

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.—No. 114.]

SATURDAY, 17th NOVEMBER, 1838.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

THE TRANSCRIPT

IS PRINTED ON THE MORNINGS OF

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

BY THE PROPRIETORS,

W. COWAN & SON,

at the Office, No. 13, St. John Street, opposite
Palace Street.

Edited by T. J. Thompson.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Town, 10s. per annum.
When sent by Post, 15s. per annum.

Advertisements, Communications, &c. may be
sent to the Office, and at the Book-Store, No. 20,
of Mountain Street, at which places the papers
may be had immediately after publication.

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

FORTUNES OF A COUNTRY GIRL.

One day, I will not say how many years
—for I intend to be very mysterious for a
few to my readers—a young woman step-
ped from a country wagon that had just ar-
rived at the yard gate of the famous Chelsea
Goat and Compasses, a name formed
corrupting the name of the pious original,
and encompasseth us. The young woman
looked about the age of eighteen, and was
dressed, though in the very plainest
fashion of the times. She was well
bred and well looking, both form and look-
ing indications of the ruddy health conse-
quent upon exposure to sun and air in the
country. After stepping from the wagon,
which the driver immediately led into the
yard, the girl stood for a moment in ap-
parent uncertainty whether to go, when the
stress of the inn, who had come to the door
to serve her hesitation, and asked her to en-
ter and take a rest. The young woman re-
joiced at the invitation, and soon, by the
direction of the landlady, found herself by
the side of a nicely scented parlour, with
a fire burning before her to refresh herself
after a long and tedious journey.

"And so, my poor girl," said the landlady,
after having heard, in return for her kindness,
the whole particulars of the young woman's sit-
uation and history, "so thou hast come all
the way to seek service, and hast no friend but
me in Dodge, the waggoner? Truly, he is
not to give thee but small help, wench, to-
wards getting a place?" "Is service, then,
to be had?" asked the young woman.
"Ay, marry, good situations, at least,
somewhat hard to find. But have a good
rest, child," said the landlady, and, as she
finished, she looked around her with an air
of pride and dignity; "thou see'st what I
can do for thee, my self; and I left the country
young thing, just like thyself, with as little
to look to. But tisn't every one, for certain,
that must look for such a fortune, and, in any
case, it must first be wrought for. I showed
thee a good servant, before my good Jacob,
and he rest his soul, made me mistress of the
Goat and Compasses. So mind thee, girl,
—the landlady's speech might have
been a long way, for the dame loved well
the sound of her own tongue, but for the inter-
ruption occasioned by the entrance of a gentle-
man, whom the landlady rose and welcomed
briskly. "Ha! dame," said the new comer,
"was a stout respectable attired person
middle age, "how sells the good ale?
—truly a drop left in thy cellars I hope?"

"Enough to give your worship a draught af-
ter your long walk," said the landlady, as she
went to fulfill the promise implied in her words.
"I walked not," said the gentleman, "and it is
not that a pair of ours, dame, down the ri-
ver, thou know'st I always come to Chelsea
after my rest, if you lackest any thing."
"Ay, sir," replied the landlady, "and it is
that way of doing business that you have
made yourself, as all the city says, the richest
in the Brewers' Corporation, if not in all
London itself." "Well, dame, the better for
me if it is so," said the brewer, "with a smile;
but let us have thy mug, and this quiet pret-

ty friend of thine shall pleasure us, mayhap,
by tasting with us."

The landlady was not long in producing a
stoup of ale, knowing that her visitor never
set an example hostile to his own interests by
condemning the consumption of foreign
spirits. "Right, hostess," said the brewer,
after he had tasted it, "we'll make and well
kept, and that is giving both thee and me our
dues. Now, pretty one," said he, filling one
of the measure or glasses which had been placed
before the stoup, "wilt thou drink this to
thy sweethearts health?" The poor country
girl to whom this was addressed declined the
offer civilly, and with a blush; but the land-
lady exclaimed, "Come, silly wench, drink
his worship's health: he is more likely to do
thee a service, if it so please him, than John
waggoner. The girl has come many a mile,"
continued the hostess, "to seek a place in
town, that she may burden her family no more
at home." "To seek service!" exclaimed the
brewer; "why, then, it is well met with
us. Has she brought a character with her, or
can you speak for her, dame?" "She has
never yet been from home, sir, but her face is
her character," said the kind-hearted land-
lady; "I warrant me she will be a diligent
and trusty one." "Upon thy prophecy, hos-
tess, wilt take her into my own service; for
but yesterday was my house-keeper complain-
ing of the want of help, since this deputyship
brought me more into the way of entertaining
the people of the ward."

Ere the wealthy brewer and deputy left the
Goat and Compasses, arrangements were made
for sending the country girl to his house in the
city on the following day. Proud of having
done a kind action, the garrulous hostess took
advantage of the circumstance to deliver an
immensely long harangue to the young woman
on her new duties, and on the dangers which
youth is exposed in large cities. The girl
heard her benefactor with modest thankfulness,
but a more minute observer than the good
landlady might have seen in the eye and coun-
tenance of the girl a quiet firmness of expres-
sion, such as might have induced the cutting
short of the lecture. However, the landlady's
lecture did end, and towards the evening of the
day following her arrival at the Goat and Com-
passes, the youthful rustic found herself in-
stalled as housemaid in the dwelling of the
rich brewer.

The fortunes of this girl, it is our purpose to
follow. The first change in her condition
which took place subsequent to that related,
was her elevation to the vacated post of house-
keeper in the brewer's family. In this situa-
tion she was brought more than formerly into
contact with her master, who found ample
grounds for admiring her propriety of conduct,
as well as her skilful economy of management.
By degrees he began to find her presence ne-
cessary to his happiness; and being a man
both of honourable and independent mind, he
at length offered her his hand. It was accept-
ed; and she, who but four or five years
before had left her country home barefooted,
became the wife of one of the richest citizens
in London.

For many years, M. Aylesbury, for such
was the name of the brewer, and his wife,
lived in happiness and comfort together. He
was a man of good family and connexions,
and consequently of higher breeding than his
wife could boast of, but on no occasion had he
to blush for the partner whom he had chosen.
Her calm, inborn strength, if not dignity,
of character, conjoined with an extreme quick-
ness of perception, made her fill her place at
her husband's table with as much grace and
credit as if she had been born to the station.
And, as time ran on, the respectability of Mr.
Aylesbury's position received a gradual in-
crease. He became an alderman, and, subse-
quently, a sheriff of the city, and in conse-
quence of the latter elevation, was knighted.
Afterwards—and now a part of the mystery
projected at the commencement of this story,
must be broken in upon, in as far as time is
concerned—afterwards, the important place
which the wealthy brewer filled in the city,
called down upon him the attention and favour
of the king, Charles I, then anxious to concili-

late the good-will of the citizens, and the city
knight received the farther honour of baro-
netry.

Lady Aylesbury, in the first years of her
married life, gave birth to a daughter, who
proved an only child, and round whom, as was
natural, all the hopes and wishes of the pa-
rents entwined themselves. This daughter
had only reached the age of seventeen when
her father died, leaving an immense fortune
behind him. It was at first thought that the
widow and her daughter would become inter-
ests of this without the shadow of a dispute.
But it proved otherwise. Certain relatives of
the deceased brewer set up a plea upon the
foundation of a will made in their favour before
the deceased had become married. With her
wonted firmness, Lady Aylesbury immediately
took steps for the vindication of her own and
her child's rights. A young lawyer, who had
been a frequent guest at her husband's table,
and of whose abilities she had formed a high
opinion, was the person whom she fixed upon
as the legal assessor of her cause. Edward
Hyde was indeed, a youth of great ability.
Though only twenty-four years of age at the
period referred to, and though he had spent
much of his youthful time in the society of the
gay and fashionable of the day, he had not
neglected the pursuits to which his family's
situation, as well as his own taste, had devoted
him. But it was with considerable hesitation,
and with a feeling of anxious diffidence, that
he consented to undertake the charge of Lady
Aylesbury's case; for certain strong, though
unseen and unacknowledged sensations, were
at work in his bosom, to make him fearful of
the responsibility, and anxious about the re-
sult.

The young lawyer, however, became counsel
for the brewer's widow and daughter, and,
by a striking exertion of eloquence, and display
of legal ability, gained their suit. Two days
afterwards, the successful pleader was seated
beside his two clients. Lady Aylesbury's usual
manners were quiet and composed, but she now
spoke warmly of her gratitude to the preserver
of her daughter from want, and also tendered
a fee—a payment munificent, indeed, for the
occasion. The young barrister did not seem at
ease during Lady Aylesbury's expression of her
feelings. He shifted upon his chair, changed
colour, looked to Miss Aylesbury, played with
the purse before him, tried to speak, but stop-
ped short, and changed colour again. Think-
ing only of best expressing her own gratitude,
Lady Aylesbury appeared not to observe her
visitor's confusion, but rose, saying, "In to-
ken that I hold your services above com-
pensation in the way of money, I wish also to
give you a memorial of my gratitude in an-
other shape." As she spoke thus, she drew a
bunch of keys from the pocket which every
day carried in those days, and left the room.

What passed during her absence between the
parties whom she left together, will be best
shown by the result. When Lady Aylesbury
returned, she found her daughter standing with
averted eyes, but her hand in that of Edward
Hyde, who knelt on the mother's entrance,
and besought her consent to their union. Ex-
planations of the feelings which the parties
entertained for each other, ensued, and Lady
Aylesbury was not long in giving the desired
consent. "Give me leave, however," said
she to the lover, "to place around your neck
the memorial which I intended for you. The
chain—'tis was a superb gold one—'tis was a
token of gratitude from the ward in which he
lived, to my dear husband." Lady Ayles-
bury's calm serious eyes were filled with tears as
she threw the chain round Edward's neck,
saying, "These links were borne on the neck
of a worthy and honoured man. May thou,
my beloved son, attain to still higher hon-
ours."

The wish was fulfilled, though not until dan-
ger and suffering had tried severely the parties
concerned. The son-in-law of Lady Ayles-
bury became an eminent member of the English
bar, and also an important speaker in parlia-
ment. When Oliver Cromwell brought the
king on the scaffold, and established the Com-
monwealth, Sir Edward Hyde—for he had
held a government post, and had been knighted

—was too prominent a member of the royalist
party to escape the enmity of the new rulers,
and was obliged to reside upon the continent
till the Restoration. While abroad, he was so
much esteemed by the exiled prince (after-
wards Charles II) as to be appointed Lord High
Chancellor of England, which appointment
was confirmed when the king was restored to
his throne. Some years afterwards, Hyde was
elevated to the peerage, first in rank of a bar-
on, and subsequently as Earl of Clarendon,
a title which he made famous in English his-
tory.

These events, so briefly narrated, occupied a
large space of the time, during which Lady
Aylesbury passed her days in quiet and retir-
ing life. She had now the gratification of behold-
ing her daughter Countess of Clarendon, and
of seeing the grandchildren who had been born
to her, mingling as equals with the nobles in
the land. But a still more exalted fate awaited
the descendants of the poor friendless girl who
had come to London, in search of service, in a
waggoner's van. Her granddaughter, Anne
Hyde, a young lady of spirit, wit, and beauty,
had been appointed, while her family of
Clarendon, and in that situation had attracted so
strongly the regards of James, Duke of York,
and brother of Charles II, that he contracted
a private marriage with her. The birth of a
child forced on a public announcement of this
contract, and ere long the granddaughter of
Lady Aylesbury was openly received by the
royal family, and the people of England, as
Duchess of York, and sister-in-law of the so-
vereign.

Lady Aylesbury did not long survive this
event. But ere she dropped into the grave,
at a ripe old age, she saw her descendants
hitherto presumptive of the British Crown. King
Charles had married, but had no legitimate
issue, and, accordingly, his brother's family
had the prospect and the right of succession.
And, in reality, two immediate descendants
of the barefooted country girl did ultimately
fill the throne—Mary (wife of William, III),
and Queen Anne, princesses both of illustrious
memory.

Such were the fortune of the young woman
whom the worthy landlady of the Goat and
Compasses was fearful of encouraging to rash
hopes by a reference to the lofty position
which it had been her own fate to attain in life.
In one assertion, at least, the hostess was un-
doubtedly right, that success in life must be
laboured for in some way or other. Without
the prudence and propriety of conduct which
won the esteem and love of the brewer, the se-
quel of the country girl's history could not
have been such as it was.

CANADA.—DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

(From the New York Albion of the 10th Nov.)
Whereas, the solemn covenant made with
the people of Lower Canada, and recorded in
the statute book of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland, as the 31st chapter
of the Act passed in the 31st year of the reign
of King George III. hath been continually
violated by the British Government, and our
rights usurped; and whereas, our humble peti-
tions, addresses, protests and remonstrances
against this injurious and unconstitutional in-
terference have been made in vain, and the
British Government hath disposed of our reve-
nue without the constitutional consent of the
Local Legislature, pillaged our Treasury, ar-
rested great numbers our citizens, and com-
mitted them to prison, distributed through the
country a mercenary army, whose presence is
accompanied by consternation and alarm;
whose track is red with the blood of our people,
who have laid our villages in ashes, profaned
our temples, and spread terror & waste through
the land. And whereas we can no longer suf-
fer the repeated violations of our dearest rights,
and patiently support the multiplied outrages
and cruelties of the Government of Canada.—
WE, in the name of the PEOPLE OF LOWER
CANADA, acknowledging the decrees of Divine
Providence which permits us to put down a
Government which hath abused the object and
intention for which it was created, and to
make choice of that form of Government which

shall re-establish the empire of justice, assure domestic tranquility, provide for common defence, promote general good, and secure to us and our posterity the advantage of civil and religious liberty.

SOLEMNLY DECLARE:

[Here follow eighteen declarations, by which we are informed that "the people of Lower Canada are absolute from all allegiance to Great Britain," that "Lower Canada is a republic," &c. &c. &c., and the whole concludes thus:—

"And for the fulfilment of this declaration, and for the support of the Patriotic cause in which we are now engaged, with a firm reliance on the protection of the Almighty, and the justice of our conduct, we by our presents solemnly pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

"By order of the Provisional Government. "ROBERT NELSON, President."

SYMPATHY.—It will be seen from the following notice that the "sympathizers" are again at work. The notice is issued from the office of one of the administration leaders in this city—marked (Private letter.)

162, NASSAU STREET, Nov. 10, 1838.

SIR.—Canada is in arms; it has not been invaded from the United States, but its inhabitants have again arisen to make another effort to throw off the military yoke of a foreign power, which can no longer govern their country except by force and violence. It is the wish of many among them that such help, as may be lawfully and constitutionally given them by the people of this free country, ought to be respectfully asked; and with this view you are hereby invited to attend a private meeting of friends of Canada, to consider the propriety of calling a public assembly of the citizens on behalf of the struggling Canadians, and to suggest, or consider, of such measures as it might be proper to propose to that meeting for its adoption, if it were deemed proper to call one; as also to say whether you would act as one of a Select Committee on behalf of Canada, in this city, should your name be proposed and approved of by a public meeting of your fellow citizens.

The meeting will be held at Concert Hall, 406, Broadway, this day, (Saturday, the 10th inst.) at the hour of seven o'clock in the evening. We are, sir, your obedient servants,

LUDWIG DUBERNAY, of Montreal. W. L. MACKENZIE, of Toronto. JOHN RYAN, of Quebec. WILSON REID, of Hope.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 17th NOV. 1838.

Table with columns: FROM LONDON, FROM LIVERPOOL, FROM PARIS, and FROM NEW-YORK, FROM BOSTON, FROM PHOENIX.

Letters and papers brought to New-York by the Liverpool packet-ship Oxford, were received in Quebec yesterday. Extracts of the news are subjoined.

There is a good deal of speculation in England as to the effect of the recent brush between the British troops and the Persian, and how far Russia will be inclined to interfere.

Switzerland has assumed a warlike attitude in consequence of the proceedings of France in regard to Louis Napoleon.

Mr. O'Connell has written another letter about the "Precursor Society," which seemed to be flagrant.

Mount Etna, according to a letter from Messina, has been in eruption during the whole of August, without doing any great damage.

A fire broke out at Liverpool on the night of the 5th of October, in a warehouse, in Robert Street-North, leading to Prince's dock. It contained a large quantity of cotton, belonging to W. & L. Brown, Molyneux, Wiltier & Co., and Wilds, Pickering & Co., and 2200 bales wool. The building, which was seven stories high, with all the contents, was entirely destroyed, together with an adjoining warehouse, filled with East India produce. The property in the latter was partially saved. The loss is estimated at £60,000—and is mostly covered by insurance.

The first used in the last voyage of the Great Western steambost was obtained from the coal mines of Pictou, in Nova Scotia, and it answered every purpose required.

Sam Scott, an American sailor, called the "American leaper," was drowned near Cheltenham, while exhibiting himself as Sam Patch.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

(From the Montreal Gazette of Thursday.)

Since the march of the troops, under Sir John Colborne, upon Napierville and the adjacent country, a great number of rebel prisoners continue to be brought into town. Among those taken during the brilliant affair at Odelltown, was a French Officer of the name of San Martine, who it is said, held, or was shortly to hold the rank of General in the Patriotic Army of Lower Canada. This person states that he was induced to join the rebels, in consequence of having been informed by some of their leaders, that the whole of the French population of Lower Canada was prepared to throw off their allegiance to the British Crown; and that the moment a rising would be effected, he would find himself at the head of 30,000 effective men. He now admits that he was not only most slavishly imposed upon, but that he never held such a parcel of cowards as those who he had the misfortune to command in the late action with the loyal volunteers under Col. Taylor. When, in spite of his exertions, the rebels retreated, he is reported to have broken his sword, and to have told the renegades what he thought of them.

We extract from the Herald of this morning, the following account of the capture and death of a rebel of the name of Grenier, late of this city:—

On Monday afternoon, near St. René, an advanced guard of the Brigade under Sir James Macdonell, who had command of the four troops of the 7th Hussars, a park of Artillery and the Grenadier Guards, fell in with three rebels on horseback, who immediately took to flight. The guard consisted of about forty troopers and Sergeant Major Simpson of the Montreal Cavalry, who displayed his gallant gallantry, by pursuing the rebels on his thoroughbred "Witch," in advance of the Hussars. On coming up with the nearest rebel, he made a cut at him, but missed, whereupon he stabbed him in the side, which brought him to a stand, and he was made prisoner. A short time afterwards, he attempted to escape, and, while in the act of leaping a fence, he was shot by a Corporal of the Hussars, and expired in about two hours. His name was Grenier, a store-keeper in St. Paul Street."

We mentioned in our last, that the rebels, to the amount of from sixty to eighty, under one Malhot, of the District of Quebec, had taken possession of the Seigneurie house and mills, belonging to Mr. F. P. Bruneau, Advocate of this city, at Montarville. We have since learned, that two companies of the 96th were ordered to march upon this body of rebels, and disperse them; and the troops having taken up a position in rear of the rebels, their Commander deemed it prudent to abandon his precarious post, and addressing his companions in the memorable words of Bonaparte—"suez qui peut?"—the whole party fled in to the woods, leaving four pieces of ordnance, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition behind them. We believe some prisoners were made on this occasion. Among the persons found at this station, was a Canadian carpenter, from Longueuil, who was detained by the rebels, for the purpose of making carriages for their guns, and from whose information a depot of a large quantity of arms and ammunition has been discovered.

The French officer, San Martine, whom we noticed as one of the prisoners taken at Odelltown, offers if he gets his liberty, to deliver Dr. Robert Nelson, dead or alive, to the authorities.—Montreal Herald.

Captain Belanger, of St. Martin, (says the Ami-du-Peuple) has arrived in town, deputed by the inhabitants of that parish, offering their services to the Government, to march against the enemy, when and wherever it wishes. St. Martin's has always been distinguished for its loyalty.—Transcript.

(From our Montreal Correspondent.)

Montreal, Nov. 13th, 1838.

Since the Herald was issued this morning, a person from Longueuil has given information before the Magistrates, that 800 rebels were in possession of Boucherville, and intended attacking us here, to-night. A company of the Royal Regiment has been sent down to the cross to intercept them, should they make the attempt. They no doubt expect success in their machinations, from the fact of the town being nearly destitute of regular troops; however if all the volunteers were also in addition, and the place merely garrisoned by our loyal women, no anxiety need be entertained for the result, against such men as figured at Odelltown, Napierville, Beauharnois, &c.

The steamer from Lachine brought out this afternoon, 18 more rebels taken at Chateauguy; they were escorted to jail by a party of the Montreal Cavalry and Volunteers,

amidst the hootings and execrations of an indignant populace. Nothing but a sense of their abject condition prevented them from being assailed by actual violence. On the backs of three were the following placards:— "General Newcomb, Secretary of War," "General Newcomb, Canadian Army," a son of the first—"Major Moreau, C. A." The remains were Canadians, with one or two exceptions. WILL NOVEMBER, 10 A. M.

John Colborne arrived in town a little before 10 a. m. yesterday, accompanied by his staff of about 20 dragoons. One prisoner was brought over at the same time—an old Canadian, and the supposed murderer of Mr. Walker. The soldiers also had several muskets in their possession taken from the rebels. They are American pieces, somewhat longer in the barrel than those used by our soldiers, and are no doubt a few of those lately sold by authority of the Government in some of the States as unserviceable.

No official news has transpired since Sir John's arrival, but there is every reason for believing that the rebellion in the quarters he visited is effectually quashed.

A detachment of the 24th and three field pieces have just arrived from Lachine, in the Britannia, with 31 prisoners. The soldiers appear in excellent spirits, though jaded, and bear the marks of having faced hard.

The second division of the 24th have landed from the Princess Victoria. Another of Moreau's sons was among the prisoners; being wounded he was allowed a caleche.

The leaders at Boucherville are Malhot and Drolot. They have erected fortifications and planted cannon.

The following brief account of the Prescott affair is authentic:—About 10 a. m. on the 12th, the United States steamer attempted to land 800 men and 8 pieces of cannon from 2 schooners, at the wharf at Prescott, but were prevented. With the assistance, however, of the Paul Pry ferry-boat, 500 men and 2 pieces of cannon were landed two miles below Prescott. The government schooner Experiment, at 5 p. m. engaged the steamer, and the latter was forced to run into Ogdensburg, having received a shot between wind and water. The rebels have thus no alternative but must stand their ground. The 93rd are at Cornwall. Volunteers are flocking in from all quarters. Major Young is in possession of Fort Wellington, which is garrisoned by volunteers.

The four battalion companies of the Royal Regiment left this morning for the place above referred to, and the flank companies have also left town, destination unknown.

Boucherville is reported to be deserted.

From the New-York papers received to-day, we make the following extracts having reference to Canadian affairs:— On Wednesday morning early, the steamboat Burlington, Commodore Sherman, stopped, as usual, at Champlain, when the engineer was informed by the celebrated Dr. Cote, that he had come to the determination to stop the intercourse between the United States and Canada, and for that purpose the Burlington could not proceed farther—that he had under his control a force sufficient to carry his purposes into effect. The information was immediately communicated to the Commodore, who went on shore and had an interview with Cote; the result of which was, that the Burlington was permitted to proceed. We are informed that Cote declared that he should be the last boat permitted to pass and that he would bring down a field piece, and fire it into any boat that should attempt to pass, either way, after being warned of his intention.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, dated Tuesday last:— "The mountain of Boucherville, about nine miles from this, is now occupied by 800 rebels, who are entrenched, and it is said, cannot be dislodged but by shells. A Captain and 40 men of the Royals are going over to Lennoxville to follow d'Arson as Sir John returns, by the remainder of the Regiment under our gallant Withersall.—This looks equally coming on as us, but all is pride and confidence. Morin, formerly of the Eagle, has been brought in a prisoner, with his son; also, Cardinal, an ex M. P. P.

Napierville, Beauharnois, L'Acadie, and Chateauguy are in ruins.

The elections in the State of New York have resulted in the defeat of the Administration party, by a majority of 1500. Mr. Seaward and Mr. Bradish succeed Mr. Marcy and Mr. Tracey as Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State.

The Toronto Palladium estimates the number of effective Militia and Volunteers in the Upper Province at 150,000.

The village of Napierville, says the Montreal Herald, presented a most brilliant spectacle on Saturday last. Sir John Colborne, Sir Jas. McDonnell, Major General Clitheroe, with their respective suites; a park of Artillery consisting of twelve guns, two troops of the Queen's Dragoon Guards, and four of the 7th Hussars; two troops of the Montreal Cavalry; the Grenadier Guards, 24th, 71st, 73rd and part of the 15th Regiment, being on the ground,—forming a force which might have marched to New York or Washington.

In reference to a paragraph in the Montreal Herald, expressing a hope that Mr. Ellice would be cured of his Whig-Radical propensities, and recent his opinion expressed at a dinner table in Montreal, that the loyalists were the cause of the rebellion, Mr. Ellice has addressed a letter to the editor of that paper in which he says, "I lose no time in stating, for your better information, that I have never either expressed or entertained the opinion you have thus attributed to me."

Mr. Edward E. Rodier, has addressed a letter to the Montreal Herald, affirming in the most positive terms, the truth of a conversation said some time since to have taken place between himself and the American General Wool, and which was then denied by the latter. The following is an extract of Mr. Rodier's letter:—

"A short time before the affair at Albany, General Wool paid me a visit at Burlington, and on entering my apartment abruptly introduced the subject. He told me that he had come to the North to oppose all attempts at invasion, and that he would stop them; he repeated several times, "My feelings are with the patriots," and then addressing himself to me, he exclaimed, "Mr. Rodier, show me that you have sufficient forces, and I will shut my eyes."

The Executive Council met at Montreal on Thursday last, when the following members were present:—The Hon. John Stewart, H. Heney, D. Mondelet, G. Pemberton, William Sheppard, D. Daly, G. Moffatt, P. De Rocheblave, T. Potier, and P. M-Gill. The last four are new members.

The names of the two individuals arrested by the Police on board the steamer Canada Thursday night, are Gilmette and Souci, of St. Michel and St. Valliers.

The two men who were arrested on Thursday on suspicion of being connected with the seizure of ammunition at St. Rochs, have been discharged.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

No arrivals since our last.

CLEARED: November 16th.

Ship Ruby, Westcott, Liverpool, J. Tibbets. Sch. Eliza Anne, —, Dalhousie, Rodger, Dean & Co.

Brig Northumberland, Nixon, Newcastle, LeMessurier & Co.

Brig Forester, Thompson, London, Gillespie & Co.

Ship General Hewitt, Sellers, London, Atkins & Co.

Ship Gleniffer, Simpson, Clyde, Price & Co.

Brig Menarch, Douglas, Glasgow, Symes & Ross.

Ship Marion, Arthur, Liverpool, J. Gordon & Co.

Brig Cypert, Bacon, London, Price & Co.

Ship Robertson, Neill, Liverpool, Gillespie & Co.

MEMORANDA.

The following is a list of the vessels that are yet loading at the port of Quebec:—Bark Olga, for Sunderland; Thomas Ritchie, for Bridgewater; Bark Clifton, for Newport; Ship Henry Bliss, for Liverpool, and Brig Satisfaction, for London.

MARRIED.

At Toronto, on the 7th inst. Charles Jones, Esq., of Fort Erie, late of the 25th Regiment, to Mary, third daughter of the late Stephen Sewell, Esq., of Montreal.

NOTICE.

PIERRE PLAMONDON, being discharged from the employ of the Subscriber, the Public are cautioned not to allow him to meddle in any way whatsoever with Weights and Measures.

THOS. ATKINS,

Inspector Weights and Measures.

Editors of all papers published in the District of Quebec will please give the above two insertions.
17th Nov.

SUPERIOR

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

MOFFAT'S

LIFE PILLS & PHOENIX BITTERS,
FOR SALE BY
MUNSSON & SAVAGE.

SWAIM'S

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

W. LE CHEMINANT,

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.
- 85 tinsnet Kamouraska Butter,
- 50 do. Sardines, (very fine.)
- 12 barrels fresh Hickory Nuts,

—ALSO—

Blackburn's superior Madira Wine, in Wood and Bottle, with his usual assortment of Liquors & Groceries. Any article bought at his establishment, returnable, (within a reasonable time,) if not approved of.
12th Nov.

FOR SALE,

AT No. 11, NOTRE DAME STREET,

150 BOXES SOAP

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

—ALSO—

Port, Madeira, & Sherry Wines, in Qr. Casks.

JOHN FISHER.

12th Nov.



APPLES, WINE, &c.

Will be Sold, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) the 17th instant, at TWO o'clock precisely, at his Auction Yard, without reserve:

118 BARRELS OF UPPER CANADA APPLES, of various kinds

- 15 Casks of superior Port Wine, and Two light second-hand Carioles.

S. ALCORN.

17th Nov.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

Will be Sold on WEDNESDAY Next, the 21st instant, on McCallum's Wharf, on account of whom it may concern:

ABOUT 15,000 MINOTS BARLEY, landed in a damaged state from on board the Brig "Satisfaction," Robertson, Master, from London, the greater part but very slightly damaged.

—AFTER WHICH—

- TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS:
- 120 chests Hyson Tea, 5 pipes Port,
 - 200 boxes Hyson, 1 pun Rum Shrub,
 - 27 do Congou (Pekoe, 10 hds. French Vinegar, kind), 20 bags Corks,
 - 50 chests Hebea Tea, 120 kgs Plug Tobacco,
 - 40 boxes Pekoe,
 - 5 hds. Sherry Wine,
 - 40 qr. casks } Sherry Wine,

17th Nov.

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.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS

JUST RECEIVED,
Per Brig "Robert," from Jamaica,

81 PUNCHEONS Jamaica Rum, superior flavour and good 41 Casks of various strengths.
5 Hds. Fair Sugar.

258 Quarter Boxes very superior "Cuba" Cigars.

WM. PRICE & CO.

Quebec, 17th Oct. 1838.

FURS.

W. ASHTON & Co.

3, MOUNTAIN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO PRESCOTT GATE.

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

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

Their having for some years past secured, during the summer season, probably the best Hat Trade in the Province, enables them to undersell any house depending on the winter trade for twelve months' support; this, together with the advantages they have over every other firm 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 repeating 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.

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, 29th Sept. 1838.

SUPERIOR

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE

just received, and for sale

MUNSSON & SAVAGE,

Chemists
Quebec, 6th Oct. 1838.

ROBERT CAIRNS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

20, MOUNTAIN STREET,

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

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,

Quebec, 13th October, 1838.
1, St. Peter St.

CHAMPAGNE, CHABLIS, and LUR GUNDY 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.

SALT AFLOAT.

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

THOMAS FROSTE & CO.

Quebec, 1st Nov. St. James Street.

ARMY CLOTHIER, CONTRACTOR AND FURNISHER.

C. T. BROWN,

CORNER OF RUE LE FORT AND BUADE STREETS,

HAS always on hand an assortment of **READY MADE CLOTHES,** to suit every man's pocket.

—ALSO—

French Silks, Blond, &c.

Nov. 5th, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THIRTEEN Hogsheds superior U.C. Leaf Tobacco,

100 Catty Boxes Young Hyson } Tea.
10 Chests Souchong
10 Half Chests do.
2 Boxes Pouchong

—ALSO—

Pork—Mess, Prime Mess and Prime.

And daily expected,

16 hds. Gallipoli Oil.

HENDERSONS & CO.

25th October. St. Peter Street.

JUST received from London, the following first-rate description of Havana Cigars:

RIONDA,

LA REIS,

IMPERIALS, and

LIGHT BROWNS,

Also—Excellent Bologna SAUSAGES.

Parmacon and Gruyere CHEESE.

ADAM SCHLUP,

Globe Hotel, St. Lewis Street.
Quebec, 7th Nov. 1838

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing coppered and copper fastened ship **PRINCE GEORGE,** Daniel Friend, Combander, has very superior accommodation for cabin passengers, and will sail for the above port on and about the 10th inst. Apply to

W. PRICE & CO.

10th November.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine first class coppered and copper fastened Bark **CAPTAIN ROSS,** D. B. MARTIN, Master, has excellent accommodations for a few Cabin Passengers, having two superior Cabins, and will positively sail about the 15th instant. Apply to

THOMAS FROSTE & CO.

Quebec, 7th Nov. St. James Street.



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

SAURIN & CO.

Coachbuilders
Quebec, 29th Sept. 1838.

BROWN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 9, outside St. John's Street Gate.

Cast off Clothes bought, sold, or exchanged for new, and money advanced on goods given in for sale.

Quebec, 25th July, 1838.

J. HOBROUGH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

BEGS leave to announce to his friends that he has received his

FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS,

consisting of a lot of new 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.



Forme de l'Empire Britannique

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 without delay to Mr. G. M. Ross, Napoleon Wharf, or to the undersigned.

8th November. **DUNBAR ROSS.**



ENGINEER RIFLES.

WANTED, about Twenty Men, to complete the Second Company. Those desirous of joining, will leave their names at the Office of Messrs. Hacker & Fletcher, St. Ann Street.

F. HACKER,
Capt. Commanding.

7th November, 1838,

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

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,

HAY'S LINIMENT for Piles, Rheumatism, &c.

HEADACHE REMEDY.

—ALSO—

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

BEGG & URQUHART,

13, St. John Street, and
8, Notre Dame St., L. T.

25th October.

MUNSSON & 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.

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.

MUNSSON & SAVAGE,

Chemists & Druggists.
Quebec, Nov. 10th, 1838.

POTATOES.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,

3000 BUSHELS excellent Montreal

Potatoes, just arrived on board the barge "Favorite," at Hunt's Wharf.

Apply on board or to

CREELMAN & LEPPER.

10th November.

THE Subscribers are daily expected to receive per schooner **SWIFT,** from Malaga, a cargo consisting of

MURCATEL RAISINS,

SOFT SHELL ALMONDS,

NUTS,

GALLIPOLI OIL.

Which they will offer to the Trade.

Wm. PRICE & CO.

Quebec, 9th October, 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, Doekins, Buckskins, Pilot Cloths, Wool Vests and Pantalouns, Mullers, Overalls, Gloves, &c. &c. are large and good.

The Carpetings are a very choice selection
A. MACNIDER.
Quebec, 22nd Oct. 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.

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 WINES and other LIQUORS, TEAS, SUGAR, COFFEE, and all other articles usually connected in his line, and will dispense of them for the lowest possible profit, and by a strict attention to all orders which he may be favoured with, he trusts to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B.—For Super, at very reduced prices, 38 dozen of superior London Particular O.L.P. and O. L. P. T., warranted eleven years in bottle.
Quebec, Sept. 1838.

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.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 1, FABRIQUE STREET,

SUPERIOR SILVERED BLACK LEAD,
for Stoves, &c.
W. LECHÉMINANT.
9th October, 1838.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
W. COWAN & SON,

The Pickwick Papers, 1 vol. plates, Sackings and Doings of Sam Slick, first and second series.

Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott, 7 v. Shakspeare's Works, complete in 1 vol., with plates.

More's Poetical Works, 1 vol., Alice, or the Mysteries, by Bulwer, Leila, by do.,

Hannah More's Private Devotion, Comstock's Young Botanist, plates, Do. Young Chemist, do.,

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

18 October.

D. K. 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 swells—effluvia arising from obnoxious accumulations of animal or vegetable bodies in a state of putridity, being infected from a living body under the influence of disease in a malignant state; or 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 dispensing influences? How?

PURGE!—Yes!—Yes!—I say 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 face, 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 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 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 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 innocence. It therefore, cannot be doubted. It is my opinion, that any person, be he ever so prostrated by disease, provided he is capable of taking exercise at all, may lengthen his life to 60 years, by continuing to assist his natural functions with the **BRANDETH VEGETABLE PILLS.** Death never can take place until the Principle of Decomposition puts out the lamp of life. And that would seldom be before 60 or 70 years, was this principle of purgation always resorted to on the first appearance of sickness.

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

D. BRANDETH, M. D.

Great caution is required to procure the genuine Brandeth Pills.

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

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

DR. BRANDETH'S PILLS

CAN BE OBTAINED GENUINE OF

FREDERICK WYSE,

No. 3, Palace Street, Upper Town,

Foot of Mountain Street, Lower Town,

Who is the only authorised Agent for Quebec.

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

Quebec, 29th Sept. 1838.

GROCERY STORE.

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

JOHN JOHNSTON,

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

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being 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 eye-brows 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. H. TATCHER, senr.

Methodist Minister in St. George church,

No. 86 North Fifth st.

JOHN P. INGLISH, 334 Arch st.

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

JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.

HUGH MCCURRY, 243 South 7th st.

JOHN GARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Quebec, Sept. 1838.

PILES, &c.
HÆMORRHOIDS—NO CURE NO PAY!

Price \$1—Hays Liniment—No Fiction.

THIS extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invented with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the late noted 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 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 Hays' Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents, and out of the many thousands sold, not one has been 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,
MUSSON & SAVAGE,
BEGG & URQUHART.

Quebec, 29th Sept. 1838.

HEADACHE.

D. R. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of **NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE**, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and labouring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy. It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicine, and is not unpleasant to the taste. To be had of

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

Sept. 1838.

MADEIRA WINE.

A FEW CASES 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.

PILES, DROPSY, SWELLINGS, ALL SORES, RHEUMATISM. It is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hays' 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 name, and may be had of

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

Quebec, Sept. 1838.