

# THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Vol. II.—No. 27.]

WEDNESDAY, 17th APRIL, 1839.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

## PRINTING

Of every Description,  
EXECUTED WITH  
ATTENESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH,  
And on Moderate Terms,

BY  
**WILLIAM COWAN & SON,**  
AT  
THE OFFICE OF THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,  
No. 13, SAINT JOHN STREET,  
UPPER TOWN, QUEBEC,  
10th April, 1839.

## LONDON HATS, BOOTS, SHOES

FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF  
**HORATIO CARWELL,**  
No. 4, Fabrique Street,

SMALL selection, assorted prices, Gen-  
tlemen's Black and Grey BEAVER  
HATS, made to order, of the newest shapes.  
ALSO:  
Three trunks Gentlemen's Dress Pumps; Wel-  
ton Cloth and Leather BOW CHAIRS; Press  
Seats, made of the best materials and of the most  
reasonable make.  
10th April, 1839.

## TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

The Committee of the Q. T. A. Society,  
in calling the attention of the friends of  
temperance to the following PROSPECTUS,  
will just state that Subscriptions—  
in Shilling and Sixpence per annum,  
are STRICTLY IN ADVANCE—  
to be received by

Mr. JOHN SHAW, Saint John Street,  
Mr. D. CAMERON, Rue Sous-le-Fort,  
Lower Town, and  
Messrs. MUSSON & SAVAGE, Buede St.  
Quebec, 10th April, 1839.

\* Persons wishing to subscribe, will be kind  
enough to hand in the amount immediately, as the  
same will not be sent from Montreal without the

## PROSPECTUS

Of the Fifth Volume of the

## NADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE

The Committee of the Montreal Temperance  
Society, in commencing another volume, can-  
not request the aid of the friends of Total Ab-  
stinence in both Provinces to extend its circulation,  
subscribing themselves and procuring as many  
subscribers as possible. The welfare of our coun-  
try, the safety of our families, and the prosperity of  
the Church of Christ, demand vigorous measures  
to stem the torrent of intemperance which is rapid-  
ly spreading its destructive course over the land.  
Among the many means for effecting a reform,  
the promulgation of truth, through the medium of  
the press has been, by the blessing of God, one of the  
most efficacious. Acting upon this belief, the Com-  
mittee, besides making arrangements to render the  
Temperance Advocate still more interesting, have  
resolved to lower the price of the next volume fully  
HALF, although at the present rates, its sup-  
port is attended with considerable pecuniary loss.  
To sustain the undertaking at even a moderate sale,  
prompt payment and an extended circula-  
tion are absolutely necessary. The friends of  
temperance are, therefore, appealed to for renew-  
ed exertions, in order that the committee may be  
enabled in some measure from the responsibility as-  
signed, and be enabled to continue the support of a  
paper so necessary for the success of the Temper-  
ance Reformation.

The following are the terms of the fifth volume:  
When delivered in town, 1/6 annum, 1/4 copy,  
by mail (except to post-masters) postage in-  
cluded, from 1 to 10 copies 1s. 8d. 1/2 annum; from  
10 to 100, 1s. 6d.; 100 and above, 1s. 3d. NO PA-  
YMENT FORWARDED WITHOUT PAYMENT IN  
ADVANCE. All communications and remit-  
tances to be sent (post paid) to Mr. JAMES COURT,  
notary.

\* Copies will be sent (gratis) to every Mi-  
nister of the Gospel and Schoolmaster whose names  
are transmitted. Individuals and Societies un-  
willing to pay for the quantities they may wish to take,  
may be supplied at reduced prices or gratis, on  
giving proper representations.  
MONTREAL, February, 1839.

**FOR SALE.**  
**ONE HUNDRED** Kegs superior U. C.  
BUTTER,  
130 Barrels ditto ditto fine Flour,  
50 ditto ditto ditto Peas,  
**EBENEZER BAIRD,**  
Quebec, 7th Feb, 1839.

**FIRE WOOD FOR SALE.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, from  
One to One Hundred Cords of Firewood,  
of the best quality.  
**S. TOZER,**  
Upper Town, Market.  
Quebec, 9th March, 1839.

**R. C. TODD,**  
**HERALD PAINTER,**  
No. 16, St. NICHOLAS STREET,

THE highest price given for all kinds of  
OLD ROPE, by  
**THOMAS COOK,**  
Quebec, 25th January, 1839. Gaol.

## THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER

**FOR SALE—**  
**300 KEGS** London WHITE LEAD,  
100 Kegs do. do. genuine No. 1,  
15 Casks English LINED OIL, double  
boiled,  
5 do. Raw do.  
100 Boxes superior English YELLOW SOAP  
100 Casks fine Canada ROSE NAILS 3 1/2  
36 lb.  
10 doz. SHOVELS,  
10 Cwt. best English GLUE,  
WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**Hardware.**  
**JOHN SHAW & CO.**  
IMPORTERS, QUEBEC.  
2nd March, 1839.

## CHAMPAGNE, CHABLIS, AND BUR- GUNDY WINES.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by  
Messrs. DAMOTTE & CHEVALIER, of  
Tonnere, Agent for the sale of their WINES  
in this city, invites the attention of the public  
to a consignment just received.  
**JOHN YOUNG,**  
St. Peter Street.

## FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber,  
No. 11, NOTRE-DAME STREET, LOWER TOWN.  
**50 CHESTS** Bohem Tea,  
20 Barrels Roasted Coffee,  
20 Casks Epsom Salts,  
20 Casks Alum,  
50 Kegs Plug Tobacco, superior.

... ALSO, ...  
Rice, Starch, Blue, Leaf Tobacco, Barley,  
Pepper, Cloves, Raisins, Almonds, Nuts, Pick-  
les, Sauces, Mustard, Chocolate, Cheese, But-  
ter, Hams, &c., &c.  
**JOHN FISHER,**  
Quebec, 8th March, 1839.

## HAVANNAH CIGARS.

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

## SUPERIOR

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

## SWAIM'S

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

## MOFFATS

**LIFE PILLS & FRENCH BITTERS,**  
FOR SALE BY  
**MUSSON & SAVAGE.**

## Poetry.

### NATURE'S TRUTH.

BY BURKE.  
'Tis midnight; round the lamp which o'er  
The chamber sheds the lonely beam,  
It widely spread the varied lore  
Which feeds in youth the feverish dream;  
The dream, the thirst, the wild desire,  
Delicious, yet divine—to know!  
Around to roam, above to aspire,  
And drink the breath of heaven below!  
From ocean—earth, the stars and sky,  
To hit my sternous nature's pall,  
And bare before the kindling eye,  
In man, the darkest mist of all.

Alas! what boots the midnight ell—  
The sadness of the struggling mind!  
Oh vain the hopes and vain the toil  
Which only leaves us doubly blind!  
What learn we from the past—the same  
Dull course of glory, gait and gloom!  
I asked the future—and there came  
No voice from its unfathomed womb.  
The sun was silent and the wave,  
The air repiled but with a breath;  
But earth was kind and from the grass  
Arose the eternal answer—*Death!*

And this was all; we need no sage  
To teach us Nature's only truth;  
Oh, fools! O'er Wisdom's side you sit  
To waste the hours of golden youth,  
In Science do we widely seek,  
What only withers years should bring—  
The languid pulse, the feverish cheek,  
The spirit drooping in the wing.

Even now my wandering eyes survey  
The glass to youthful glance so dear;  
What deepening tracks of slow decay  
Exhausted thought has graven here!  
To think, is but to learn to groan.  
To scorn what all beside adore;  
To feel amid the world alone—  
An alien on a desert shore;  
To loose the only ties that seem  
To silder gaze, in mercy given;  
To find love, faith and hope a dream,  
And turn to dark despair from Heaven.

### THE GREAT PLAGUE AT ATHENS.

The first known instance of the appearance  
of the plague in Europe was at Athens, the  
Capital of Attica, in Greece, 430 years before  
the Christian era. The city was at this time  
enclosed within vast massive fortifications, extend-  
ing in circumference, to about twenty mil-  
les. Athens contained more than 10,000  
houses, and more than 150,000 inhabitants,  
and one of the consequences of the war, and  
the policy of Pericles was, that, at the time  
when the disorder began its ravages, the city  
and ports, with an area not exceeding three  
square miles, were sheltered within their walls  
from the enemy then devastating the neigh-  
bourhood by fire and sword, not only the usual  
number of citizens, but all the people of the  
country of Attica, which had a surface of about  
700 square miles, and about 500,000 inhabi-  
tants. Hence, the city was crammed to suffoca-  
tion with a far greater multitude of human  
beings than the houses could possibly contain.  
Athens was at all times a suffocating place,  
notwithstanding all its elegant temples and por-  
ticoes, its groves and gardens; besides, it had  
no public drains under the streets, and the rural  
population thus crowded together with their  
cattle and moveables, suffered so much from  
want of air and cleanliness, that the mortality  
by the plague was enormous. The enemy al-  
so, encamped around the walls, were then con-  
stantly keeping the citizens in a state of dis-  
tress and terror, and united with the pesti-  
lence in driving them to utter despair.

The disease was said to have had its origin  
in that part of Africa which is situated consid-  
erably beyond Egypt, and called Upper Ethio-  
pia. From that country, which has been  
stigmatised in all ages as the source of the  
disorder, it passed into Egypt and Lybia, and  
after spreading over a considerable part of  
the king of Persia's dominions, it came at length  
to Greece, and broke out in Athens. So igno-  
rant were the Athenians themselves of the  
origin of the plague, when, at a season remark-  
ably free from all other diseases, it suddenly  
made its appearance in the Firmus, that there  
was a report among them of the Peloponnesi-  
ans their enemies, having thrown poison into  
the wells—a very common supposition among  
ignorant people. On the malady extending

from the Piræus to the town itself, where the  
houses were more closely built, a more sweep-  
ing mortality of the human race ensued than  
had ever before been known in any other part  
of the world. So swiftly did it spread from  
person to person, from house to house, from  
street to street, that the afflicted city in its  
consternation dreaded the utter extinction of life  
within its walls. Difference of constitution in  
point of strength or weakness, seemed of no  
consequence as to security from its attacks, it  
hurried off all alike. The skill of the physi-  
cians could administer no relief, as they were  
utterly ignorant of the nature of the disease;  
and, besides, by their attendance on the sick,  
they became its earliest victims.

The symptoms of the disease in every  
case were different, so that the remedies which  
benefited one were prejudicial to another. In  
general, however, during the enjoyment of  
high health, and without any apparent cause,  
the complaint suddenly began with great heat  
in the head, causing inflammation and redness  
in the eyes, tongue, and throat. The breath  
was tainted, and the skin became marked with  
black livid spots. Fits of sneezing occasioned  
great uneasiness, there were also violent fits of  
coughing, with great pain. When it fixed it-  
self in the stomach, other symptoms still more  
distressing appeared, as vomiting and spasms,  
or convulsions. The afflicted generally died on  
the seventh or ninth day, by which time  
the fever had spent its force, or if they escaped  
the crisis on these days, they were very soon  
afterwards carried off, either by internal ulcer-  
ation and other shocking concomitants, or by  
mere weakness. The disorder having, in the  
less malignant cases, passed through the whole  
body, occasioning excruciating torments, final-  
ly settled in the extremities. And it always  
left upon them marks of its ravages, so that  
some who had supported all the violence of  
the attack upon the vital parts, survived with  
the loss of their fingers and toes. Some again  
were totally deprived of their sight, others lost  
their memory for a time, and on their recov-  
ery they did not remember their nearest rela-  
tions, nor know even themselves. So burned  
up were the internal parts of the body with  
fever, that the sufferers could not bear the  
slightest clothing to be put upon them. They  
were seized with a vehement desire to plunge  
for relief into cold water; this longing and the  
desire for water to drink, were so intense, that  
many who were not closely attended to, ran  
off, and, on a momentary impulse for allevia-  
tion of pain, precipitated themselves into wells.  
Corpses but half dead were seen tumbling  
over each other in great heaps, not only in the  
temples and streets, but about every fountain  
whither their eagerness for water had hurried  
them.

So unusual and virulent beyond description  
was the disorder, that, although there were  
lying about in all directions numerous unburied  
corpses, in such positions as death had left  
them, yet the birds and beasts of prey did not  
venture to approach them. Birds of prey, such  
as the sluggish and ferocious vulture, totally  
disappeared from Athens, being destroyed by  
having touched the corpses.

While the dreadful mortality was such as to  
excite the fears that the living might not be  
sufficient to bury the dead, the only allevia-  
tion of the general misery was, that those who  
had once recovered were not liable to a second  
attack, and their most happy ease was wistful-  
ly looked to by all, as warranting the cheerful  
hope that their city would not be entirely dis-  
peopled. The safety in which they consider-  
ed themselves gave them courage in their at-  
tendance on those who needed it, and, from  
knowing by experience what the malady was,  
they were the more compassionate and useful  
to the afflicted.

As the supplications of the Athenians in  
their temples, their consultations of oracles,  
their sacrifices and incantations seemed use-  
less, they at last abandoned themselves to des-  
pair, and violated all the long established rites  
and customs of the sepulchre. Neglecting all  
religious observances, and sparing every law  
divine and human, they regarded their lives  
and possessions as held by the tenure of a day  
only, and recklessly gave themselves up to the  
pursuit of pleasure. They scrupled not to be







THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

**CHARLES McDONALD,**  
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,  
GLAZIER, &c. &c.  
RETURNS thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received from the inhabitants of Quebec, and respectfully informs them that he continues to carry on business at No. 13, St. Louis Street, where all orders will be promptly attended to, and he flatters himself that his terms will be found as reasonable, and his materials superior to those hitherto furnished.  
Quebec, 10th April, 1839.

FOR SALE,  
TWO HUNDRED Barrels of American Pitch.  
R. PENISTON.  
Quebec, 2nd March, 1839.

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 PRINCIPLE OF DEATH.  
So long as the principle 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 when 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 sedentary 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 counteract these death-depressing influences? How? **PURGE!**—Yes—I say Purge! The magic in that word shall yet be understood, if this hand or brain can accomplish a mighty 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—one deposit of decomposed particles upon the organ or part where the pain is seated. And purging discharges this impurity by the bowels and continuing the practice daily will cure every complication of disease; and will prevent any one from becoming seriously indisposed; even when in constant contact with the most malignant fevers which cannot by possibility seriously affect the body, if we are continually careful to preserve it 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 in every 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 composed 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,  
DR. BRANDETH, M. D.  
Great caution is required to procure the genuine Brandeth Pills.  
Druggists and Chemists are 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 OF  
**FREDERICK WYSE,**  
No. 3, Palace Street, Upper Town,  
Foot of Mountain Street, Lower Town,  
Who is the only authorised Agent for Quebec.  
Quebec, 12th March, 1839.

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

PASSAGE FROM BELFAST.  
PERSONS desirous of having their friends brought out from Belfast in Mr. Grainger's ships the ensuing spring, can have it done by paying the amount of passage to the undersigned.  
**G. H. PARKE,**  
Quebec, 15th Feby. 1839.

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

TO PROPRIETORS AND LESSEES OF "SAVY MILLS."  
THE Subscribers respectfully inform the gentlemen connected with Saw-Mills, that in the fall of the last year they received a very large assortment of  
**MILL SAWS,**  
4, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, and 7 feet,  
MANUFACTURED BY  
**THE BEST REFINED CAST STEEL.**  
Having been at considerable pains to obtain a good article, they are gratified in being able to state that success has followed their endeavours; to support which assertion, reference can be had to several establishments in Lower Canada, or to the fact, that of SOME HUNDREDS of their SAWS, that were in use during the last summer, not one has been returned, although the parties were at liberty to do so if they had proved bad.  
Orders punctually executed, and forwarded to any part of British North America.  
**JOHN SHAW & CO.**  
Saw Manufacturers and Importers of Hardware, QUEBEC.

J. S. & Co. would remark that all their Saws are marked thus—*J. Shaw & Co. Quebec—warranted cast steel*; and if any of them should be found bad, on their being returned, others will be given in lieu thereof.  
Quebec, 2nd March, 1839.

**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 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 Hygienic 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 Hygienists. How, therefore, can they (much less individually) know any thing about the extent of its properties,

THE real and substantial advantages afforded to the Public by well-regulated Establishments for the Assurance of Lives, and the sound basis on which these institutions are founded, are proved,

**CUSTOM HOUSE BLANKS.**  
15 REAMS, comprising all the different Forms used at the Custom-House, ARE OFFERED AT  
**50s. PER REAM, OR 2s. 3d. PER QUARTER.**  
APPLY AT THE  
Office of The Transcript, 13, St. John Street

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

**MADEIRA WINE.**  
A FEW CASKS Howard, March & Co.'s MADEIRA WINE—price £70 per pipe of 110 gallons—for sale by  
**JOHN GORDON & CO.**  
St. Paul Street.  
Quebec, May, 1838.

**INDIA RUBBER SHOES.**  
JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE, LADIES', Gentlemen's, and Children's INDIA RUBBER SHOES, of the best quality.  
**FREDK. WYSE,**  
No. 3, Palace Street, opposite the Albion Hotel, Upper Town, and the foot of Mountain Street, near the Neptune Inn, Lower Town.  
Quebec, 25th Sept 1838.

THE Subscribers have just received a large supply of the following celebrated Medicines, viz:  
**OLDHIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,**  
HAY'S LINIMENT for Piles, Rheumatism, &c  
**HEADACHE REMEDY.**  
... ALSO ...  
A fresh supply of **MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS** and **PHENIX BITTERS.**  
**BEGG & URQUHART,**  
13, St. John Street, and  
8, Notre Dame St., L.  
5th October.

**THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE**  
100 Boxes fresh Dighy Harrings,  
20 Tierces East India Rice,  
4 Pipes Cognac Brandy,  
100 Barrels American Pitch,  
30 do. do. bright Varnish,  
10 do. Brewers' Bungs,  
150 Kgs fresh U. C. Butter,  
100 do. Hog's Lard,  
15 Cases Ladies' Twist and Cavendish Tobacco

2 do. James River Tobacco in tins,  
1 do. Cassia,  
5 do. Port Wine, each 5 doz.  
1 do. Glazed Ho.  
15 Bales American Hops,  
1 do. striped Cotton and Calico Shirts,  
2 do. assorted sewing Thread,  
A small Lot of Prime Pork.  
... ALSO ...  
Whale and Seal Oil, in hhd's. and bbl's.  
Quills, assorted qualities,  
Principe Cigars.  
**Hv. J. NOAD,**  
Hunt's Wharf.  
Quebec, 2nd March, 1839.

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

**WILLIAM BARDGETT, ESQ.**  
**SAMUEL BEVINGTON, ESQ.**  
**WILLIAM FECHNEY BLACK, ESQ.**  
**JOHN BRIGHTMAN, ESQ.**  
**GEORGE COHEN, ESQ.**  
**MILLS COVENTRY, ESQ.**  
**JOHN DREWETT, ESQ.**  
**ROBERT EGLINTON, ESQ.**  
**ERASMUS ROBERT FOSTER, ESQ.**  
**ALEXANDER ROBERT IRVINE, ESQ.**  
**PETER MORRISON, ESQ.**  
**WILLIAM SHAND, JUN. ESQ.**  
**HENRY LEWIS SMALE, ESQ.**  
**THOMAS TEED, ESQ.**

AUDITORS,  
**EDWARD BEVAN, ESQ.**  
**ANDREW JOFF, ESQ.**  
MEDICAL OFFICERS,  
**JOHN SIMS, M. D.** Cavendish Square.  
**EBENEZER SMITH, ESQ.** Surgeon, Bal-  
dwin Square.  
STANDING COUNSEL,  
**THE HON. JOHN ASHLEY,** New Square, Lin-  
coln's Inn.  
SOLICITOR,  
**WILLIAM BEVAN, ESQ.** Old Jewry.  
BANKERS,  
**MESSRS DREWETT & FOWLER,** Princes St.

THE real and substantial advantages afforded to the Public by well-regulated Establishments for the Assurance of Lives, and the sound basis on which these institutions are founded, are proved,

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

ASSURANCES MAY EITHER BE EFFECTED BY PARTIES ON THEIR OWN LIVES, OR BY PARTIES INTERESTED THEREIN ON THE LIVES OF OTHERS.  
The effect of an Assurance on a person's own life is to create at once a Property in Reversion, which can by NO OTHER MEANS be realized. Take, for instance, the case of a person at the age of Thirty, who by the payment of 45 3s. 4d. can become at once possessor of a bequeathable property amounting to £1000, subject only to the condition of his continuing the same payment quarterly during the remainder of his life—a condition which may be fulfilled by the mere saving of eight shillings weekly in his expenditure. Thus, by the exertion of a very slight degree of economy—such, indeed, as can scarcely be felt as an inconvenience, he may at once realize a capital of £1000, which he can bequeath or dispose of in any way he may think proper.

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

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

AMONG OTHERS, THE FOLLOWING IMPROVEMENTS ON THE SYSTEM USUALLY ADOPTED, ARE RECOMMENDED TO THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC—  
A Table of increasing rates of Premium on an and remarkable plan, peculiarly advantageous in cases where Assurances are effected by way of securing loans or debts, a less immediate payment being required on a policy for the whole term of life than in any other office; and the holder having the option of paying a periodically increasing rate, or of having the sum assured diminished according to an equitable scale of reduction.

Officers in the Army or Navy, engaged in active service, or residing abroad, and persons afflicted with Chronic Disorders not attended with immediate danger, assured by the least possible addition to the ordinary rates, regulated in each case by the increased nature of the risk.

Ladies and others to whom it may be inconvenient to appear at the office, will be visited at their own houses, by one of the Medical Officers.  
All claims payable within **ONE MONTH** after proof of Death.  
No proof of Birth is required at the time a claim is made; the Age of the Assured, being in every case admitted in the Policy, cannot, under any circumstances, be afterwards called in question.

Policies effected by parties on their own lives are not rendered void in case of death by duelling or the hands of Justice. In the event of suicide, the policy is assigned to a bond fide Creditor, the sum assured will be paid without deduction; if the policy be not so assigned, the full amount of Premiums received thereon will be returned to the family of the Assured.  
Policies having become forfeited in consequence of the non-payment of the renewal Premiums, may be revived without the exaction of a fine, at any time within twelve calendar months, on the production of satisfactory evidence relative to the state of the health of the Assured, and the payment of interest on the Premiums due.

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

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company in this City, is prepared to receive proposals—and to give the requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances.  
**R. PENISTON.**  
Medical referees—Doctors MORRIS and SEYMOUR.  
Quebec, 5th Jan. 1839.

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