mountain spring,  
At which I dress my ruffled hair;  
My dimmed and dusty arms I bring,  
And wash away the blood-stain there.  
Why should I guard from wind and sun  
This cheek, whose virgin rose is fed?  
It was for one—oh! only one—  
I kept its bloom, and it is dead.

But they who slew him—unaware  
Of coward murders—lurking—  
And left him to the fowls of air,  
Are yet alive—and they must die.  
They slew him; and my virgin year  
Are vowed to Greece and vengeance now,  
And many an Otium dame, in tears,  
Shall rue the Grecian maiden's vow!

I touched the lute in better days,  
I led in dance the joyous band;  
Ah! they may move to martial lays  
Whose hand can touch a lover's hand,  
The march of hosts that late to meet,  
Seems gayer than the dance to me,  
The lute's sweet tones are not so sweet  
As the fierce shouts of victory.

### HORRORS OF WAR.

How few think of the real horrors of war, as has been enacted within a few years! We all of battle afar off, in South America or Asia, and of thousands killed—but we have been so used to running over such accounts, at a few dwell upon them with that shudder which would come over them were they to see the reality of the picture!

I have had my attention turned to this particularly just now, from reading some incidents relative to Waterloo—that theatre whereon the fate of Bonaparte was sealed.

But few of us do not know that the battle of Waterloo was the last that man of blood fought. Many of the nations of Europe, fearful of the colossal power he was acquiring, conspired to crush him—and the village of Waterloo was the plain whereon they met. Bonaparte, who had his human destiny depended on the battle—did his antagonists. The battle was fought with most dreadful carnage, on both sides. A spectator (on the day after) of the field of carnage, into which a quiet village was turned, has described the scene presented. We can appreciate fully, that the olive branch of peace is over us, when we have thus the details of war, clothed in all his terrors, held up to our vision.

He says—When the sun rose, the battle field presented the most terrible spectacle of carnage. The dead lay in thousands. With human pain and agony were over. But on them a multitude of maimed wretches were mingled, mutilated by wounds, and mangled by thirst and hunger. On the surface of the two square miles, it was ascertained that fifty thousand men and horses were lying in the luxurious crop of ripe grain, which had covered the field, and was reduced to litter, trampled down by the cavalry, and furrowed deeply by cannon wheels. Helmets, shattered fire-arms, broken swords, and all the variety of military ornaments—caps and highland nets, the pennon, drums and bugles, all mingled in inextricable confusion.

In many places, the dead lay four deep on another! marking the spot, where some Irish square had occupied, when exposed for hours to the murderous fire of the French batteries—Outside, lancers and cuirassiers were strewed thickly on the earth. Farther on, a trace the spot where the cavalry of the French and English had encountered. Chased and hunted had intermingled, and the head of a Norman horse of the imperial guard were

interspersed with the gory chargers which had carried Albion's Chivalry. Here the heavy dragoon, with "Erin's" badge upon his helmet, was grappled in death with the Polish lancer!

Could the melancholy appearance of the field of death be heightened, it would be by witnessing the researches of the living, amid its desolations, for the objects of its love!—Mothers, and wives, and children, were for days, occupied in that mournful duty—and the confusion of the corpses, friend and foe, intermingled as they were, often rendered the affectionate attempt futile, that would rescue from this heap of mortality, a father or son, a brother or friend, to give him the last rites of sepulture!

This is but faint picture of one only of the sanguinary battles that have been enacted on the surface of the earth! How much have they to answer, who have mentioned them!—when between the great mass of the contending parties, there was no hardness toward each other. The same writer has a case in point, showing how little of ill blood there is between contending parties:

"There never was, and probably never will be, so powerful an example of the influence of national confidence and courtesy, remaining unimpaired even during the continuance of a ferocious engagement, as that which Talavera exhibits. \* \* \* All the morning the battle raged, and the day assault was as unsuccessful as the night attack had proved. Both armies had lain on the ground, but none had slept—the trooper with his horse's bridle round his arm—the soldier, in momentary expectation of a fresh attempt, listened in every nook for the enemy's approach. No wonder, then, that a sultry day in July found both sides overcome with heat and hunger—and by a sort of common assent, long before noon, hostilities ceased, and the French cooked their dinners, while the English brewed wine and brand served out. Then it was that a curious scene presented itself, a small stream, tributary to the Tagus, flowed through a part of the battle ground, and separated the combatants. During the pause that the heat of the weather and the weariness of the troops produced, both armies went to the banks of the rivulet for water. The men approached each other fearlessly, they threw down their caps and muskets, chatted to each other like old acquaintances. All aspect of feeling seemed forgotten. To a stranger they would appear more like an allied force than men met from a ferocious conflict, and only gathering strength and energy to recommence it anew. But a still nobler rivalry for the time existed—the interval was employed in carrying off the wounded, who lay intermingled upon the hard contended field; and, to the honor of both it is told, each endeavored to extricate the common sufferers, and remove their unfortunate friends and enemies without distinction. Suddenly the bugles sounded—the drums beat to arms—many of the rival soldiers shook hands and parted with the expressions of mutual esteem, and in ten minutes after they were again at the bayonet's point."

(From the New-York Herald.)

### THE VIRGIN QUEEN OF ENGLAND—A LITTLE NAPOLEON IN PETTICOATS.

Why is it that in this republican country—this pure democracy—this great locofoco hive why is it, that every body, man and woman, takes such an interest in the young, spotless, fair, interesting virgin Queen of England! There is more interest felt about her movements—and more enthusiasm created about her fate—than for all the sovereigns that God ever made out of old leather and punella. Young and old—locofoco and conservative—democrat and federalist—read, and talk, and speculate, on England's maiden Queen. Why is it so?

At the last accounts, she was at Windsor Castle, enjoying the bewitching scenery of that delightful spot. Windsor Castle, if it had a little American sunshine—if a pure American atmosphere hung over it—would be one of the sweetest spots in Europe. With the fog, and mists, and showers, and cloudy weather of England, it is even a lovely place. This re-

peat, and Brighton, are the great favorites of Victoria, for, though young in years, she is matured in feelings and thoughts.

Probably the interest with which she is invested in this country, arises from the singularity of her position. In no other age—in no other country, has such a mighty nation as England been tranquilly governed by a fair and interesting young woman. It is the first time, in the history of empires, that such a singular and poetical juncture in human affairs has taken place. Elizabeth was a maiden queen—but Elizabeth was past the meridian of life when she succeeded to the crown of her father. She was ordinary and commonplace—Victoria is young and pretty—petite like a fairy—but full of spirit, good sense and feeling.

On one occasion, the ladies of her suite were overheard by, discussing, in whispers, the probability of her marriage. "Ladies," said she—"it is all very natural for you to talk of that event—but, I can assure you, that your thoughts are all in advance of mine." After a pause, during which the "pale cast of thought" gave its hue to her fair cheek, she added, with a sigh—"if I were married to-morrow, every error of my government would be laid to my charge, and my husband"—but here she stooped in mid career, and instantly changed the conversation.

Her spirits are also proud and imperious, at the same time that she has much good feeling and depth of reflection. In the garden attached to Buckingham Palace, one day she ordered the Lady in Waiting to bring her a shawl. The Lady in Waiting nodded to one of the maids of honor—the latter, in her turn, nodded to another, and that other neglected to obey instantly, having probably been engaged in a flirtation with a page. The Queen repeated her order with some emphasis. The ladies started—and the shawl was brought. As she drew its ample folds round her classical bust, she put on a look of some severity, and said to the page, "I have neglected to take place again."

The personal influence of the young queen is increasing as her energy and talents are unfolded. She acts from strong and natural impulses. There is, to be sure, a little of the young woman in them, but still they are becoming. She believes the old to be to be her personal foes, and never hesitates to express her feelings. To the Duchess of Northumberland she said one day—"I know you are my enemy—but yet I love you." Melbourne and Palmston are both great personal favorites with the Queen. They are very attentive to her little whims, and with polished manners, she is much captivated. She has a very high regard for the Duke of Wellington, and never takes any important step without seeing him.

The Queen of England, from her character, her youth, her power, occupies a more important position in human affairs, than any other person now alive.—Not in England alone does she excite enthusiasm—throughout Europe and America, there is an intense feeling of interest felt for her position and destiny. In England, she is the idol of the mob—the divinity of the masses. Wherever I went, I could see this. In this republican country, among all classes, she excites as much interest, though of a more refined and poetical character. In England, party and faction mix with the sentiment—but it is a pure abstraction—a vision of the imagination—a throb of the heart alone.

How comes it to be so? How can it be explained philosophically? Very easily.

In the classic age of Greece, the brilliant fancy and refined feelings of that wonderful people, clothed every power of matter and of mind with the attributes of humanity. Wisdom was represented as a young woman with classical features, starting from the head of Juno—Love was pictured forth as another, beautiful, enchanting, and luscious—rising from the waves that flows gently around the rock of Salamis—the Graces walked over the lawns and threaded the groves—and the Naiads reclined on the flowery vales, or laved their naked beauties in the limpid streams. Political power has been heretofore held by woman, but never, in the history of the world,

still now, has the power of an empire, on which the sun never sets, been wielded by an intelligent, sensible, amiable, interesting, pretty fascinating young woman, with a fine figure, exquisite taste, fair face, auburn hair, rosy lips, small feet, and graceful in every movement. The poetical feelings of fifty centuries have collected around Victoria, and given her a name and a fame, that is perfectly unique. If England is to be preserved from a radical and bloody revolution, it is the influence which this young woman of destiny exercises over the imagination of the masses, an influence that may prevent, check, or moderate its force. If the Canadian Patriots are defeated in all their attempts to excite American sympathy for their cause, it is owing to the singular influence which that young girl exercises over the imagination of the Republic. Fanny Wright may speak till doomsday—her hollow cheeks—wild air, short red hair, high cheek bones, haggard appearance, cannot stand for a moment, before the soft smiles, and sweet looks and dimpled cheeks of fair Victoria.

These are not idle fancies. We do verily believe, that the Virgin Queen of England is destined to be one of the most extraordinary characters of the present age, or any century. She is a little Napoleon in petticoats—as determined, as lofty, as generous, as original as he was. Wait and see.

### MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

TYPE STICKERS.—We casually mentioned a day or two ago that the newly elected Mayor of Baltimore was a son of time since a journeyman printer. The instances are not rare in which those bred to the profession of printing have become distinguished and honored. To say nothing of Franklin, the beacon light of the craft, we have in our day more than one instance of this honorable distinction. Isaac Hill, the Governor of New Hampshire, was a journeyman printer; Samuel T. Arr-stroy, late Mayor of this city, was once a journeyman printer; Mr. Knapp, the Secretary of State in Vermont, was a printer. And what is more consequential, in the editorial profession, some of the most distinguished were bred in the craft. Our neighbour Greene, the popular editor of the Morning Post, was once a ragged little roller boy. Mr. Homer of the Gazette, was brought up on pica and brevier. We recollect, many years since, of seeing a tow-headed, overgrown boy, in an obscure printing office in Vermont. That boy is now Mr. Greely, the talented editor of the New Yorker. Of equally obscure origin was the editor of the New York Spirit of the Times, Mr. William T. Porter.—The first we saw of Deacon Weld, the editor of the New York Sun, and a clever writer for various magazines, &c. was in a printing office at Lowell, when he was no higher in grade than a "printer's devil." The truth is, if a boy has genius, the art of printing will draw it out and set it to work. Printers, with the same amount of natural talent, always make the most popular editors, because they imitate the tact of the profession. Schooled among "types and shadows," they have every opportunity of studying public taste, and of diversifying their minds so as to meet the various wants of their various readers. The discipline of their minds may not be so severe and rigid as that required for eminence in the legal profession; but this is a peculiarity which the great mass of readers care nothing about. Tact—give us editorial tact. In our profession it is every thing.—Boston Times.

ATTRIBUTES OF NEWSPAPER READERS.—Shenstone, the poet, divides the readers of a newspaper into seven classes. He says:—"First, the ill-natured look at the list of bankrupts; Second, the poor to the price of bread; third, Stock jobbers to the lies of the day; fourth, The old maid to the marriages; fifth, The prodigal to the deaths; sixth, The monopolist to the hopes of a wet and bad harvest; seventh, The bonding school, and all other young misses to matters relating to Green."

# THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

## From the *Monnebec Journal*.

In this paper will be found a proclamation from Charles G. Bryant, on the subject of Canadian affairs. Mr. Bryant, some 12 or 15 years since resided in this town with his widowed mother. About 10 years since, he married in this town a girl, whose mother now resides in Northport. About the time Mr. Bryant's marriage he moved to Bangor, where he resided until the Canadian outbreak, when he left and joined the Patriots. He was at Navy Island. At one time, Bryant, with others, crossed over into New York, and broke open an arsenal, and took therefrom, cannon &c.; but was arrested in making off with them. He, however, stole away from the officers and escaped. After the war or *flur up*, he returned to Bangor. Whether he was pursued and carried to New York state to answer to the charge of violating neutrality and breaking into the arsenal. How he got clear of that scrape we never know; suffice it to say, he shortly after returned to Bangor, and during the last summer was in this place. The rest may be seen by reading his proclamation.

Mr. Bryant is a joiner's trade. While he lived in this town there was nothing remarkable about him save that he was confoundedly lazy. In Bangor he got hoisted up a number of notices in the military line, and was called by the Bangorians, a "*dead sh smart fellow*." What he means by "*Grand Eagle*" after his name must be told by those who know more of Canadian affairs than ourselves.

## THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 1ST DEC. 1838.

LATEST DATES.			
From London, . . . Nov. 3	From New York, . . . Nov. 27	From Liverpool, . . . Nov. 4	From Halifax, . . . Nov. 17
From Paris, . . . Nov. 3	From Montreal, . . . Nov. 27	From Boston, . . . Nov. 4	From St. John's, . . . Nov. 17

## TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER LIVERPOOL.

We are happy to have it in our power to announce the safe arrival at New York on Friday morning, of the steam ship *Liverpool*, last from Cork, whence she sailed on the 6th instant. The latest dates received by the *Liverpool* are from London and Liverpool of the 3d inst. and from Cork of the 5th. Our former accounts by the *Great Western* from London and Liverpool, to the 27th ultimo.

The *Western Luminary* says that the rumours of the division in the Cabinet were true. That Lord Glenelg resigned, and his resignation was accepted; that Lord Spencer and the Duke of Richmond were successively offered the Colonial Secretary's portfolio, but both declined it; and that, as yet, no successor to Lord Glenelg had been found.

The *London Morning Herald* contradicts the report that the Queen had written an autograph letter requesting Lord Durham to remain in Canada.

It has been ascertained that the steam-boat *Northern Yacht* is lost. She was seen to sink, and it is supposed all on board perished—22 in number.

Lady Russell, wife of Lord John Russell, died at Brighton, on the 2d instant, a few days after her accouchment.

There was a riot at Coventry on the night of Oct. 29th between a party of twenty or thirty of the 7th Hussars and Light Dragoons and the police of the town. A fight ensued, in which many of the police and several of the citizens were beaten by the soldiers, seven only of whom were arrested. The others succeeded in reaching their barracks, and could not afterwards be identified.

The steam-ship *Royal William* arrived at Liverpool on the 5th of November. She left New York on the 20th of October.

The packet ship *Sheffield* was on the 3rd from Liverpool, with a number of the *Liverpool's* passengers.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Normandy is to be the Governor of Canada.

A tremendous storm occurred in England on the 28th October. It swept the whole northern and eastern coast of England with fearful violence. In London rain fell without intermission—the wind increased to a furious gale, which, at two o'clock in the morning, became a hurricane, and raged for four hours with dreadful fury. Great numbers of chimneys were blown down—the leaden coverings of roofs were stripped off and rolled up like paper—some roofs gave way under the weight of chimneys falling on them, and in the outskirts of the city, many small tenements were

prostrated. The extent of the damage may be inferred from the fact, that three columns of one of the papers are filled with the details.

THE NEW MEXICAN MINISTER.—Mr. Pakenham sailed in the *Pique* frigate from Davenport, on Sunday, the 20th ult. The *Pique* was to proceed to Halifax, and thence to Mexico. The British Government had instructed Sir Charles Paget to proceed with a naval force from the St. Lawrence to the coast of Mexico, to render any protection to British interests that circumstances might require.

A terrible explosion had taken place in a coal-pit at Lowca, near Whitehaven, by which forty of the workmen were killed. Two men and two boys were blown out of the mouth of the pit, like bullets from a gun. Three of them were not killed, although severely wounded. In the fourth fell back again down the shaft, and was dashed to pieces. Thirty four of the men, who were at the bottom, were found crushed together in a mass, horribly disfigured.

The *Liverpool* took her departure from Liverpool on the 30th, but after making 950 miles against extremely tempestuous weather, she put back on the 25th, on account of the great consumption of coal, which caused apprehensions that her stock would fail. The result was that she put into Cork on the eighth day.

The President of the United States issued a Proclamation, referring to the situation of affairs in the Provinces and on the American frontier, and calling upon the people of the United States neither to give countenance nor encouragement of any kind to those who have forfeited their claim to the protection of their country. Every officer, civil and military, and all citizens are called upon to arrest for trial and punishment every offender against the laws.

A meeting of the citizens of Quebec was held at the Exchange, yesterday, for the purpose of making some provision for the relief of the destitute sufferers by the fire at L'Ance des Morts, on Wednesday last. C. F. Aylwin, Esq. was in the chair. Resolutions were proposed and carried, appointing gentlemen in the different Wards of the city to collect subscriptions, and to form a committee for the distribution of the money. A committee was also appointed to prepare an address to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, praying a legislative grant in aid of the sufferers. Upwards of £200 were subscribed on the spot.

The *New York Agents* of the steam packet *Liverpool* have written to the Postmaster of Montreal, stating that they have determined upon detaching her at that port till Wednesday next, the 5th instant.

The Annual General Meeting of the Quebec Constitutional Association is to take place at the rooms of the Association, on Monday next, to receive the Report of the Executive Committee, and for other purposes.

The Montreal Herald received this morning states that on Wednesday night a most extensive conflagration was visible, and, from the direction of the flames, it was conjectured to be the village of Blairhodie, where there are extensive wooden barracks. Nothing is known of how the fire originated, or whether any troops are stationed there.

Yesterday, being the anniversary of the patron saint of Scotland, was celebrated by a numerous party of gentlemen who ate at a most sumptuous dinner at Schley's Hotel. The Hon. F. W. Primrose presided, and John Neilson, Esq. was Vice-President. A number of appropriate toasts, speeches, and songs went round, and the whole evening passed most agreeably.

The Court Martial for the trial of the rebels in prison at Montreal assembled on Wednesday morning last. The twelve individuals whose names have already been given, were arraigned, and severally pleaded Not Guilty. One of them handed in a written paper protesting against the legality of the whole proceedings, and claiming to be tried by a jury of their own countrymen. The objection was of course overruled. Two witnesses only were examined, and the court adjourned at four o'clock. As there is an order against publishing reports of the trials before they are finished, no particulars of the evidence have yet been given in the Montreal papers.

Such were the unnecessary apprehension of the safety of the *Great Western*, caused by the non-arrival of the *Liverpool*, that several pas-

sengers who had taken berths in her forfeited their passage money, and sailed in the packet ship *Rocuis*. Among these very precious people were Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, and Mr. Power.

Among the passengers by the *Great Western*, which sailed on the 23d inst. for Bristol, we notice the names of the following from Canada.—Mr. Chief Justice Reid and lady, Miss Gillivray, Mr. Smith, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Henry Stewart, Mr. Allan Gilmore, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Caldwell, Hon. John Peete, Mr. Hanson, Mr. C. E. Levey, and Mr. R. F. Matland, bearer of despatches.

Mr. Stewart, of Toronto, was a passenger by the *Liverpool* steamer.

Col. Cooper, Military Secretary to the Earl of Durham, and Capt. Maryatt, have sailed for London, in the packet ship *President*.

Messrs. James Robinson, Thomas Forsyth, and John Roberts, of Montreal, have sailed in the *St. Andrew*, for Liverpool.

The 73d Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Love, left Montreal on Tuesday in sleighs, for Toronto, to take the place of the 85th, which was about to leave that garrison for the London District.

The following is from the correspondence of the Exchange received this morning:—

Montreal, Thursday, 1st past 4 P. M.

Sir.—The Court Martial again met this morning and have again adjourned, and probably will do the same to-morrow and the day after, so slowly does the examination of the witnesses proceed. Public attention has however, in some way diverted from their proceedings by the arrival of the *Liverpool* at New York.

"The Volunteers in consequence of the few Regulars at present in Montreal are performing all the Garrison duty."

"The New York papers state that 'Theller and Dodge' had been arrested for debt in that city."

We understand that Teed, Chasseur, and Dr. Rousseau, who were recently confined in the jail of this city, and subsequently in the Citadel, have been removed to Montreal for trial.

The question on the return made by Mr. Young, Superintendent of Police, to the writ of *habeas corpus* in favour of Teed, came on sitting in the inferior term. Mr. Cochran appeared for Mr. Young, who was absent, and time was allowed till three o'clock for his appearance. Mr. Young did not however appear, and Mr. Aylwin's motion for an attachment against him was granted. Should the Sheriff not find Mr. Young, it is supposed he will be the next taken to task in this affair.—*Gazette*.

\* \* \* The continuation of the story entitled "Match-Breaking" is unavoidably deferred to our next.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE TRANSCRIPT will from this date until the 1st of April next appear twice a-week, namely on Tuesdays and Fridays. As this arrangement is in conformity with the expressed stipulation at the commencement of the tri-weekly publication, it is hoped that no reasonable objection can be made to it.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a letter from Captain Morton, of the *Bark Captain Ross*, relative to the prisoners on board of that vessel, dated, "off White Lake, Saturday, 24th November, 1838.—at 9 A. M."

Respecting the Convicts, I must say there is tranquility existing amongst them, particularly the State Prisoners; in fact they all appear to be quite reconciled. Mr. Morris and I have got the guard regularly organized, and they give every satisfaction in the performance of their duty, and the seamen also act in conjunction, so that I am in good hopes of a quiet, peaceable and a quick passage. The *John Bull* was to leave for Sorel on Thursday morning, but the thickening of the ice, by the continued cold, rendered it imprudent to make the attempt. Unless a great change should take place in the weather, this steamer will remain at Black's Cove, where she now lies till the spring.

DIED.  
On Wednesday evening, Mr. John Phillips, of the Commercial Hotel, regretted by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, leaving a large family to deplore his loss.  
On Wednesday morning, Mr. James J. Brown, Architect.

On Montreal, on Tuesday last, Mr. John Burland, a native of the County of Westford, Ireland.

At Ferman, on the 16th Oct., Major John Polk commanding Depot Companies of the 32d Regt. Suddenly, on the 5th Nov. instant, at his residence in Melbourne, Wm. D. French, late Captain in Her Majesty's 24th Regt. of Foot, and sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

## FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY Barrels Superior Flour, (Welland Mills.) LEAYCRAFT, DUNSCOMB & Co.

## INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE just received, and for sale MUSSON & SAVAGE, Chemists

## ROBERT CAIRNS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

20, MOUNTAIN STREET, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has received per the *Vineyforth*, and *Eleutheria*, a select assortment of articles in his line, comprising some of the best superfine Milled and Fillet Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings ever imported; Regulation Swords, Belts, Sashes, and Military Gloves, Staff and Navy Lace, Braid, Department Buttons, &c. &c.

Quebec, 6th Oct. 1838.

## THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a large supply of the following celebrated Medicines, viz:

DR. BRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, HAY'S LINIMENT for Piles, Rheumatism, &c. HEADACHE REMEDY.

A fresh supply of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHEGAS BITTERS.

BEGG & URQUHART, 12, St. John Street, and 8, Notre Dame St., J. R.

25th October.

## FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS

JUST RECEIVED, Per *Brig Robert*, from Jamaica, 81 PUNCHENS Jamaica Rum, superior flavour and good strength.

41 Casks 5 Hbls. Fair Sugar.

298 Quarter Boxes very superior 4 Culs' Cigars.

WM. PRICE & CO.

Quebec, 17th Oct. 1838.

## POTATOES.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, 3000 BUSHELS EXCELLENT MONTREAL Potatoes, just arrived on board the barge "Favorite," of Hunt's Wharf.

Apply on board or to CREELEMAN & LEPPER.

10th November.

## TURNIPS.

FROM 1 to 3000 Bushels Superfine TURNIPS, Red, White, and Yellow, this at 1s. 3d. per Bushel, delivered in aid of the town. App. to SAMUEL TOZER, No. 1, Upper Town Place.

Quebec, 16th Nov. mber.

## MAISH'S

COMPOUND WHITE ELDER CERATE A most extraordinary and efficacious Remedy for Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Ulcers, Boils, Chilblains, Tumours, Scorbuts, Eruptions, or other similar complaints.

Sold in Pots, at 1s. 9d. and 4s. each.

## MAISH'S

BOTANIC CORN PLAISTER AN inestimable remedy, highly approved and recommended for the speedy removal of Corns and Bunions, merely by the application of the Plaister.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 9d. each.

## MAISH'S CARAWAY CANDY

FOR those who are afflicted with Flatulency, Spasms, Wind in the Stomach, and other similar disorders, it will be found an invaluable specific. It also unites most agreeable confection with the most mutuating stomach medicines.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 9d. each.

Testimonials of the above Medicines to be seen at the stores of BEGG & URQUHART.

Quebec, 24th November, 1838.

R. C. TODD, Herald Painter, No. 16, St. NICHOLAS 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.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 1, FABRIQUE STREET, SUPERIOR SILVERED BLACK LEAD, for Stoves, &c. W. LECHÉMINANT. 9th October, 1838.

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 fall supply of GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES. DYE STUFFS, LEECHES, &c. &c. MUSSON & SAVAGE. Chemists and 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.

JOURNEYMAN

WANTED, a Journeyman, who will work for whom the highest wages will be given. Apply to ROBERT CAIRNS, 20, Mountain Street. 3rd November.

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, Harness and Riding Saddles, Horse Clothing, Blanket Bags, Patent and Harness Leather, &c., &c. of which he offers for sale on very moderate terms. Also, Portmanteaus, Valises, Cases, Bags, &c. J. E. OLIVER, 2, Fabrique Street. 13th October.

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 Novr. 1838.

SUPERIOR BOTTLED SODA WATER, MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY MUSSON & SAVAGE. MOFFAT'S SAFE PILLS & PHENIX BITTERS, FOR SALE BY MUSSON & SAVAGE.

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFER FOR SALE,

THEIR supply of Stationary, consisting of superior Writing Papers of various sizes, Quills, Steel Pens, Sealing Wax, 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, Paste-Crayons, embossed Music Paper, Music Pens, Visiting Cards, plain, gilt and enameled, Pink Saucers, Thermometers, Chinese Japanned Tea Caddies, Screen Handles, 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, Wedgwood Inkstands, Bookbinders Gold Leaf Chess Men and Backgammon Boards of different sizes, carved Wood Seals, Metallic Memorandum Books, Playing Cards, Pencil Rulers, Superior India Ink, fine Hair Pencils for Artists, do. for Writing, Card Board, Embossed Cards of all sizes—Brass Letter Files, 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 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, Huntingdon's Geography and Atlas, and Davenport's Gazetteer. W. COWAN & SON, 13, John's Street. 13th October.

HIGHLAND COMPANY.

HIS 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 as usual to Mr. G. M. Ross, Napoleon Wharf, without to the undersigned. 13th November. G. M. ROSS.

W. LECHÉMINANT,

No. 1, FABRIQUE STREET, HAS JUST RECEIVED, Sale of Cheese, Butter, &c. Superior Madeira Wine, in its usual assortment of cases &c. Any article bought at his shop, (within a reasonable price) if not approved of, will be returned.



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 LE 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. 9th, 1838.

FOR SALE. SEVENTEEN Hogheads superior U.C. Leaf Tobacco, 100 Catty Boxes Young Hyson } 10 Chests Souchong } Tea. 10 Half Chests do. } 2 Boxes Pouchong } ALSO, Pock-Mess, Prime Mess and Prime. And daily expected, 16 bhd's. Gallipoli Oil. HENDERSONS & CO. St. Peter Street. 25th October.

JUST received from London, the following first-rate description of Havanna Cigars: RIONDA, LA IRIS, IMPERIALS, and LIGHT BROWNS. Also—Excellent Bologna SAUSAGES. Parmesan and Gruyère 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, CHABLIS, AND BURGUNDY WINES. THE Subscriber having been appointed by MESSRS. DAMOTTE & CHEVALER, 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. 2, Palace Street, opposite the Albion Hotel, Upper Town, and the foot of Mountain Street, near the Neptune Inn, Lower Town. Quebec, 25th 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, 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.

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 uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests 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. W. A. ASHTON, sen. Methodist Minister in St. George church, No. 36 North Fifth st. JOHN P. INGLISH, 334 Arch st. JOHN S. 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. Inghish, 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.



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.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

THE BRIG "FORESTER," J. THOMPSON, MASTER, FROM LONDON!

G. K. No. 20, 21 2 CASES.

C. M. M. & Co.—1 Cask.

R.—1 Box.

Mr. Hudson 1-8, 18 20.—11 Cases.

Mr. Leydard.—1 box.

Mrs. Taylor, 85th Regiment.—1 Box.

Apply to GILLESPIE, JAMIESON & CO.

13th November.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.

NOTICE.

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

LEGGE & CO.

That the public may be able to form some idea of Morison's Pills by their great consumption, the following calculation was made by Mr. Wing, Clerk to the Stamp Office, Somerset House, in a period of six years, 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 millions, 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 the Hygeists. How, therefore, can they (each less individually) know any thing about the extent of its properties.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

(RUE SOUS-LE-FORT—QUEBEC.)

GEORGE ARNOLD, PROPRIETOR.

IS now open for the reception of visitors. The situation and accommodation of the premises combine advantages unequalled by any similar establishment in Quebec, and unsurpassed in the Canada's. The arrangements have been made under the immediate superintendance of the proprietor, and as the business will be conducted by himself personally, every one who visits, to those who are particularly his friends, to those who are connected with the business of the port, the situation of the premises, in the direct vicinity of the Steam-Boat Wharves, and the public in general, offers great advantages; and the establishment is 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 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, 25th 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 States.

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 directories of the body, discharge these decayed particles as fast as they are generated, we are in a state of health; we are free from the presence of the disease.

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

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

PURGE!—Yes—Isay Purge!

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

The subscriber of this has resided in every variety of climate, and by always purging on the first appearance of sickness, has enjoyed for the last ten years uninterrupted health. For we may call such the state of him who is never sick more than 6 or 8 hours, about the time it takes to secure the effect of a purgative. The purgative I make use of is my grand-father's pills, and they are, to my certain knowledge, the most judiciously balanced purgative in existence. I have used them for 8 days, 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 prostrating 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 certificate

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

DR. BRANDETH'S PILLS

CAN BE OBTAINED GENUINE OF

FREDERICK WYSE,

No. 3, Palace Street, Upper Town,

Foot of Mountain Street, Lower Town,

Who is the only authorised Agent for Quebec.

Quebec, 29th Sept. 1838.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

A FEW barrels superfine Flour, (Welland Canal Mills.) Ship, Pilot, Cabin and Navy Biscuit, Crackers and Water Biscuit.

A. GLASS,

1, St. Peter St.

Quebec, 13th October, 1838.

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.

OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

No. 4, FABRIQUE 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, Stockings, Buckskins, Pilot Cloths, Wool Vests and Pantalons, Mullers, Overalls, Gloves, &c. &c. are of large and good.

The Carpets are a very choice selection.

A. MACNEICHO.

Quebec, 22nd Oct. 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.

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 WINE, BEER, and all other liquors usually sold in this line, and will dispense them connectedly and possibly profit, and by a strict regard to the interests which he may be favoured with, he trusts he will merit a share of public patronage.

Very reduced prices. London Particular O.L.P. warranted eleven years in bottles.

Quebec, 1st May, 1838.

SADDLERY & HARNESS.

THE Subscriber has for sale a large assortment of Saddles, Harness, and other articles, as usual.

Also, a large assortment of Horse Clothing, Portmanteaus, and other articles, as usual.

W. M. LINDSAY, establish time, 12th

November 6th.

PILES, DROPSY, SWELLINGS, ALL SORES, RHEUMATISM. It is absolutely certain on the most positive proof that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay'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

L. I. SIMS, MUSSON & SAVAGE, BEGG & URQUHART.

Quebec, Sept. 1838.

PILES, &c.

HÆMORRHOIDS—NO CURE NO PAY Price \$1—Hay's 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 unequalled, fully sustaining the correctness of the late eulogist 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 baffie 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 fish or long standing, and feverish 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 Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents, and on the receipt of the same, sold, not one has been returned.

We might insert certificates of 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.

L. I. SIMS, MUSSON & SAVAGE, BEGG & URQUHART.

Quebec, 26th Sept. 1838.

HEADACHE

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted 15 attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy, which by removing the causes cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and labouring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but completely remove 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

L. I. SIMS, MUSSON & SAVAGE, BEGG & URQUHART.

Sept. 1838.

MADEIRA WINE.

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

JOHN GORDON & CO. St. Paul Street

Quebec, May, 1838.