

# THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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WEDNESDAY, 10th APRIL, 1839.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

### THE WILL.

#### AN ENGLISH STORY.

No two persons were ever more unlike each other than were old Richard Symmons and his daughter Lucy. Richard was the pattern of an erect, firmly-knit frame, formed the material case in which was enclosed as kind and generous a spirit as ever existed. Very far from the hale, hearty appearance of his brother, was that of James Symmons, and different were his mind and character. James was a hux, a curmudgeon, a miser; so, at least, said the whole village of Springwell, the village had known him long, and had formed its judgment from deeds as well as from words. Shrivelled, shrunken, squalid in aspect, James might be compared to a bottle of beer that time had soured into vinegar. James Richard, like more generous liquor, had only been mellowed and improved by age. His pinching parsimony, it was said, had taken his wife's heart, and had driven his son, only child, from the door—to wander over earth, it may be, a homeless outcast.

But these latter matters were partially forgotten at the time we write of, having passed a number of many years before. As time had run on, the peculiarities of James Symmons had not become softened, but on the contrary, increased in strength as he grew older. Though he amassed considerable property, he lived in meanest, and most wretched way, keeping only a few rats, a hen, a pig, and denying himself even the necessaries of life. Most unkindly was Richard's way of living. He being in business, had earned for himself a comfortable competency, and he enjoyed it in full. Richard had never been married, but was not, therefore without a family; for he had taken to his home and heart a widow, who had been suddenly thrown destitute of the world by her husband's death. And sister had a daughter, who had become opiate of Richard's eye. She had come to care a child, and each succeeding year, she shot up into comely womanhood, had of her more firmly to the good man's love, he tripped up and down his dwelling, his dainty eyes followed her light and graceful motions with delight, and it was his chief pleasure to select for her with his own hands those little ornaments which he thought would become and gratify her. Then would he kiss on such occasions. "Ah, Lucy! just give me a staff to break my own neck with these ribbons, that all the young set has mustall in love with thee. And what did thy poor old uncle Dick do without thee?" At other times he would utter, in the press of his heart, to his special niece the blamster, as they sat with a mug of ale the backgammon board before them, that she was fit to be a duchess, and that she repaid what he had done for her a thousand times over and over; though he had done nothing but his duty, by his poor sister and her child, neither.

At the worthy old man fell ill—became almost unto death. Illness was a thing that had scarcely known in his lifetime, this attack reminded him forcibly of what he often makes men forget, namely, the necessity of arranging his affairs so that things should go as he wished after his death. His only lay chiefly in houses, and he wished his sister a life-tenure of part of that property, and to constitute his niece ultimate to all. Without a will, this disposition of property could not be made, as Richard's sister, who was heir at law, would otherwise be entitled to all. Richard had no enmity at his miserably brother, as he called the parsimonious James, but he knew that the latter much more wealth of his own, than he ever had, or would use. Accordingly, to provide his dear Lucy and her mother, was Richard's object, and in order to accomplish this

the schoolmaster's talents were put in requisition; for the schoolmaster, as is the case with his class in almost every parish in England, was a will-maker—at least he had acted in that capacity frequently, and the honest man thought himself very perfect in the calling. To attain perfection in it, indeed, after his fashion of going to work, was no very difficult matter. He had one form for all cases; and, accordingly, when Richard Symmons communicated his wishes to him, the schoolmaster drew up a will agreeably to this form. According to his friend's wish, the schoolmaster himself was nominated executor—a post which he held in nine out of ten of all the will-cases with which he had to do.

When the schoolmaster came to old Richard's bedroom with the will, to have it signed and witnessed, Lucy sat by her kind uncle's bed-side, and, to use the beautiful language of Shakspeare,

—like the watchful minutes to the hour,  
Still sat anon cheered up the heavy time,  
Saying, "What lack you?" and "Where lies your grief?"

Or, "What good love may I perform for you?"

Her mother also was in the room, engaged in knitting what she hoped her brother would yet live to wear. Neither she nor Lucy knew of the commission which Richard had given to the schoolmaster; and when it was communicated to them, they were moved to tears, partly of affectionate anxiety. "Oh! dear uncle," sobbed Lucy, "you will be spared to us yet?"

"A little while, perhaps, Luce darling," said the old man calmly, "but not long—not long now. The blow has been given, and the first high wind will bring down the tree. But come, let us have this matter settled, and I will be easy in mind." The invalid signed the will, and, under the directions of the school-master, Lucy and her mother put their names to it, along with his own, as witnesses.

After the completion of this deed, Richard lived several weeks in the enjoyment of tolerable health. But a second attack, of the same nature as the first, terminated his day. The schoolmaster, as executor, spared Lucy and her mother the painful task of directing the funeral ceremonies. For the first time for many years, James Symmons entered his brother's house, on the occasion of the burial. He had become more squinted and haggard than ever, and though evidently verging rapidly to the grave, still grasped at wealth with as keen a hand as ever. Some thought they observed on his countenance gleams of wild eagerness breaking at times, as if unconsciously, through the show of gravity which he wore, as he followed his brother to the tomb. Certain it is, that his disappointments was obvious to every one present when the will of the deceased was read, though all the village anticipated the destination of the property. The countenance of the miser fell when he heard the deed gone over, his knees shook, and he gazed with his dark cunning eyes on the innocent inheritors, as if they had robbed him of his treasure. He had so much self-restraint as not to break out into abuse, but he would partake of nothing with other friends of the family, and left the house with a drooping head, and with mutterings upon his lips. His character and peculiarities were too well known to his widowed sister and his niece for them to feel surprise at his behaviour.

About a week after the funeral, the schoolmaster, in his capacity of executor, waited on Lucy's mother, and informed her that it would be necessary to prove the will in the Probate Court, and proposed that she and Lucy should go with him to a friend of his, an attorney, in order to get the matter completed. Of course this proposal was immediately acceded to. On reaching the attorney's chamber, the special will of Richard Symmons, drawn up and signed as already mentioned, was shown to the legal practitioner. He had not looked at it a few minutes, when he discovered that it was totally useless and invalid! In the established law of England, every devise, in such a will, to an attesting witness, is void, and of no avail. Lucy and her mother were placed in this position through the consummate igno-

rance of the person who had undertaken to be their guide in the matter. When the attorney, with a grave face but kindly tone, intimated this sad error, the heart of the poor widow sank within her, as she looked at her daughter, and as the recollection of the heir-at-law's character came across her mind. And, for the school-master, who was really a worthy, kind-hearted man, his self-accusations were bitter exceedingly. But he tried to reassure himself and his friends with the hope that the flaw would never be known, and that, if it were known, James Symmons could not be so cruel and unjust as to take away what it undoubtedly was his deceased brother's wish to give to those who now had it. The attorney shook his head at the latter observation of the schoolmaster, and said, that "secrecy, to say the least of it, was much the stronger hope of the two." To the preservation of silence on the subject, he at once pledged himself, and trusted that the flaw might not be heard of. The schoolmaster then departed with Lucy and her mother—all three, it must be confessed, somewhat depressed in spirits by the unexpected intelligence which had been conveyed to them. Lucy's heart, already sad for the loss of her kind uncle, was now still more saddened by the fear of her mother having to encounter hardships in her declining years. The mother, again, was grieved at the thought of the effect which the discomfiture would have upon the prosperity of her daughter's whole life. And self-reproach was busy in the breast of the schoolmaster.

Alas! evil news spread fast. Whether James Symmons had himself observed the circumstance of the signatures at the reading of the will, and had afterwards discovered the legal consequence, or whether some other person had detected the error, and promulgated it, we are unable to say. But the flaw did come to the knowledge of James Symmons, and the coldhearted miser, regardless of his brother's undeniable wishes, lost not a moment in taking advantage of it. The widow, within a few days after her own discovery of the fact, received a letter from an agent employed by her miser and cruel brother, which informed her that Mr. Symmons having learned that the will of the late R. Symmons was improperly executed, was resolved to claim restitution of his just and legal rights as heir-at-law. The letter concluded with a base hint that the will had been extorted from Richard by improper influence. This was the only colour which the miser could invent for this unnatural proceeding.

On receipt of this communication, the widow again visited the attorney alluded to, and consulted him respecting the probable issue of a legal attempt to oppose the claims of James Symmons. The attorney candidly told her that he believed all men would allow the intentions of the testator to be correctly represented by the will, but that those intentions most certainly had not been made good in such a way as to stand a contest in a court. Lucy's mother returned to her home, with the intention of giving all up to the greedy claimant, as soon as the few moveables which were her own could be taken away, and some arrangement made for providing herself and her child with another home. This resolution once taken, and notified to James Symmons, her mind became more easy, and the cheerful Lucy soon lightened the mother's heart still more, by detailing all her little plans for their mutual sustenance and comfort in future.

A few days passed over, and the widow and her daughter were seated in a humble dwelling in a retired corner of Springwell, and Lucy had taken in needlework. They had removed in the morning from the late Richard's house. But let us leave them, cheerful and resigned, and turn to the miser. This day he has added another half, at least, to his wealth, and still he is in his old wretched hovel. Though the night is one of winter, he has no fire, but he lies in bed with his clothes on, and all the rags in his possession heaped above him to keep him warm. Yet this night all will not do, for he shivers incessantly. Ever and anon, however, the thought of his newly acquired wealth sends something like a glow through him. Lying in bed saves candles; this is also a

part of his creed. He has no remorse for turning a sister and her child to the door? It is hard to say what are his thoughts, but of late days he has seemed excited, though apparently with joy more than with any other feeling. But, hark! there is a tap at his door. It is unheeded, and, in consequence, is repeated again and again. At last the miser cries, "Who is there?" "It is I—I am seeking shelter—do you not know me?" "You can get no shelter here, whoever you are!" returns James Symmons. "Father do you not know me? It is I, Charles Symmons—your son!" There was silence for a time, until the same words were repeated, when the miser growled, "Go away. I do not know you—I do not believe you!" "Father," cried the voice without, "the night is very cold, and I am in want of shelter. Yet surely you will give me shelter. Open the door, and you will see that I am Charles!" "Whoever you are, go away," cried the inmate in still huskier tones; "you can get nothing here." After a few more words, the colloquy ended, and all was again silent.

On the following morning, a young man, genteelly dressed, and with his handsome countenance deeply browned by sun and air, called at the dwelling of the widow and her daughter. As soon as the latter saw the stranger, a glow of surprise and pleasure rushed over her cheeks, and she sprang forward a step, with extended arms—but checked herself. The stranger, however, made the rest of the advance, and caught her in his arms and kissed her. "Cousin Charles!" exclaimed Lucy. "Ay, ay, Luce," cried the young man, "as he gave the same salutation to her mother; "you used to say you could know me a mile or two off when we were children, but I think you had some doubt just now." Warm was the welcome which the youth received from his aunt and Lucy, for when a boy, he had always been a great favorite with them, and was wont to fly from his own unhappy home to theirs for peace. He told them his story; he had been in the West Indies, and had been prosperous. He himself was the first to enter upon the disagreeable subject of his father's conduct, which had been detailed to him by the landlord of the inn, where he had slept. His visit at night to his father was also described to them; "he had gone," he said, "to try if his father would permit him to be a son to him, but had found his heart as jealous, and as hard as ever," though the circumstances under which the appeal was made were purposely chosen as the likeliest to have moved his heart. "But fear not, cousin Luce," said he; "thou shalt have all I have, though it is not much after all—but thy mother and thou shall be comfortable. And who knows, but when he sees me in the light of day, the old man may relent after all?"

He did not relent. Things were so ordered that it could not be. When the old woman who had brought him a light every morning after the occurrence related, the miserable man was dead—cold as ice. An inquest, which sat upon his body, declared him to have died from cold, though it is probable that sickness of some kind or other had a share in the production of the event. However this may be, it excited a mighty sensation among the villages of Springwell, who, as usual, preferred to give a supernatural rather than a natural solution of the occurrence, and connected it with the legalized outrage of feeling which he had on the preceding day committed.

His death turned the fortune of his kind old brother once more into the right channel, for Charles Symmons was not a moment at ease till he had seen Lucy and her mother reinstated in Richard's comfortable mansion. As to other points—Charles married his sweet cousin Lucy, and the junction of the two properties put them, as the saying is, "above the world." We are happy to have it in our power also to record on other fact of importance. The worthy schoolmaster suffered so much in mind from his share in the nefarious deed that befell Richard Symmons' last testament, that he resolutely declined will-making in future, and advised all parties who made application to him on the subject to betake themselves to men who

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had fitted themselves by their study of the law to be advisers in such matters. We strongly recommend a similar forbearance to all his brethren who wield paralytic ferules, and so also counsel all who wish to leave with their, drawn up in unimpeachable correctness, to remember this true story. It is not always that the mischief incident upon such mistakes are thus happily obviated.

## THE SERGEANT'S WIFE.

A drama, named as above, was played with eminent success at the English Opera House. The plot is founded on the following horrible occurrence, which actually took place in Ireland in the year 1813, and which we extract from the columns of an Irish paper of the same date.

"The speech of George Smith, William Smith, and James Smith, who were lately executed at Longford for the murder of James Reilly, a pedlar, near Lanesborough, has been published. It gives the following description of the inhuman crime for which they suffered.

"The discovery of this murder, as decreed by the Almighty, was made by Margaret Armstrong, the wife of Sergeant Armstrong of the 27th regiment of foot, on the 23rd of August, when she was overtaken by the dead man Reilly. He asked her how far she was going—she answered to Athlone, to her husband, and said as she was getting late, and being scarce of money, she would make good her way that night. He then replied, 'my poor woman, let not that hurry you, I am going to Athlone myself, and there is a lodging at the next cross, at which I mean to stop, be advised, and go no further to-night, and I will pay your expenses.' When they came to the house, he asked for a bed for himself and another for the woman, and called for supper; when that was over, he paid the bill, and taking out his pocket-book, he counted out £150, which he gave in charge to George Smith, and retired to bed; the woman likewise went to her's, the family sat up till twelve; after which, when the man was fast asleep and all was still, we (the three Smiths) went into the room where the man lay; we dragged him out of bed, and cut his throat from ear to ear; we saved his blood in a pewter dish, and put the body into a flaxseed barrel among feathers, in which we covered it up. 'Take care, and do the same with the woman,' said our mother. 'We accordingly went to her bedside, and saw her hands extended out of the bed, we held a candle to her eyes, but she did not stir during the whole time, as God was on her side, for had we supposed that she had seen the murder committed by us, she would have shared the same fate with the deceased man. Next morning when she arose, she asked us the man up? We made answer, that he was gone two hours before, left sixpence for her, and took her bundle with him. 'No matter,' said she, 'for I will see him in Athlone.' When she went away, I (George Smith) dressed myself in my sister's cloths, and having crossed the hills, met her. I asked her how far she was going? she said to Athlone; I then asked her where she had her house, where she met very good entertainment. 'That house has a bad name,' said I; 'I have not that to say of them,' said she, 'for they gave me good usage.' It was not long until we saw a sergeant and two recruits coming up the road, upon which she cried out, 'here is my husband coming to meet me, he knew I was coming to him.' I immediately turned off the road, and made back to the house. When she met her husband she fainted, and on recovering, she told him of the murder, and how she had escaped with her life. The husband went immediately and got guards, and had us taken prisoners; the house was searched, and the mangled body found in the barrel."

The three monsters were, it is mentioned, ordered for execution from the dock.

I never knew a truly estimable man offer a finger, it is ever a sign of a cold heart; and he who is heartless is positively worthless, though he may be negatively harmless.

Men of genius make the most ductile husbands. A fool has too much opinion of his own dear self, and too little of women's to be easily governed.

## ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

Mr. O'Connell arrived in Du lin on Sunday after a tedious passage of thirty-six hours. He addressed a meeting of Prosecutors on Monday, at the Corn Exchange. Mr. O'Connell did not appear, and did not speak in good spirits. He confessed that the Prosecu-

were not so numerous as he hoped they would be, and that he must have two millions to obtain "justice for Ireland." The number yet enrolled is only 71,000!

Mr. Villiers, in his speech on the Corn Laws, stated that 1,500,000 people depended upon the cotton trade for their daily bread; that the value of that trade to the country was £31,000,000 yearly; that the capital employed in that trade, fixed and floating, was £20,000,000; that £17,000,000 annually was employed in wages; and that of that manufacture two-thirds in value and three-fourths in quantity were yearly exported from this country.

The next trade to which he should refer was the woollen trade; and he found from the same authentic sources, that the annual value to the country of that trade was £27,000,000; that one-fourth was exported to other countries; that the number of persons employed in that manufacture was 400,000; and that the manufacturers consumed of English wool upwards of 108,000,000 pounds. Of the linen trade the annual value was £8,000,000 and in it there was £3,500,000 spent in wages. With respect to the hardware and cutlery trade, £17,000,000 was the estimated annual value; the number of persons employed in it was 300,000, and of it a number thousands depended upon foreign trade.

A favourable change has recently taken place in the eyes of the Crown Prince of Hannover, and hopes are entertained of its restoration to sight.

Box Dickens has retired from the editorship of Bentley's Magazine, and is succeeded by Mr. Ainsworth, the author of Rookwood.

The newspapers say that a process of arming for deadly strife is going on very extensively among the chartists and torch-light men of the manufacturing districts. Subscriptions are raised for buying pistols, &c.

Spain.—The account of the execution of a number of Carlist Officers by Maroto, the commander in chief of Don Carlos, is confirmed. The Don had issued a proclamation declaring Maroto a traitor, and Maroto, in his turn, had sent forth a bulletin addressed to the army, in which he represents his royal master as little better than an idiot, the slave of profligate courtiers. The impression was becoming general that Don Carlos had lost the confidence of the army, and that a conspiracy had been set on foot among his followers to compel him to abdicate his pretensions in favour of his son, and thus pave the way for a general peace by means of the marriage of Queen Isabella and her royal consort. It is added that Espartaco is at the bottom of this plot, which is a course of rapid development.

The execution of rather murder of the generals is ascribed to a struggle for power between them and Maroto, in which they were likely to prove successful. Don Carlos is said to have been ignorant of the murder until after it was accomplished.

## UPPER CANADA.

Niagara, March 30.—Some villains broke into the Roman Catholic Church in this town, on Tuesday evening last, and took away three pairs of candlesticks, three surplices, two wine and water cruets, two small bells, some pieces of linen, and a piece of carp-tint. The gold and silver vessels being fortunately concealed, escaped their observation. No clue has as yet been found to lead to the discovery of the perpetrators.—Reporter.

## THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, 10TH APRIL.

London papers to the evening of the 2nd ult.—one day later than last advices,—were received yesterday, brought by the packet-ship *Montreal*, arrived at New-York on Monday last. We give below the only items of interest to be found.

A duel was fought on the 28th February, at Coome Wood, seven miles from London, between Lord Powerscourt and Mr. Roebuck, in consequence of some offensive expressions made use of by the latter regarding the former. Roebuck fired in the air, after receiving the fire of his antagonist, and then declared his readiness to apologise; and the declaration was accepted as a sufficient apology.

Two English men-of-war had sailed for Paris, to demand explanations respecting an attempt to murder Signor Rivetti, and an insult offered to the British Consul. A band of robbers suddenly entered the residence of Mr. Rivetti,

the partner of the house of P. Clark & Co. and a servant, by closing the door of an inner apartment, saved the life of his master, which was threatened by the assassin's knife. The English consul, seeing that the police did not do their duty, protested against the negligence of the local authorities, and in answer, received a letter full of insults from the Secretary of the Government, the chief of the gendarmier.

The army estimates from April, 1839, to April, 1840, are published in the Courier of the 2nd. The sum total is £4,527,020. The force to be kept on foot is, of all ranks, 109,849; of which 89,351 are for the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and 20,497 for the East Indies.—For the non-effective services, such as pensions, rewards, &c., the amount is £3,385,969. Of this last amount the East India Company pays £200,000. Of the amount for effective services the company pays £714,020.

For effective and non-effective services, therefore, the whole amount to be provided by government is £6,059,068.

The expense of the British Navy service for 1839-40 is estimated at £5,197,511. For 1838-9 it was 4,811,993. An unusually large number of vessels are to be put on commission; and will be placed on the most efficient footing.

In the House of Commons, on the 1st, Mr. Charles Buller offered to submit to the decision of a committee, composed exclusively of opposition members, on the question whether he had vacated his seat by going to Canada with Lord Durham.

Toronto papers of the 2nd inst. were received by this morning's mail.

In the Legislative Council, on the 2nd inst. the Resolutions sent up from the Assembly on the subject of the Union of the two Provinces, were discussed in committee of the whole. The committee reported 40 propositions, and asked leave to sit again. There appeared on a division in the committee, eight Councillors for, and ten against the Union.

The harbour of Toronto is now free from ice, and vessels and steamers can come alongside the wharves.

The Montreal papers are principally occupied with Lord Durham's Report on the affairs of Canada. We perceive that the Montreal Gazette has concluded the whole Report in three numbers, with two supplements, making in all about seventy columns of that paper.

The Montreal Courier dated yesterday says: The river opposite the city is now almost entirely free of ice, most of which having moved off in the course of Saturday and yesterday without making an attempt at a shore. Steamboats are expected to arrive at our port in eight or ten days.

A meeting of the subscribers to the funds for the relief of the sufferers in the late fire at Anse-des-Mois was held at the Exchange on Monday last. By the Report of the Treasurer it appears that 197 men, 125 women, and 137 children had been relieved, and that a balance of £182 3 0 remained unexpended, which by an unanimous resolution was divided between the St. George's, St. Andrew's, and St. Patrick's Societies of this city.

An order was received in town on Monday last for the liberation of the political prisoners in confinement in the jail of this city, with the exception of Mr. Hunter and Baron Pratz; but the order was subsequently countermanded; and in consequence, it is said, of some circumstances of an intended movement on the frontier having come to the knowledge of the Governor-General, in the plans and projects of which some of these prisoners are implicated.

Meetings have been held in different parts of the Eastern Townships, at William Henry and at Vaudreuil, at which resolutions were passed in favour of a Legislative Union of Upper and Lower Canada.

It is announced in the Montreal papers that the Queen's Plate of fifty sovereigns, the gift of Her Most Gracious Majesty, will be run for at the ensuing fall meeting of the Turf Club in this city.

By a General Order, dated the 4th instant, nearly the whole of the Volunteer Corps in Lower Canada embodied for general service are to be put on the sedentary footing—that is to say, they are to drill once a week, receiving half-a-dollar. The disbanding of the Companies will take place on Monday next, but they will all receive pay and gratuity to the 30th instant.

The present local force stationed on the Frontier, consisting of the Montreal Volunteer Cavalry, Queen's Light Dragoons, and Colonel Dyer's Battalion, is to be retained on actual service for another year.

An amateur performance, we understand, is to take place at the theatre on Monday next, the proceeds of which will be applied to aid some of the charitable institutions of this city.

The Second Company of Engineer Rifles, commanded by Captain Hacker, on Thursday, fired three rounds of ball cartridge for a handsome silver medal, which was gained by Mr. Robert McLaughlin, turner.

The Governor-General and Special Council on Thursday last, sanctioned the following Ordinances:—

Cap. XXVIII.—An Ordinance for erecting a Court House with proper Offices at Sherbrooke, in the District of Saint Francis, and for defraying its expense thereof.

Cap. XXIX.—An Ordinance to make provision for defraying the Civil Expenditure of the Provincial Government, for the year ending on the 31st day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

Cap. XL.—An Ordinance to continue certain laws therein mentioned, relating to the Administration of Justice in the Inferior District of Quebec.

Cap. XLII.—An Ordinance to remove certain duties as to the extension of the Warehousing establishment by a certain Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the third and fourth years of His Majesty's Reign, to duties imposed by Provincial Acts thereon.

Cap. XLIII.—An Ordinance to appropriate certain sums of money to the support of certain charitable Institutions.

Cap. XLIV.—An Ordinance to appropriate certain sums therein mentioned to encourage education.

Cap. XLV.—An Ordinance for establishing Regulations respecting Aliens coming into the Province residing therein.

Cap. XLVI.—An Ordinance to continue the Act providing less expensive means for the recovery of wages due to seamen of vessels belonging to a registered port in this province.

Cap. XLVII.—An Ordinance to regulate the Currency of the Province.

Cap. XLVIII.—An Ordinance to amend and to continue the Act to regulate the exercise of certain rights of Lessors and Lessees.

COPPER COINAGE.—Showing it published for general information:—

Montreal, March 25, 1839.

Sir,—In obedience to the commands of His Excellency the Governor-General, I have complied with the question proposed by the Clerical and Peace Commissions, and the Ordinance of the Governor and Council of this Province, relative to an Ordinance to prevent the circulation of spurious Copper and Brass Coin, and have the honor of reporting that I am of opinion that no copper coin issued from the mint of the United Kingdom, is prohibited by the Ordinance, 2d, Vict. cap. 5, or in any way affected thereby; and that any person may tender and receive any such coin, without in any way infringing the provisions of the said Ordinance. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

C. R. OGDEN, Attorney General.  
Major Galtie, Civil Secretary.

THE ARMY.

THE ROYAL HORSE GUARDS (BLUES).—A few days since a paragraph went round of the papers, stating that Captain James Forrester and Hamner had fought a duel, and in three shots. Up to the period of the duel, however, extraordinary might be the circumstances of the case, it was simply a personal quarrel between the two officers, and in which the public had no concern; but the affair, and the circumstances attending it, have, since the duel, being brought to the cognizance of Lord Hill, and it has now assumed altogether another character. It is no longer a personal question—it is even more than a personal one—it must be regarded as a precedent for all other officers in the service, showing them how the General Commanding-in-Chief thinks such conduct as that complained of in his own regiment. It may be well enough that they are already generally known, to state shortly the circumstances which preceded the duel, in order that the whole case may be better understood. They are as follows:—

Capt. Forrester received a gross insult from Captain Hamner at the mess-table of the Royal Horse Guards (the Blues), in which distinguished regiment both these gentlemen are troops, that he instantly quitted the room, and on his friend, Capt. Conroy, of the Coldstream Guards, his friend, Capt. Forrester, for the purpose of arranging a meeting. This, when proposed by Capt. Conroy, was declined by Capt. Forrester, who refused to fight Captain Hamner unless he was accompanied by a brother officer of the Blues. Upon this, Capt. Hamner assailed Capt. Forrester in Pall-mall, and struck him a blow with a stick. In consequence of this, Capt. the Hon. James Macdonald, on the part of Capt. Forrester, challenged Capt. Hamner, at the meeting took place, and in three shots was killed. So far it seems a mere quarrel.

It appears, however, turning to his regiment, found his society avoided and having reason to be desirous of leaving the corps, he addressed a note to Lord Hill, in which he stated that he should be pleased to enquire should be assembling all the circumstances whether his (Capt. Hamner's) conduct of Capt. Hamner, such as to justify the lady towards him. His lady, with his request, ordered Hamner to wait upon him, he received them dressed of the regiment his L. I. who having Lieut.-Col. the other officers had no conduct of Capt. Hamner against him; and his wife were the case, the officer used to lay the complaint being returned, on which he stated substance of the address order that it might serve had taken should the case. He then proceeded to terms, the course pursued to Capt. Hamner, who one unworthy of their cause the worst example highly detestable to with a command that should be adopted, and earnest wish that he might notice a recurrence of.

What has been the result? Lord Hill has been of opinion in still continuing Captain Hamner a new officers, and is barely a

We need scarcely say canvassed among military officers, and that by the Blues as a means to discipline in a regiment; they recognise the fact, and high-minded general Forrester most severely ing was fully insulted a prepared to give immediate the reason assigned by an aggravation of the Hamner to get a brother, when all said taken by Capt. Forrester? In consequence of this, Lord Hill that military honor between what he things as there had been judgment of the line, and of our aristocratic army.

On Sunday, the 31st Murray Bay, Mrs. Mag late Peter McNeil, E. place, aged 72 years.

On Wednesday last, a teen months, aged 36, cough, merchant.

SO

Fee propagating 2d

the Editor

THE ANNUAL SOCIETY, will be held at 21 St. John Street, THIS 10th instant, at 2 o'clock.

The Lord Bishop of N. B.—The attendant friendly to the Missions quitted.

By Or.

Quebec, 8th April, 1839

QUE

MECHANICS

DR. MARSDEN

ING, commencing

Subject—"The I. Bolony."

In order to obviate the an overcrowded state of have unanimously resolved Institute who may wish Lectures, be requested permission, as no individual presenting the same to fill

The following gentlemen receive subscriptions Institute:—

Messrs. WILLIAM HON ALEX. HADDAJ ALEX. MCKEN Wm. PATRICKSON Wm. GALT Wm. WILKINSON Street

And at the Insti to 9 o'clock

YEARS at

Senior Member, 10s.—

ROB

Re

Quebec, 10th April, 1839

ce stationed on the Montreal Volunteer Dragoon, and Colonel retained on actual

ce, we understand on Monday will be applied in the institutions of this

y of Engineer Rifles, Blacker, on Thursday, cartridge for a hand- was gained by Mr. ner.

at and Special Council the following Op- nance for erecting a Com- at Sherbrooke, in 1839, and for defraying the

ance to make provision Expenditure of the Pro- the year ending on the 31st of August 1839, amounting to the sum of ten thousand eight hundred

to continue certain to the Administration District of Quebec. to remove certain depts the Warehousing system Act of the Imperial Par- liament and fourth years of the duties imposed by

to appropriate certain support of certain char- nance to appropriate cer- to encourage education, ce to amend an Ordinance ce for establishing Repe- are coming into the Pa-

to continue the Act means for the recovery vessels belonging to a ce to regulate the Ca- nance to amend and en- ablish the exercise of en- and Licenses.

owing in p- mation:— on March 25, 1839, to the command of His or General, I have com- manded by the Clerical Ordinance of the Gov- ernment, ratified and sent the fraudulent me- or circulation of spu- rious Coin," and have no- tified that I am of opinion that from the mint of the inhibited by the Ord- inance in any way affect person may tender ad- without in any way, of the said Ordinance. Sir, your most obed-

en, Attorney General. Secretary.

ARMY. GUARDS (Blues).—A fe- went the round of the main the Honorable Gen- eral fought a duel, and in- the circumstances of the quarrel between the public had propriety and the circumstances of the duel, being brought up Bill, and it has now ac- character. It is no less even more than a re- regarded as a preced- the service, showing commanding-in-Chief the explained in his own although they are al- sherry the circumstances, is, in order that the vic- stood. They are as if received so gross an im- at the mes-table of the the Blues), in which the these gentlemen have quitted the room, and of the Coldstream Gums the purpose of arranging proposed by Capt. Cass- Forrester, who refused unless he was accept- the Blues. Upon this, Co- Forrester in Pallmall, a stick. In consequent Messieurs Macdonald, on the par- engaged Capt. Hammer, on at which three shots were mere quarrel.

It appears, however, that Capt. Hammer, on re- turning to his regiment at Windsor, after the duel, found his society avoided by all his brother officers; and having reason to believe in the existence of a conspiracy, having for its object to force him out of the corps, he addressed a letter through his lieuten- ant-colonel to Lord Hill, requesting that his lord- ship might be pleased to order that a court of in- quiry should be assembled for the purpose of examin- ing all the circumstances of the case, and deciding whether his (Capt. Hammer's) conduct had been such as to justify the system of exclusion practised towards him. His lordship, instead of complying with his request, ordered all the officers of the Blues to receive a letter through his lieuten- ant-colonel to Lord Hill, in which he stated that he received them dressed in full uniform as Colonel of the regiment. His Lordship commenced by ask- ing whether Lieut.-Colonel Richardson, or any of the other officers had anything to complain of in the conduct of Capt. Hammer, or any fault to allege against him; and his lordship desired, that if such were the case, the officers would immediately pre- pared to lay the complaint before him. Upon no answer being returned, Lord Hill produced a pa- per, on which he stated he had written down the substance of the address he was about to make, in order that it might serve as a record of the steps he had taken should the case again come before him. He then proceeded to enquire, in the strongest terms, the course pursued by the officers in regard to Capt. Hammer, which his lordship designated as one unworthy of their character as gentlemen, set- ting the worst example to other regiments, and highly detrimental to the service. He concluded with a command that a total change of conduct should be adopted, and with the expression of his earnest wish that he might not again be called upon to notice a recurrence of what had passed.

What has been the result of this parade at the Horse Guards? The result is that the orders of Lord Hill have been of no avail; the system of exclusion is still continued, for it is notorious, that Captain Hammer is never addressed by any of the officers, and is barely answered when he speaks. We need scarcely say that this subject is much canvassed among military men, and that impartial officers condemn that system of exclusion practised by the Blues as one totally subversive of all proper discipline in a regiment; and among its many evils they recognise the fact, that it has placed an honor- able and high-minded gentleman, such as Captain Forrester most assuredly is, in the position of hav- ing a fully insulted a person to whom he was not prepared to give immediate and ample satisfaction. The reason assigned by him for his refusal is only an aggravation of the fact; for how was Captain Hammer to get a brother officer to be his second, when all had taken part against him in favor of Capt. Forrester? In conclusion, we have to assure Lord Hill that military men for the most part, are in opinion, between what he would have done if such things as these had happened in any unfortunate regiment of the line, and what he is now doing in his own aristocratic camp.—London Observer.

DIED. On Sunday, the 31st ultimo, at the Manor House, Murray Bay, Mrs. Magdalen Nairne, widow of the late Peter McNicol Esq., Esq. of the same place, aged 72 years. On Wednesday last, after a painful illness of six- teen months, aged 46, Mr. Jean Baptiste Marx- can, merchant.

SOCIETY. For propagating the Gospel among Brit- tish Settlers and Indians.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of this Society, will be held at the National School House, THIS DAY (Wednesday) the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock.

THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL in the Chair. N. B.—The attendance of Ladies is 4 Gentlemen friendly to the Missionary Cause, is earnestly re- quested.

By Order. JOHN ORLEBAR, Secy.

QUEBEC MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

DR. MARSDEN will lecture THIS EVEN- ING, commencing at SEVEN o'clock precisely. Subject—"The History and Principles of Botany."

In order to obviate the inconvenience arising from an overcrowded state of the rooms, the Committee have unanimously resolved, that Members of the Institute who wish their friends to attend the Lectures, be requested to give written orders of admission, as no individual will be admitted without presenting the same to the door-keeper."

The following gentlemen are appointed to receive subscriptions and donations to the Institute:— Messrs. WILLIAM HOSACK, Champion Street, ALEX. HADDAY, St. Ann Street, JAMES MCKENZIE, St. John Street, Wm. PATENSON, Treasurer, outside of Pa- lace Gate, Wm. WALKER, Sub-Librarian, St. John Street.

And at the Institute every evening from 7 to 9 o'clock.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS. Senior Member, 10s. Junior Member, 5s. ROBERT C. GEGGIE, Recording Secretary Q. M. I. Quebec, 10th April, 1839.

CHARLES McDONALD, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, GLAZIER, &c. &c.

RETURNS thanks for the liberal encou- ragement, he has received from the in- habitants 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.

CUSTOMER BANKS. A DISCOUNT CLERK WANTED.— Applications for this situation will be re- ceived at the Bank, up to the 17th inst. NOLAN FREER, Cashier. Quebec, 10th April, 1839.

BOARD AND LODGING. THREE or FOUR GENTLEMEN can be accommodated comfortably and on moderate terms, with Board and Lodging, in an airy situation, outside St. John's Gate. Enquire at the Transcript Office. Quebec, 10th April, 1839.

LONDON HATS, BOOTS, SHOES &c. &c. FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF HORATIO CARWELL, No. 4, Subrique Street.

A SMALL selection, assorted prices, Gen- tlemen's Black and Grey BEAVER HATS, made to order, of the newest shapes. ALSO! Three franks Gentlemen's Dress Pants; Wel- lington Cloth and Leather and Clarence Dress Boots, made of the best materials and of the most fashionable 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, would just state that Subscriptions— One Shilling and Sixpence per annum, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, will be received by Mr. JOHN SHAW, Saint John Street, Mr. D. CAMERON, Rue Sous-le-Fort, Lower Town, and Messrs. MESSON & SAVAGE, Buede St. Quebec, 10th April, 1839.

PROSPECTUS Of the Fifth Volume of the CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

THE Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society, in commencing another volume, earnestly request the aid of the friends of Total Abstinence in both Provinces to extend its circulation, by subscribing themselves and procuring as many subscribers as possible. The welfare of our country the safety of our families, and the prosperity of the Church of Christ, demand vigorous measures to stem the torrent of intemperance which is rapidly spreading its destructive course over the land. Amongst 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 one half, although at the present rates, its support is attended with considerable pecuniary loss. To sustain the undertaking at even a moderate sacrifice, prompt payment and an extended circulation are absolutely necessary. The friends of Temperance are, therefore, appealed to for renewed exertions, in order that the committee may be relieved in some measure from the responsibility assumed, and be enabled to continue the support of a means so necessary for the success of the Temperance Reformation.

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

N. B.—Copies will be sent (gratis) to every Mi- nister of the Gospel and Schoolmaster whose names are transmitted. Individuals and Societies un- able to pay for the quantity they may wish to take, will be supplied at reduced prices or gratis, on making proper representations. MONTREAL, FEBRUARY, 1839.

CUSTOM HOUSE BLANKS. 15 REAMS, comprising all the different Forms used at the Custom-House, ARE OFFERED AT 40s. PER REAM, or 2s. 3d. PER QUIRE.

APPLY AT THE Office of The Transcript, 13, St. John Street.

WANTED, STRAW BONNET MAKERS. S—Apply at BROWN'S, London Tuscan and Straw Bonnet War-house, corner of Fair and Buede Streets, Upper Town, Quebec, 6th April, 1839.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE, HOUSE LINEN, &c.

BY G. D. BALZARETTI, THIS DAY, (Wednesday) the 10th inst. at the residence of the Rev. Mr. VACHE, (who is leaving Canada for England) St. John Street, at Mr. Coyle's, Saddler—

A QUANTITY of Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Mahogany Dining, Card, and other Tables, Side-board, Chests of Drawers, Mahogany Hair Sofa and Chairs, Brussels and other Carpets, Pier and other Looking-Glasses, Beds and Bedding, Hair Mattresses, Bedsteads and Curtains, House Linen, Window Curtains, Earthen and Glass- ware, Kitchen Utensils, China Services, &c. &c. A Silver Tea Service, Soup Ladle, Table Dessert, Gravy and other Silver Spoons and Silver Goblet, Plated Candlesticks & Branches, an excellent Eight-day Clock, &c. AFTER WHICH, Winter and Summer Carriages, Plated and other Harness, Double and Single Saddles and Pipes, Fire Irons, and a great variety of other articles, too numerous to describe. Sale each day at ONE o'clock precisely. Conditions of Sale, —CASH. Quebec, 10th April, 1839.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BY B. COLE. TO-MORROW, (Thursday) the 11th inst., at the residence of the Rev. Mr. VACHE, (who is leaving Canada for England) St. John Street, at Mr. Coyle's, Saddler—

A QUANTITY of HOUSEHOLD FUR- NITURE, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Chests of Drawers, Sofas, Beds and Bedding, Carpets, Looking Glasses, China, Glass, and various other articles. Sale at ONE o'clock precisely. CONDITIONS—CASH. Quebec, 10th April, 1839.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BY B. COLE, ON THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at the residence of C. F. AYLWIN, Esq. St. Lewis Street:—

THE whole of his Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.; consisting of Mahogany Dining, Card, and other Tables, Mahogany Chairs, Sofa, Sideboard, First-rate Upright Piano-Forte (excellent tone and in fine order), Carpets, Chest of Drawers, Bedstead, Bed and Bedding, Stoves, Handsome Chimney Ornaments, Pier and Toilet Glasses, China, Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, Stoves, with a variety of other articles. Sale at ONE o'clock.—Conditions, CASH. 6th April.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BY B. COLE. ON WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at the residence of Mr. EASTAFF, St. Ursule St.—

THE whole of his Household Furniture, consisting of Mahogany Dining, Card, and other tables, Sideboard, Sofas, Chests of Drawers, Carpets, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Stoves, China, Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, and a variety of other articles. Sale at ONE o'clock. Conditions, CASH. Quebec, 3rd April 1839.

STEAM BOAT CONTRACT. TENDERS will be received by the under- signed, at his Office, until SATURDAY the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, for the supply of the following articles, for the use of the Boats and Barges of the St. Lawrence and Tow Boat Companies, DURING THE ENSUING SEASON OF NAVIGATION—VIZ

White and Yellow Onion, Early Battersea and other Cabbages, Early Green Cluster Cucumbers,—very fine, London and King Leek, Early Frame, Drumhead, and other Lettuces; ALSO, Peas, Beans, Turnip, Timothy, Clover, &c. &c. B. & U. received last fall, a Choice Assortment of FLOWER SEEDS, which they can warrant. CATALOGUES TO BE HAD AT THEIR STORES— No. 13, Saint John Street, Upper Town, and No. 5, Notre Dame Street, Lower Town. Quebec, 6th April, 1839.

GARDEN, FLOWER & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

THE Subscribers beg to inform the Public that they have received their supplies of the above,—all of which they can warrant FRESH.

AMONGST THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING: Red, White, and Yellow Onion, Early Battersea and other Cabbages, Early Green Cluster Cucumbers,—very fine, London and King Leek, Early Frame, Drumhead, and other Lettuces; ALSO, Peas, Beans, Turnip, Timothy, Clover, &c. &c. B. & U. received last fall, a Choice Assortment of FLOWER SEEDS, which they can warrant.

CATALOGUES TO BE HAD AT THEIR STORES— No. 13, Saint John Street, Upper Town, and No. 5, Notre Dame Street, Lower Town. Quebec, 6th April, 1839.

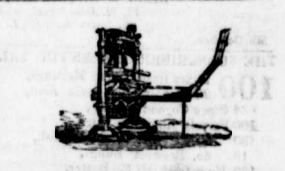
FOR SALE, By the Subscribers, No. 11, NOTRE-DAME STREET, LOWER TOWN.

25 TIER ES Sugar, 100 Boxes Soap, 120 Boxes Candles, 10 Bags Pimento, 300 Preams Paper, 3 Hids. Mustard, 20 Boxes Pipes. JOHN FISHER, Quebec, 8th March, 1839.

NOW IS THE CHANCE! Great Bargains for Cash!!

1,000 FINE and EXTRA SUPER-FINE REAL WATER-PROOF BEAVER HATS, fashionable shapes, selling off at nearly half-price! ALSO—

MEN'S CLOTHES, of every description, warranted equally as well made as bespoke work—at BROWN'S CHEAP CLOTHING STORE, Corner of Rue du Fort and Buede Streets, Upper Town. Quebec, 27th March 1839.



PRINTING Of every Description, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, 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.

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

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,  
 Corner of St. John and St. Stanislaus Streets,  
**300** MINOTS Marrowfat and Boiling  
 PEASE,

100 Barrels American Apples,  
 50 Dozen Superior Cider,  
 1 Ton Prime American Cheese,  
 A small Lot of Oranges.  
 ALSO,  
 London Porter, Cognac Brandy, Holland  
 Gin, Virgin Honey, Irish Pork, Flour, Out-  
 meal, Pot and Pearl Barley, London and  
 Montreal Candles, Wax and Spermaceti Can-  
 dles, English Soap, Lemon Syrup, Oils, Wines,  
 &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS BICKELL.  
 Quebec, 26th Jan., 1839.

**INDIA RUBBER SHOES.**  
 JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,  
 ADIES', Gentlemen's, and Children's  
**L** INDIA RUBBER SHOES, of the  
 best quality.

FREDK. WYSE,  
 No. 3, Palace Street, opposite the Albion  
 Hotel, Upper Town, and the foot of Mount-  
 ain Street, near the Neptune Inn, Lower  
 Town.  
 Quebec, 25th Nov. 1838.

**NEW FASHIONS,**  
 For Great Western.

MRS. BROWN, Straw & Tuscan Bonnet  
 Maker and Cleaner, having last year,  
 at a great expense, got out from London, by  
 the way of New-York, the  
**FASHIONABLE BONNET,**  
 so generally worn here, has again imported,  
 by the Great Western,

THIS NEW STYLE  
 FOR THE EARLIES SEASON;  
 and to prevent disappointment, Ladies are re-  
 quested to send in their repairs early.

REMOVED from St. John Street, to the  
 corner of RUE DU FORT and BRASSE STREET,  
 opposite to Messrs. Mussion & Savage.

FOR SALE,  
 BY THE SUBSCRIBER:—  
**130** BOXES ENGLISH SOAP,  
 50 do. Candles,  
 30 Barrels Apples (Fancy),  
 5 Boxes Sweet Spiced Zealand Chocolate,  
 —ALSO,—  
 Muscatel, Valencia, and Sultana Raisins,  
 Zante Currants, Almonds, Spanish Grapes,  
 Citron, Lemon and Orange Peels, Nutmegs,  
 Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Macerati, Ver-  
 macelli, Sperm Candles and Candle Orna-  
 ments, French Olives, Wix's Mustard  
 Pickles and Sauces, &c. &c.

W. LECHEMINANT.  
 15th Dec. No. 1, Fabrique Street.

THE Subscriber has just received a large  
 supply of the following celebrated Medi-  
 cines, viz:  
**OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,**  
**HAY'S LINIMENT** for Piles, Rheumatism, &c.  
**HEADACHE REMEDY.**

A fresh supply of **MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS**  
 and **PHENIX BITTERS.**  
**BEGG & URQUHART,**  
 13, St. John Street, and  
 8, Notre Dame St., L.

26th October.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE  
**100** Boxes fresh Digby Herrings,  
 20 Terces East India Rice,  
 4 Pipes Cognac Brandy,  
 100 Barrels American Pitch,  
 30 do. do. bright Varnish,  
 10 do. Brewers' Bangs,  
 150 Kegs 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. Best Wax, each 5 doz.  
 1 do. Glazed Hats,  
 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 hds. and bbls.  
 Quills, assorted qualities,  
 Principe Cigars.

Hv. J. NOAD,  
 Hunt's Wharf.  
 Quebec, 2nd March, 1839.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE  
**THIRTEEN** Hogsheads 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

**PILES, &c.**  
**H.EMORRHOIDS—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 unparalleled, fully sustain-  
 ing the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gid-  
 dley'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, Sol-  
 lemond 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 be  
 credited, unless where its effects are witness-  
 ed externally in the following complaints:—  
 For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorp-  
 tion 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 relaxa-  
 tion 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 out of the many thousands sold, not one  
 has been unsuccessful.

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

I. I. SIMS,  
**MUSSION & SAVAGE.**  
**BEGG & URQUHART.**  
 Quebec, 29th Sept. 1838.

**PILES, DROPSY, SWELLINGS, ALL**  
**SORES, RHEUMATISM.** It is abso-  
 lutely asserted 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 convinc-  
 ing. 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,  
**MUSSION & SAVAGE.**  
**BEGG & URQUHART.**  
 Quebec, Sept. 1838.

**CALEDONIA SPRINGS.**

**TESTIMONIALS.**  
 I HEREBY certify, that I have been acquainted  
 with the medicinal virtues of the Caledonia  
 Springs, for the last ten or twelve years, during  
 which period I have known numerous instances of  
 the efficacy of those waters in various kinds of  
 disease. In particular, the most obstinate cases of  
 dyspepsia have been radically cured by the use of  
 the waters; of which my own individual case is  
 a striking example; and I have not known a single  
 case of failure in this particular.

These Springs also possess powers of the highest  
 order, in renovating impaired constitutions, and  
 restoring the tone of the system where it has been  
 deranged by warm climates, improper diet, or any  
 other injurious cause.

DAVID PATTEE,  
 Judge of the Surrogate Court,  
 District of Ottawa.  
 West Hawkesbury, U. C.  
 August 11th, 1836.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I can testify to  
 the inestimable qualities of the Caledonia Springs,  
 at which place I arrived on the 1st of August 1837,  
 completely crippled with the Rheumatism and suffer-  
 ing for several weeks previous to my leaving  
 Montreal the most acute pains and prostration of  
 strength. I have used the waters freely, both by  
 drinking and showering for fifteen days, and the  
 result has been satisfactory in the highest degree.

I therefore recommend them to suffering humani-  
 ty, as being in my humble opinion, (from what I  
 have seen and experienced) the most valuable me-  
 dicinal waters in America; and I have only to say  
 my regret, that they are not known to thousands of  
 invalids, who by visiting the waters, or partaking  
 of them, might be restored to health as I have  
 been.

THOS. NEAGLE.  
 Caledonia, 16th Aug. 1837.

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

TO PROPRIETORS AND LESSEES OF  
**SAW 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, 6, and 7 feet,  
 MANUFACTURED OF  
**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 endeav-  
 ours; to support which assertion, reference  
 can be had to several establishments in Lower  
 Canada, or to the fact, that of SOME HUN-  
 DREDS 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.

ES 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.

**HEADACHE.**

DR. 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 HEAD-  
 ACHE**, 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 fami-  
 lies 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 charac-  
 ter from advertised patent medicine, and is not  
 unpleasant to the taste. To be had of

I. I. SIMS,  
**MUSSION & SAVAGE.**  
**BEGG & URQUHART.**  
 Sept. 1838.

**CHAMPAGNE, CHARLIS, AND BUR-  
 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.

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

THE highest price given for all kinds of  
**OLD ROPE,** by  
 THOMAS COOK,  
 Quebec, 26th January, 1839. Gaol

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER  
**FOR SALE—**

**300** KEGS London White LEAD,  
 100 Kegs do. do. genuine No. 1,  
 15 Casks English LINSEED OIL, do. do.  
 boiled,  
 5 do. Raw do.  
 100 Boxes superior English YELLOW SOAP  
 100 Casks fine Canada ROSE NAIL 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.

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  
 early vessel.

If not sold, will accept a Charter to Liver-  
 pool or Belfast.—Apply to  
**EDWARD OLIVER,**  
 ST. ROCHES.  
 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, may  
 have it done by paying the amount of passage  
 to the undersigned.

G. H. PARKE,  
 Quebec, 14th Feby. 1839.

TO LET,

THE Large Auction Rooms, Store,  
 Cellars, &c. &c., in the Lower  
 Town, well situated for business; heretofore  
 occupied by Mr. Maxham.

ALSO—  
 The well finished Dwelling House and Of-  
 fice adjoining the above.

AND—  
 The House at the Bottom of Abraham Hill  
 adjoining the Forge of Mr. Jordan, Black  
 Smith.—Apply to

C. SMITH,  
 St. Lewis Street.  
 Quebec, 16th March, 1839.

TO BE LET,

From the First of May next,  
**THE BREWERY WHARF** at  
 Pres-de-Ville, with the Buildings  
 thereon.

ALSO,  
 The Wharf and Stores adjoining the south  
 side of the above.

The premises are both at present occupied  
 by Mr. Alex. Hamilton.  
 For terms apply to the undersigned.

S. MACAULAY, Agent.  
 Quebec, 20th Feb. 1839.

FOR SALE,

TEN ARPENTS OF LAND in the  
 upper part of the Seigneurie of Lower  
 Bijou, adjoining St. Vallier's Suburb. The  
 situation of this land, intersected by streams  
 of water in every part, is not to be equalled  
 in the environs of Quebec, offering at it does  
 every advantage for the establishment of man-  
 ufactures of every kind; the soil is also  
 excellent for agricultural purposes.

Also to be conceded:—  
 The front of the said land, situated on the  
 Lorette road and the western side of the road  
 leading to St. Foy, in lots of eighty feet in  
 front, by one hundred and twenty feet in  
 depth.

Apply on the spot; or to P. SHEPPARD, Esq.  
 Quebec, 20th Feby.

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