

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER, 1839.

[No. 111]

OL. II.]

THE CLAUSE IN THE WILL.

THE AUTHOR OF "RATTLESNAP THE REEFER," &c
(Concluded.)

"Time enough, my boy—you shall try."

"And you—"

"Oh! I've tried—that is to say—I've tried there would be any use in my trying; but you know, Jack, mine are not qualities to be limited at first sight—to get sterling gold in a must dig for it."

"And the lady won't dig?"

"She won't hold spades—and because she has diamonds in one hand, she holds her single heart tightly in the other."

"A pretty metaphor—but why have you not dug for it?"

"Because, Jack, I have not wit enough to dig the sticks in—or myself either—the nearest stick of all—but you shall see Mary to-morrow."

"Positively?"

"Most positively—and assuredly. You shall see the love to her—she shall make love to you—you shall win her—you shall, indeed—and of myself, but Phineas's nose out of joint."

"You are more than ever mysterious."

"The canting fellow, takes some advantage benefit under his uncle's will—and he has some sort of condition from the lady's orphan—has a kind of claim upon her, which many people allow—and he parades it daily."

"And she—I am deeply and foolishly interested."

"Hates him as much as I do, and the inquiry whether 'short cuts is riz, or returns is fell,' shall all meet to-night."

"Having a spare bed, it was arranged by Alderman that his friend should live with him."

"He sat, and that, at least they should sit at the same table."

"That very evening, dressed out, with the assistance of Henry's wardrobe, in the very height of the fashion, the mate of the merchant Thomas & Nancy, repaired with his friend to a brilliant party at Alderman Heavisdale's, situated in one of the streets adjoining to Bedford-square. This community of habitations a cockpitan practice, founded upon the most and universal of principles, necessity. There was no fastidiousness displayed on the part of Ward, at being thus rigged out under the colours, by his friend. The law of *meum et tuum*, in coats, waistcoats, and shirts, has very latitudinarian construction, according to the midshipman code.

Upon his first introduction to the party, John had made a sensation. He was, by far, the most admired man in the room. His only fault, that of being over-dressed, was a recommendation to the circle in which he found himself. There was nothing good or bad, high or low, in the name of Ward; and when Harry introduced him as a travelled gentleman, just returned from foreign parts, every one pronounced the stranger as decidedly aristocratical. Alderman was impressive in his welcome, Mrs. Heavisdale, his respectable lady, gazed on the exaltation of her happiness in making his acquaintance.

Mr. Phineas Macfarlane was not yet authorized to make one of this distinguished party, being still a shopkeeper, and carrying on his business by retail. But he had his hopes, and they were sanguine ones. His cousin, decidedly the finest specimen of humanity of the age, or three hundred present, was in the midst of her circle in the full blaze of her beauty, magnificence of appearance and faultlessness of form, no other male or female approached her, with the exception of John Ward. This was felt by all present, and the young man unconsciously and simultaneously made for him, as, accompanied by his friend, was introduced to her.

Henry Haldrum was received with a banter-familiarity, and John with a slight blush, a tribute of surprise to the exceeding elegance and comeliness of his appearance. He had the freshness of the healthful sea upon him, and was the native rose among the exotics. He was superior to, and unlike every other man

present. Mary was struck, but it was not with love.

After the bore of introduction, and its few murmured and unintelligible words had passed, John Ward fell diffident, back, and was soon snapped up by one of the accomplished belles of the room. Any thing like a country-dance, or a threesome or a foursome reel, the mate of the merchantman could have mastered, but he knew nothing about the figures of the quadrilles; so, with the natural suavity of the born, not the made gentleman, he preferred conversation.

The alderman's lady was in tortures lest she had not the newest and most fashionable figures to display, in order to attract his attention; to gain his approbation, she despaired.

Henry Haldrum put in practice one of those disagreeable things called hoaxes, upon Miss Macfarlane. We never could discover in what a hoax differed from a lie, excepting that, to the heifer of mendacity it adds the extreme of folly.

However, in whatever light Henry might have regarded it, he gravely told the lady that his friend was not only a man of fashion, nearly allied to many members of the peerage, but that he was a person of an immense fortune also, and that his expectations were still greater; he mentioned a sum allotted to him as a yearly income during his minority, that actually started Miss Macfarlane, and caused several very prudent members to edge forward towards the mate of the merchant-ship.

John Ward was overwhelmed with introductions, and nearly died the death of a fly in a phial of honey water; being almost poisoned by the sweets of civility and salutation. More than once the words, "Who am I?" trembled upon his incredulous lips, as one being uncertain of his identity.

"It is very pleasant, however," thought he, "and I will enjoy it so long as it may last."

Full of this wise resolution he made his way to where existed the greatest attraction, near the side of Mary Macfarlane, and the two very soon forgot that a ball room was not a solitary grove, and that well-dressed ladies and gentlemen were better provided with organs of observation than tall trees and flower-bearing shrubs.

We will, just now, say no more, than that Miss Macfarlane being of age, and in the supposed full enjoyment of her fortune, was provided with a discreet yet poor aunt, who by a secret sympathy with her niece—for not a word was spoken on the subject—invited John Ward to call upon her the following day, in order to benefit by his opinion of the exact genus to which a certain ugly manacoe of hers belonged.

The two friends are at breakfast together on the following morn—both of them, at first, in high spirits. Those of Hal rose gradually as he clinked over the successful hoax that he conceived he had played on the previous night; whilst poor Ward's fell, in the same proportion, as he began to reflect that he had been permitted to contemplate a transient, yet strongly coveted happiness that was wholly beyond his attainment.

"You certainly will call, happy and thrice happy Jack. Here have I been dangling in her train for nearly two years, and have never yet had my calling upon her connived at."

"Connived at!" said Ward, astonished that anything like artifice should be imputed to one whom he considered so pure and perfect, "I am firmly resolved. I will not go."

"Yes, connived at. The thing is fully understood. But don't be too proud, Jack, your sails draw beautifully from the royals to the courses; and I furnished you with the wind that sends ahead at this spanking rate."

"You!"

"Yes, I; I owed her something; for if she have not quizzed me to my very face, me, who know a thing or two, may I be shrivelled up to a tobacco leaf, turned into a cigar, and be smoked into annihilation by a line-drafter's shopboy. I took my change out of her last night, and he then explained the deception."

"And you love—you loved her?"

"Yes, confoundedly."

"And me—"

"You, Jack—as a sailor loves his ship."

"Very well I will go to her now. Good morning."

At this very time, Miss Macfarlane was in private and deep consultation with her solicitor upon a copy of her father's will. Twice had Mr. Dobson, with a slow and sonorous voice, the lady looking over his shoulder in the mean time, read the following clause:

"And although by this instrument I intend that my dearly-beloved and dutiful daughter, Mary Macfarlane, shall be considered to be of age, when she shall have attained the birthday of her twenty and first year; and that then her guardians and her trustees shall account to her, or to her attorney, duly authorized, as to all money or goods, &c., &c."

"You may skip all that, Mr. Dobson."

"Very important," muttered the lawyer, reading about a page and a half of repetitions and technicalities, as a sort of private treat to himself, until he arrived at the principal proviso. "Whereas, my daughter Mary may be, peradventure, led astray from the flock of the faithful, should she contract a marriage within the first year of her majority without the consent of my pious and beloved nephew, Phineas Macfarlane, she shall forfeit one whole and undivided moiety of the benefit that she, the said Mary Macfarlane, would otherwise take under this will. Moreover, should she contract a marriage within two years of her majority, she shall, in like manner, forfeit one third of the said, &c., &c., and if within four years, one fourth, &c., &c."

"Very arbitrary," sighed out Miss Macfarlane; "could not my dear father have trusted me?"

"Probably, madam, he thought you too young," sniffed out the attorney, who, taking a pinch of snuff, and drawing a long breath, lung with delight over the word "moreover," as he proceeded in his reading as follows:—

"Moreover, if at the age of twenty-five, she should still have remained single, she shall be considered as fully entitled to enjoy all the benefit bequeathed to her by this instrument, and the power of objection on the part of Phineas Macfarlane shall cease and determine; yet, should the said Phineas Macfarlane be fully assured, convinced, and made certain, that his daughter Mary shall have at any time backslided—"

"Backslided! good gracious me! Mr. Dobson, what does that mean?"

"Backslided—it is not a legal term—backslided—the said Phineas Macfarlane shall appropriate for goodly and godly purposes, any portion of these my estates, real and personal, as may seem good unto him, always reserving for the use of my daughter such a provision as shall decently support her in the comforts, though not in the luxuries of life."

"Well, I am really confounded! I now see a clue to the insolence of my cousin. It would seem that he has been constituted as a complete spy over my actions. But what is backsliding?"

"As I said before, madam, backslide is not a legal term. In courts when there is a doubt upon the exact meaning of a word, and the bench and the bar cannot hit it, they have recourse to Dr. Johnson's dictionary."

"Then," said the lady with great animation, "let us follow the example of the bench and the bar."

"You cannot do better," said Mr. Dobson, very seriously and solemnly.

The folio was procured, and the word immediately found, when its meaning was thus expressed: "Backslide, v. n. from back and slide, to fall off, to apostatize, a word only used by divines."

"There," said Mr. Dobson, triumphantly; "it is not a legal word; therefore this is not a legal instrument. The lawyer who drew up this will should be struck off the rolls—I could drive a coach and horses through it—your cousin can take no benefit under this instrument."

"He begs your pardon," said Phineas Macfarlane, who had been at least two minutes in the room unnoticed. "Miss Macfarlane has already backslided; for the last three Sundays she has backslided, for she was seen praying at the steeple-house."

"Steeple-house! what's that? not legal?"

"He means the Church of England, Mr. Dobson."

"Why, Mr. Macfarlane, do you call that backsliding? really it is sliding back into the right way—into the way of the Church, as by law established—see the various acts of parliament on the subject. So you mean to attempt to act under this will?"

"I do, unless Miss Macfarlane assents to some proposition I have many months since made to her."

"Never, Phineas Macfarlane," said the young lady, with wonderful energy.

"Very well, madam; you will take the consequences."

"As this is a family dispute," said Mr. Dobson, rising, "I will take my departure. I will only state that this will is a most ridiculous document—a bad instrument—it is worth nothing but to make a good lawsuit. Mr. Macfarlane, as your friend, I tell you that you have not a shadow of right under it; but still, if you are inclined to go to law upon the subject, God forbid that I, as a professional man, should attempt to dissuade you from it."

Thus saying, Mr. Dobson took himself off with his blue bag, in the full satisfaction of his heart, of hav'ng conscientiously done his duty, and with the consoling prospect of an everlastingly suit at law, that seemed destined to dance through all the courts, ecclesiastical as well as civil.

The interview between the relations was long and painful. The alternation offered by Phineas cannot be doubted. It was the right of naming her husband, or the vexatious lawsuit. He was no fool; he essayed every argument with which his position and his knowledge of the world furnished him.

He had even recourse to defiance, and ended his tirade by scornfully exclaiming, "And then, pray madam, what will you do?"

"What will I do, sir, cousin of mine, said the lady, roused to all the energy of a dignified resistance. This will I do, and that instantly: I will shame you from the society of good men.—You put me, at times, under a maidenly women might, perhaps ought, under other circumstances, to shrink from; I will discover some honourable, just man—I will betroth myself to him, sir, till I am five-and-twenty—you shall take no benefit by that—if he loves me, as I think that I deserve to be loved, he will gladly wait. Thus will I free myself from your detested set; his advice will strengthen me, his friends shall countenance me, his interest shall protect me."

"There is no such man!" said Phineas, with a smile, truly sardonic.

"There is, sir," said Mary, vehemently, carried away by her sense of injuries and her enthusiasm. "One young, beautiful, accomplished, talented, no petty, snuffing, shopkeeper, but one of nature's and of his country's aristocracy.—And though I ought not, had I not been plagued with a cousin guardian, to have heeded it, one blessed pre-eminently with fortune's gifts—in a word, one that no man could refuse to admire—no woman to love; because—er, because—he is totally unlike you."

At this period of her burst of indignation, the servant announced Mr. John Ward. "Heaven is propitious! Pray beg him to walk up." Then turning to her cousin, when the servant had disappeared, she continued, "He is here; you shall see him, and tremble and despair."

The door opens, and never did three persons start with more unfeigned surprise. The lady first recovered herself, and advancing to Ward, took hold of both his hands, and exclaimed, "My dear sir, is this a masquerade?"

"Never, Madam," said John, "was there more appropriate. I am mortified to tell you that Mr. Haldrum deceived you most unaccountably—I am neither more nor less than I seem, the first mate of the Thomas and Nancy West-Indiaman, and one of the poorest of my friends. I am here to apologise for my friend, if his conduct will admit of apology, to show myself in my true colours, and then to take my leave for ever of a presence I ought not to have intruded upon."

Phineas had been gradually nursing up his wrath, until at length it burst forth into a most discordant and triumphant laugh; which was

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no little increased by observing how much his cousin was shocked and pained. 'That,' said he, giving vent to his brutal joy, 'is the champion, the gentleman of noble blood, of high connexions, of great talents, and of vast fortune—a filthy tar-jacket!' and Phineas snuffed up his dismurtled nose with ineffable scorn.

Now, it must be confessed, that John Ward had carried his magnanimity rather to an unsightly extreme, in getting his handsome person into the worst sea-going dress that he possessed; but his motive was good, to deceive the lady most effectually.

'A filthy tar-jacket,' repeated Ward, assuming more than patrician dignity. Do you mean me, sir?—Madam, though I am humble and poor, I trust you do not authorise this insult? I come to you with an honest and an honourable purpose.'

'And I honour you for it, Mr. Ward. Act with that person according to your discretion.'

'May I rid you of his presence?' said Ward, making the lady a low bow.

'In any manner you may think fit,' said the lady, making him an obeisance still lower, and at the same time bursting into tears; for her little heart could hold out no longer, torn as it was by conflicting emotions.

'By the salt sea,' said John, in a glowing passion, 'the canting rascal must have insulted you!'

Phineas had prudently removed towards the door; but he was not quick enough to prevent himself being kicked down stairs; and Miss Macfarlane, by an unaccountable forgetfulness did not ring the bell till she had heard the street door open and close; she then bade the servant tell Ward not to do her cousin any injury, and to beg to see him for a few minutes before he departed. At this interview the aunt was very properly present; but it did not prevent her, under her excitement from confiding her exact situation to John Ward. This communication decided the fate of both; and it proved an eminent but so little romantic; but it proved an eminent but so little romantic; but it proved an eminent but so little romantic;

John Ward returned to his friend Haldrum a totally different person—he explained his motive for going in his shabby sea-dress, and got good-humouredly objurgated for it.

'Well,' said John, 'don't swear so awfully at the rigging, I shall put it over my mast head no more; I have done with the sea forever. I suppose that you'll cut me now, Hal, I am going to turn lawyer's clerk; I shall article myself to my crabled old uncle to-morrow.'

'Your reasons, Jack—your most excellent reasons?'

He told them, and the wholesale tobacconist, and the half man of fashion had the good sense to approve of them.

It was a great sacrifice; and, in this world of mean doings, and still meaner motives, almost a sublime one. He toiled fourteen hours a day in a dirty office—he laboured as one who had an exceeding great reward before him, and he was worthy of it.

Phineas went to law upon the trust of the will. It is now seven years since the suit began, and six years since Phineas was completely ruined. Phineas would have dropped the matter some time ago, but the lawyers will not permit it. His name is still used, though he may be seen on fine days, when he is not wanted, sweeping the crossing opposite the largest chapel of the seceders in this metropolis. A humane Lord Chancellor had reserved seven hundred per annum for the care and maintenance, during the suit, of Mary Macfarlane, in a manner that it could not be touched. The cause is still a good and a fair cause, for all concerned in it, except the principals. Mr. Dobson has grown immensely rich.

The day after Mary Macfarlane attained her twenty-fifth year, she intermarried with John Ward, gent., &c. who has become an active partner in the firm of Dobson & Co. and thus as Mary's estate bleeds under the lancet of litigation, no small quantity of the spoils find their way back to her, as her husband is very actively assisting at the operation—under the name of his partner; thus, he is not over solicitous of getting the bills taxed that are brought against him in re Phineas Macfarlane versus Ward, and vice versa; for it is some time since cross suits were commenced, besides three or four collateral actions on the same subject.

However, John Ward and his wife are quite as rich as they deserve to be, and Haldrum allows that his old shipmate understands milling better than he does; for he has a standing joke about it that he generally mars in the delivery, he having only broken Phineas's nose, while Jack put it out of joint; but he

has never been able to make the jest tell with anything like effect.

As to Phineas he describes all his misadventures to his nasal disfigurement, as before that he had some hopes of the lady; but he should go back a step farther, and remember his attempts, under the mask of sanctity, to defraud an unsuspecting customer of ten shillings.

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QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, 6TH NOV. 1839

However much the existence of Orange Lodges on this Continent is to be deprecated, it cannot be denied that the men composing those which exist in Upper Canada, have ever shown themselves good, loyal, and true; and on the appearance of rebellion were among the first to come forward and crush it in the bud. Another characteristic of the Orangemen of Upper Canada is the tolerant spirit displayed by them, from which results that they live in perfect harmony with their fellow subjects of other religious denominations, and their society becomes divested of the objectionable tendency which it would otherwise bear. Such being the state of affairs with regard to this portion of Her Majesty's subjects, it cannot but be highly gratifying to find that the different Orange Lodges throughout the sister Province have, with scarcely an exception, come forward and openly repudiated the "Responsible Government" scheme promulgated by the Earl of Durham, to which the Grand Master of the fraternity, Ogle R. Gowan, Esq. lately became a convert. In the County of Leeds, in which there are three thousand three hundred and sixty initiated Orangemen, a meeting was lately held, resolutions were passed expressive of a determination to maintain the connexion with the mother country, and of regret at the course which Mr. Gowan has thought proper to pursue; and in London the following resolution was passed in reference to Mr. G.'s paper:—

It was resolved by the members of Orange Lodge No. 188, London, U. C., that the resolution passed in the Lodge relative to taking the "Statesman" newspaper be rescinded, and that the Editor of the Commercial Herald, Toronto, be requested to forward that paper for the use of the Lodge, and that all Orangemen and Orange Lodges throughout the Province, be requested to abandon the Statesman, and take the Commercial Herald, for its loyal and anti-responsible government principles.

We have carefully perused the English papers brought by the packet ship *Independence*, but can find little in them to add to the intelligence given in Monday's *Transcript*. Parliament being closed, and the leaders of the *Hot Ton* retired to their country seats, London was, as usual in the fall of the year, comparatively deserted, and the papers find it a difficult task to provide matter sufficient to fill their huge columns daily. We subjoin a summary of such items as have struck us as being of any interest to our readers:—

The Queen remained at Windsor Castle, and was to hold a privy council on the 30th. Her Majesty continued in excellent health and spirits.

Earl Dunraven has been elected a representative peer for Ireland, in the room of the Earl of Lucan, deceased.

There was a rumour when the recent changes were made in the ministry, the Earl of Minto, First Lord of the Admiralty, was offered the important appointment of Governor General of India, but that his lordship thought proper to decline.

It is stated that Lord Portman is about to publish a reply to the late publication of the Marquis of Hastings, in reference to the facts of the melancholy case of the late Lady Flora.

The London *Standard* states as a rumour, that the Duke of Devonshire is about to cut all connexion with the present ministry.

A deputation from the East India Association of Liverpool, accompanied by a deputation from similar associations in the other great cities, left Liverpool on the 26th, to seek an interview with Lord Palmerston, to obtain some explanation of the course which Government intended to pursue towards the Chinese empire.

A piece of old mat, supposed to be from the Royal George, sunk at Spithead 58 years ago, has been picked up near Portsmouth. On a rough calculation there were more than a million of barnacles on it, all alive, from one to eight inches long.

Bread has reached a very high price in France, and placards inciting the populace to insurrection were posted up in different parts of Paris, but were quickly torn down; Galignani's Messenger says they met with almost unanimous reprobation. Riots had occurred in several of the Departments.

The Right Hon. Mr. Justice Vaughan died on the 25th Sept. at Eastbury Lodge, near Walford, in the 71st year of his age. "This excellent judge," says one of the papers—"sat in the Criminal Court of the Old Bailey last week, and tried the prisoners with his usual clearness and dignity, and he appeared pretty well until he went to bed last night. He died very suddenly, and almost without a groan."

Sir Thomas Wymington, Bart. M. P. for Droitwich, and for ten years M. P. for Worcester-shire, died on the 24th, in his 67th year.

A petition from the "Oberlin Institution, in aid of the abolition of Slavery in the United States of America," was presented to the Common Council of London, on the 26th, praying for pecuniary aid towards the object of the Society.

The Hon. Henry William Petre, second son of Lord Petre, was to embark shortly for New Zealand, where his father has purchased an extensive tract of land for him. He is to be accompanied by Mr. Francis Molesworth, brother of Sir William Molesworth.

The Chartists confined in the Morpeth and Durham gaols have become very penitent, to appearance; they have addressed very compunctious letters to the magistrates to the effect "I won't do so again."

The London *Shipping Gazette* thus alludes to Mr. Munn's large vessel which was launched here last spring:—"THE UNITED KINGDOM.—A splendid vessel, bearing this name, is now lying in the Sloyne, having arrived in the Mersey on Tuesday evening. She is intended for the new order of navigation—steam combined with sailing—of which the Vernon, which lately left London for the East is the predecessor. She looks beautiful up in the water, and the model and symmetry of her proportions have been much admired by nautical men."

After the 1st Jan. 1840, any person using a dog for the purpose of drawing within the metropolitan police district, will be liable to a fine of 40s. for the first offence, and £5 for the second.—[Such a law in Quebec would be a very salutary one.]

Mr. Singleton, the oldest living exhibitor at the Royal Academy, is dead; he was in his 73rd year.

New York papers of Thursday evening reached us yesterday; the money market was still in a state of indescribable confusion, and several large firms—among the oldest in the city—had suspended payment, not from the want of effects, it is said, but from the utter impossibility of obtaining money on any terms.

Exchange for the packet day (1st Nov.) had gone down to 7 1/2 8/1, which is lower than it has been for some months. This reduction would have the effect of decreasing the amounts of specie exported.

United States Bank Stock, it appears, cannot get above 70; among the sales effected on the 31st Oct. we observe some as low as 65, six mos. The following is from the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*:—

A large house in this city, some time ago, made a great negotiation with the Bank of the United States for their bills in England to send to Canton, which bills mature next spring, but part of the notes of the house here matured yesterday, and those remaining will mature speedily. After negotiating with the Bank, and offering ample security to await the result of the bills in England, and being unsuccessful in this, the house yesterday obtained an injunction forbidding the U.S. Bank here to make any use of said notes, and they will remain unpaid. The amount is over \$100,000.

By the steamer *Concord*, which arrived during the night, we received the Montreal *Morning Courier* of Monday. It is destitute of news.

From the *Gazette de Québec* of yesterday, we translate the following:—

"A letter from Montreal, under date of Sunday says that it was reported that the Grenadier Guards were to leave immediately for Upper Canada, and that this movement was occasioned by the apprehension of the Government that a larger force would be necessary in Upper Canada at the event of a general election taking place. This rumour appears to be without foundation."

Nothing positive is yet generally known with regard to the period of the Governor General's departure for Upper Canada. There are reports also that His Excellency will convene the Special Council at Montreal previous to leaving that city.

The report of the death of General Jackson, it appears, was unfounded, none of the papers making any further mention of it. "Old Hickory," we hope, is yet in the land of the living; when he ceases to exist, the United States may, judging from present appearances, truly say, "we shall never see his like again."

THE LITERARY GARLAND.—Our charming monthly visiter, the Literary Garland, made its appearance on Monday last, and afforded us a rich mental treat in its perusal. "The First Beloved," by E. M. M., is concluded in the present number of the Garland, and in the spirit of pure and unaffected piety, so characteristic of the writings of that accomplished authoress, shed a lustre over the dénouement of the delightful tale which more than fulfils the expectations raised by the first portion of it. This number is rich in poetic gems, among which is "Judith," a poem in blank verse, worthy of the name of a poem, by E. L. C. who, like E. M. M. has frequently enriched the pages of the Garland. The number of original articles is eleven, not including "Our Table," which contains critical and well conceived notices of, among other works, "Enthusiasm and other Poems" by Mr. Moodie who, by the way, contributes the month a stirring tale of the adventures of Otho of Germany, entitled "The Fugitive"; Short papers upon "Plagiarism," "The Shooting," "Autumn Musings," with the poetry to which we have already alluded, and in the musical department, a Gallopade by J. Clarke, of the 7th Hussars, form, in addition to the more lengthy articles, a literary mélange which would confer credit on many periodical the fame of which has been long established and which was ushered into existence under more favourable auspices than those with which the proprietor of the Literary Garland and its talented editor were favoured when they first embarked on what was considered an enterprise of doubtful success.

To those who have watched the increasing improvement of the Literary Garland in every succeeding number, the following gratifying announcement contained in an address to its readers, will not excite surprise:—

"In the remarks with which our editorial labours commenced, that 'if at the expiration of twelve months, the Garland should not have gathered a stem sufficiently powerful to support itself,' it would be necessary, 'droop and wither as has been the fate of many a most beautiful and classic wreath.' With the present number the probationary year expires, and we feel pleasure in stating that for many months we have ceased to consider the Garland as a doubtful experiment."

For the second volume, we are happy to find, that E. M. M., E. L. C., Mrs. Moodie, with the others contributors to the first volume, will continue their labours, and we look forward with much interest to the December number which, we doubt not will equal, if do not excel, any of its predecessors.

We perceive that the proprietor announces having a few copies of the first volume, complete, yet on hand. Those who have it should provide themselves for the second volume could not be better than a fan of rational entertainment, precepts of sound religion.

From papers by London, 25th Sept.—Proctor, Harlow, from do. Ham, Tindall, from do. Deal, 20th—Arrived a vessel—Hartley, Bradford came down from the river. Liverpool, 26th—Arrived from Quebec. Cardiff, 26th—Arrived from Quebec. Neath, 26th—Arrived from Quebec. Dublin, 26th—Arrived from Quebec. Whitehaven, 26th—Arrived from Quebec. Belfast, 21st—Arrived. Bull, Hayes, from Quebec, 20th—Arrived. Humphreys, from Quebec, rough passage. Waterford, Passage, 11 Lord, Green, of and from ballast, with pumps cholera.

THE 807 SHEERMES, Sept. 25th. Hercules, which was ordered to the Mediterranean; also three other I. N. S. Prometheus was dock yard.

AME! WINTER JUST RECEIVED 120 BARRELS LIFLOWER Fruit, and in good order of seed. Québec, 6th Nov. 1839

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SHIP INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF ARRIVAL. Nov. 5. S. S. Seaflower, Lapois 4 passengers. CLE. Nov. 5. Omitted. Brigs Howard, Bartlett, Bark America, Mackie, Bark Great Britain, Sw Bark Regalia, Alexander Ship John Francis, Cott Bark Cyrus, Rae, Lond Bark Annada, Davis, Lt Brig Dindem, Robertson Schr. Lady, Leblanc, Du Bynes.

Ship Francis, Armstrong Bark Albion Johnson, C Bark Wm. & Mary, S Ship Doucifer, Thompson Bark Thos. Ritchie, Tl son & Co. Jarvis, 2 Bark Royal Adelaide, 1 Brig And White, Horns Brig Connsbrook, Pollock

From papers by London, 25th Sept.—Proctor, Harlow, from do. Ham, Tindall, from do. Deal, 20th—Arrived a vessel—Hartley, Bradford came down from the river. Liverpool, 26th—Arrived from Quebec. Cardiff, 26th—Arrived from Quebec. Neath, 26th—Arrived from Quebec. Dublin, 26th—Arrived from Quebec. Whitehaven, 26th—Arrived from Quebec. Belfast, 21st—Arrived. Bull, Hayes, from Quebec, 20th—Arrived. Humphreys, from Quebec, rough passage. Waterford, Passage, 11 Lord, Green, of and from ballast, with pumps cholera.

THE 807 SHEERMES, Sept. 25th. Hercules, which was ordered to the Mediterranean; also three other I. N. S. Prometheus was dock yard.

AME! WINTER JUST RECEIVED 120 BARRELS LIFLOWER Fruit, and in good order of seed. Québec, 6th Nov. 1839

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THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.



Will be sold on THURSDAY next, the 7th instant, on Irvine's Wharf:—
TWENTY hhd. Refined Sugar,
 4 hogheads ditto 4 lb. loaves,
 25 puncheons Rum, 56 O. V.
 25 puncheons Montreal Whiskey,
 20 kegs Plug Tobacco,
 5 hogheads Leaf ditto very fine,
 10 chests best quality Twankay Tea,
 20 chests ditto Souchong ditto,
 20 barrels Pale Seal Oil,
 20 qr. casks Port Wine,
 10 hogheads Sazerac Cognac Brandy,
 5 hogheads Martelles ditto best,
 50 boxes Starch,
 30 bags Rice,
 10 tierces Carolina Rice,
 1 case Nutmegs,
 100 Westphalia Hams,
 50 half boxes Glass, 6 1/2 x 7 1/2,
 3 bales Wrapping Paper,
 20 casks Whiting.
 Sale at TWO o'clock.
 THOS. HAMILTON.
 4th Nov. 1839

SALE OF HERRINGS,
 JUST ARRIVED.
 Will be sold on FRIDAY NEXT, the 8th instant, on the Napoleon Wharf, without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers,
300 BBLs. HERRINGS, just landed from the Schrs *Esperance & Martha*.
 2 butts Palm Oil.
 5 casks Cod Oil.
 Sale at Two o'clock.
 THOS. HAMILTON.
 6th November.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF
Prime Port and other Wines, Sugars, LIQUORS, FRUIT, &c.
 Will be sold on MONDAY NEXT, the 11th inst. at the Stores of Messrs. GILLESPIE, JAMESON & Co.—landed from the Schooner *JULIA*, direct from Oporto:—
FIFTEEN Pipes, } superior Port Wine.
 35 hds. }
 45 qr. casks, }
 —ALSO,—
 7 pipes, } very fine old Port Wine (cased), vintage, 1830
 7 hds. } —“Coppers, Wilds,
 43 qr. casks, } Osborns,” and other celebrated brands.
 1 qr. Cask very fine White Malmsay Port Wine, (cased).
 25 boxes Portugal Onions,
 4 sacks, 312 gross, Corks,
 50 cwt. Cork wood,
 —AFTER WHICH—
 21 hhd. Muscovado Sugar,
 90 bags very bright E. I. do.
 20 puns. Hambro' Rum, very strong and of good flavour,
 2 pipes White Brandy, 1 to 1,
 5 do. Sicilian do.
 6 do. Holland Gin, “Key” Brand,
 50 bbls. U.C. Whiskey,
 4 butts, 3 hds. very superior Sherry Wine,
 4 pipes “Bishop’s” Tenerife Wine,
 10 pipes, 7 hds. Benecarlo Wine,
 80 boxes, } Muscatel Raisins,
 55 half do. }
 65 qr. do. }
 6 pipes, } Olive Oil,
 5 hds. }
 10 qr. casks, }
 20 half boxes Window Glass,
 50 cases “Wardale’s” Pickles and Sauces,
 50 bbls. Hambro' Prime Mess Pork,
 Should the whole of the above Goods not be disposed of, on the first day, the Sale will be confined on Wednesday, the 13th.
 Sale at TWO o'clock precisely.
 P. SHEPPARD, A. & B.
 Quebec, 6th Nov.

THE SALE OF MADLOW COVE is again unavoidably postponed. It will positively be held on the 20th November next, at ONE o'clock, on the premises. The titles and a descriptive plan of the place may be seen at the office of the undersigned.
 L. T. MACPHERSON, N. P.
 Quebec, 30th Oct., 1839.

STATIONARY AND BOOKS.
 THE Subscribers have received per *Eleutheria* and *Prince George*, their FALL SUPPLY OF LONDON STATIONARY, comprising a very general assortment, which they will dispose of at low prices.
 They have also received an Invoice of London Publications, a list of which will be ready in a day or two.
 W. COWAN & SON.
 St. John Street.
 Quebec, 6th Nov., 1839.

ROBERT CAIRNS,
Merchant Tailor,
 NO. 20, MOUNTAIN STREET,
 RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has received per the *Eleutheria*, a select assortment of articles in his line, consisting of some of the best super-fine and Milled Cloths, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, ever imported. Regulation Swords, Belts and Sashes, Military and other Gloves, Staff and Navy Lace, Braid, Department Buttons, Braces, &c., &c., &c.
 4th November.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per the *Eleutheria*, from London, an unusually large assortment of Plain and Fancy, Autumn and Winter Goods, comprising Ladies, Silk Cashmere and Woollen Cloaks, Plaid Cloakings, Plaid Cashmerettes, Woollen and Cashmere Shawls, Velvets, Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c.
 Also—A very general selection of FURS, Canada Martin, French Martin, Stone Martin, Chinchilla Mink, Silver Fox, Musquash and Sable Muffs, Tippets and Boas, with trimmings to match, Cloak Linings, Neutria Skins, &c.
 The whole of which is now ready for sale and will with his present Stock be offered at low prices for CASH.
 HORATIO CARWELL,
 4th November. 4, Fabrique Street.

PHRENOLOGY.
 THE use of the rooms of the Quebec Debating Club, (Freemason's Hall,) having been kindly granted to Mr. Burke, for the purpose of delivering a PUBLIC COURSE OF LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY, he will commence the course on THURSDAY EVENING, the 23rd instant, at 8 o'clock precisely.
 The succeeding Lectures will be delivered on the following *Saturdays, Tuesdays and Thursdays*, at the same time and place. The Course will consist of 10 Lectures. The price of tickets for the Course will be for a Gentleman Two Dollars—for a Lady One Dollar. Tickets for single Lectures a quarter Dollar.
 MR. BURKE'S INSTITUTE.
 Mr. Burke will deliver a similar course of Lectures, to the members of the Mechanics' Institute, at their Room, over the shop of Mr. Bickell, corner of St. John's and St. Stanislaus Streets.
 Tickets for the Course One Dollar—for single Lectures Seven pence half-penny.
 Mr. Burke's views of Phrenology are in many important particulars entirely new.—They are the result of rigorous experiment and of diligent study of the science for nearly twelve years. His improvements and discoveries are of such a nature as to enable him to answer all the objections hitherto urged against Phrenology, not merely to the satisfaction of the *Phrenologists*, but to that of the most determined *Anti-Phrenologists*, provided attending to the evidence that can be adduced in favour of the Science. *Phrenologists* have mingled so many errors with the truths they have discovered, that few persons are aware of the real nature of the Science.
 Quebec, 28th Oct.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S WORKS,
 Complete in seven Volumes.
 A FEW SETS FOR SALE, at a reduced price, by
 W. COWAN & SON.
 14th October, 1839

JUST RECEIVED, “HENRY BLISS,”
 AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
 FIFTY Barrels refined COAL TAR,
 G. H. PARKE,
 India Wharf.
 Quebec, 30th Sept., 1839.

GILLESPIE, JAMESON & CO.
 HAVE JUST RECEIVED *per Julia*, FROM OPORTO, And offer for sale,
 A FEW quarter casks very fine OLD PORT WINE;
 Also, in Store,
 The following WINES of the choicest quality:—
 Hock, }
 Sauterne, } “Young & Co.”
 Claret, } In cases of 3 dozen
 Champagne, } each.
 Sherry, }
 Port, } In pipes, hhd. and
 Sherry, } gr. casks.
 Madeira, }
 Quebec, 25th Oct. 1839.

CHEAP WOOLLEN CLOTHS.
Garments made up in first rate style at very reduced prices for cash only.
 THE Subscriber has for sale his stock of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Dress and Body Coats, and Stocks, at less than the original cost. He will make up garments in first rate style at such reduced prices, as will make it an object to all persons paying cash to give him a trial, at Wolfe house—corner of Palace and John Streets.
 Any person purchasing Cloth from the subscriber can have it cut gratis.
 J. HOBROUGH, Agent.
 Quebec, 2nd October.

NEW GOODS.
 THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have received part of their FALL STOCK, consisting of Plain and Figured, Black and Coloured Gros de Naples, Long Plaids, Silk Scarfs, French and Indiana Merinos, Gause Ribbons, French Cambric, Handkerchiefs, checked Orleans Water-proof Cloaking, &c. &c.
 L. BALLINGALL & CO.
 No. 12, St. John Street,
 14th Oct. 1839.

J. FARLEY, DYER,
 No. 6, St. Ursule Street,
 RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he cleans and dresses Gentlemen's Clothes, Cashmere, Merino, and Canton Cape Shawls, &c. &c.—colours warranted not to fade.
 Quebec, 23rd Oct. 1839.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COTTONS, &c.
 THE undersigned have just received per the *Benj. Hart, Norman and Avon*, an excellent assortment of the above mentioned Goods, which they offer for sale at their Store, No. 26, St. John Street.
 L. BALLINGALL & CO.
 Quebec, 28th Oct. 1839.
 N. B.—An assortment of MACINTOSH CLOAKS and COATS.

WINTER CLOTHING.
 THIRTEEN CASES, just imported, of WINTER CLOTHING, at BROWN'S Cheap Clothing Store, corner of Fort and Buede Streets—consisting of patent Pilot Cloths, Flannels, Drawers, Shirts, Weatheralls, Fur Coats, Buffalo Dito, Gauntlet Gloves, India Rubber and Bang-up Coats from 25s. upwards, Ladies' Carriage Boots and Slippers, Gentlemen's Mud Boots, and a general assortment of warm made-up Clothing, just the thing for a Canadian Winter, at prices to suit every man's pocket.
 14th Oct.

Cheap, Cheap Cash Store.
J. G. LECONIER,
 ST. JOHN'S STREET, NEAR THE GATE.
 STOCK OF DRY GOODS, consisting of Woolfens, Linens, Cottons, Silks, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. &c.
 SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.
 Quebec, 1st Nov.

should provide themselves quickly, and subscribe for the second volume. Three dollars could not be better laid out than in providing a fund of rational entertainment combined with precepts of sound religion and morality.



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
PORT OF QUEBEC.
ARRIVED.
 No. 4th.
 Schrs. Seadower, Lapointe, 2nd Oct. Perceé, fish-4 passengers.
CLEARED.
 Nov. 2nd.
 Omitted in our last.
 Brig Howard, Bartlet, Aberavon, Maitland.
 Bark America, Mackie, Liverpool, Tibbetts.
 Bark Great Britain, Southerton, London, Price.
 Bark Regalis, Alexander, London, Price & Co.
 Ship John Francis, Cotter, Cork, Pemberton.
 Bark Cyrus, Ras, London, Price & Co.
 Bark Amanda, Davis, Limerick, Price & Co.
 Brig Disdon, Robertson, Liansy, LeMesurier.
 Schrs. Lady, Leblanc, Dalhousie and Restouche, Syntes.
 4th.
 Ship Francis, Armstrong, Liver pool, Tibbetts.
 Bark Albion, Johnson, Cork, Chapman & Co.
 Bark Wm. & Mary, Scott, Colchester, Pemberton.

Ship Douffour, Thompson, Bristol, Maitland.
 Bark Thos. Ritchie, Thrift, Bridgewater, Atkinson & Co.
 Schrs. Victory, Jarvis, Newry, J. M. Muckle.
 Bark Royal Adelaide, Vivian, Turo, Price & Co.
 Brig And White, Horndy, Limerick, Price.
 Brig Onabrook, Pollock, Belfast, Price & Co.

From papers by the Independence.
 London, 25th Sept.—Entered *wards*—Peter Proctor, Barlow, from Quebec; 21st. Earl Durham, Tindall, from do.
 Deal, 26th—Arrived and proceeded for the river—Hartley, Bradford from Quebec, 35 days; came down from the river and remains, Wave, Macey, for Quebec.
 Gravesend, 26th—Arrd.—Brunswick, Veale, from Quebec.
 Liverpool, 26th—Arrd.—Wm. Miles, Hindley, from Quebec.
 Cardiff, 26th—Arrd.—Catherine & Hannah, from Quebec.
 Neath, 26th—Arrd.—Gadrian, Yule, from Quebec.
 Dublin, 24th—Arrd.—Seahouse, Potts, from Quebec.
 Whitehaven, 24th—Arrd.—Scipio, Gregg; Derry, Hodgson, from Quebec. 19th—Thos. Tyrer, Wylie; Eliza Ann, Caruthers, from do.
 Crockhaven, Sept. 24th—Off Cape Clear—Ship Dauntless, Miller, from Quebec, for Liverpool.
 Off the Wight, Sept. 24th—George, Thompson, from Quebec.
 Arrived off Falmouth, 24th—Brig John Clifton, from Quebec for Hartlepool.
 Falmouth, 20th—Put in—Ship Columbus, for Quebec, from Liverpool, having been of Cape Finisterre—lost jib-boom, and is leaky; it will go on the patent slip.
 Leith, 22nd—Arrd.—Traveller, Shearer, from Quebec. 20th—Sailed—Traid, Miller, for Quebec.
 North Shields, 22nd—Arrd.—Endymion, Wheatley, from Quebec.
 Sunderland, 21st—Arrd.—Quebec, Fouden, from Quebec.
 Beaumaris, Sept. 23rd—The Royal Wilkins, Francis, from Quebec, was cleared inward on Saturday.
 Aberavon, 22nd—Arrd.—Albion, Brown, from Quebec.
 Greenock, 21st—Arrd.—Mahalan, Jump, from Quebec.
 Belfast, 19th—Arrd.—Robert Ker, Reid; John Bell, Hayes, from Quebec.
 Boston, 20th—Arrd. in Clay Hole—Townley, Humphreys, from Quebec, having had a long and rough passage.
 Waterford, Passage, 19th—Put in—Bark Wexford, Breen, of and from Wexford, for Quebec, in ballast, with pumps choked.
 Brig Frances, Hunt, which cleared here on the 23d ult. for London, put back and arrived here yesterday having received damage by a Bark running into her off Metis, on Friday last; she will undergo repairs here and proceed again on her voyage with the least possible delay.

THE ROYAL NAVY.
 Sheerness, Sept. 25th.—It is reported that the *Serapis*, which was to have been paid off here is ordered to the Mediterranean on immediate service; also three other line-of-battle ships. 21st.—H.M.S. Prometheus was hunched to-day at this dock yard.

AMERICAN WINTER APPLES.
 JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,
 120 BARRELS GREENINGS, GILFLOWERS, &c. &c., all choice fruit, and in good order.
 THOS. BICKELL,
 Corner of St. John & St. Stanislaus Sts.
 Quebec, 6th Nov. 1839.

which arrived at the Montreal is destitute of Quebec of yesterday, real, under date of reported that the Greve immediately for this movement was vision of the Govern- ment would be necessary in out of a general elec- tion appears to be generally known with a Governor General's Canada. There are re- sults will convince Montreal previous of General Jackson, none of the paper ment of it. “Oly- et in the lan- of to exist, the United present appearance er see his like agist.”
 AND.—Our charming literary Garland, made ay last, and afforded its perusal. “The M. M., is concluded the Garland, and the ted piety, so charac- s of that accomplish- ver the denouement of more than fulfils the first portion of its poetic gems, among poem in blank verse, poem, by E. L. C., frequently enriched. The number of it not including “Our among other-wis, it Poems” by Ma- way, contributes the of the adventures of led “The Fugitive” Plagiarism,” “Due usings,” with the pe- already alluded, ment, a Gallopade by J. ssars, form, in table articles, a literary onfer credit on many which has been lag was ushered into en- vourable auspices that proprietor of the Lim- ed editor were favo- rked on what was dou- doubtful success. watched the increas- ery Garland in every following gratify in an address to his surprise — th which our editors at if at the expense Garland should not be- niently powerful to n- f necessity, “drop in a fate of many a ma- death.” With the pre- tionary year expires, in stating that for may to consider the Garlan- t.”
 lums, we are happy to E. L. C., Mrs. Moodie, bitutors to the first re- air labours, and we look- rest to the December but not will equal, if its predecessors. the proprietor announce of the first volume, do- Those who have it set

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

FOR PUBLIC CONSIDERATION.

In no instance has prevalent infatuation been productive of more deplorable consequences, than the blind concession that the members of the medical profession alone are competent to administer remedies for disease. The general countenance which is given to this preposterous profession of an interested class, is one of the most prolific sources of disease, suffering, and early death. How many thousands of persons there are, at the moment surrendering their constitutions to the insidious inroads of almost every variety of human malady, from their reluctance to incur the expense of consulting a physician, and from their silly prejudice against the most simple medicines, unless sanctioned by the mystic authority of a pretentiously learned prescription! If they could see that prescription in plain English, they would find, in a vast majority of cases that it ordered nothing in the world but a little rhubarb or senna or jalap, or aloes, mixed with sugar and water, and mystified with a little peppermint, or some other scented drug; and a simple cathartic like this is generally efficacious. But the druggist keeps the prescription, and when the patient gets ill again he has again to consult the physician, instead of accounting for himself, at a mere fraction of the original expense, the wonderful remedy which had relieved him. It is that a majority of the population of every civilized country suffer disease to work its insidious way into their system, because the relief is sought from medical aid is at once expensive, transitory, and difficult of access; and thus is exemplified the memorable confession of an eminent physician, that "Prescriptions in the Roman language have indirectly killed more than all the Roman army."

A medicine so compounded that it will cleanse the alimentary canal of all its noxious accumulations and incumbrances, give a new and invigorating action to all the viscera that constitute the agency to the digestive functions, and by promoting the insensible perspiration, relieve the whole system of febrile and inflammatory symptoms, must necessarily prove a great blessing to mankind, if rendered at a price which places it within the reach of all classes. If it have an extensive sale, it cannot fail to work more cures, and to do far more general good, than all the members of the medical profession combined can possibly accomplish within the comparatively narrow limits of their private practice. Such a medicine the public has in MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, the efficacy of which are established throughout the United States, and voluntarily certified by thousands of individuals whom they have relieved and cured. It is in vain that the interested denouncers of popular medicines attempt to include these in their indiscriminate opprobrium—Facts bear theories and are more stubborn even than prejudices. Could the most eminent and successful physician that ever lived collect so many testimonials of remarkable cures, and of so extensive alleviation of suffering under an almost endless variety of human diseases as have been spontaneously presented to the proprietor of the LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS during the last two years? He believes not, and would be happy to put the question to the test.

The pre-eminent reputation of these medicines being firmly established upon the basis of innumerable facts, it only remains necessary to inform persons who are unacquainted with them of some among the multitude of maladies in which they have repeatedly proved successful, and in which, therefore, it may confidently be presumed they will succeed hereafter: 1. Dyspepsia, both chronic and casual, under the worst symptoms of restlessness and pain, flatulency, head-ache, nausea, loss of appetite, heart-burn, costiveness, bilious sallowiness, general debility and wasting away of the body. 2. Diarrhoea, whether feculent, mucous, serous, hemorrhagic, bilious, or tubular. 3. Jaundice, both bilious and spasmodic, hepatic, infantile, and of the dark green variety. 4. Helminthia, or worms, both alvine and anal, and of every variety, from the large tape and joint worm to the insect larvae of the stomach and rectum. 5. Piles, of the blind, the bleeding, the white, the acute, or the sweating variety. 6. Costiveness, whether arising from constipation or obstruction, and of howsoever long standing. 7. Colic, the iliac, the painters', let e constipated, the constructive, and flatulent. 8. Coughs, the common or humid cough, and the dry and the whooping cough. 9. Asthma, the nervous or dry and common or humid. 10. The Breast pain, acute and chronic; and also Pleuritis, or chronic pain in the side. 11. The Daily Fever, whether of the mild, the acute, or the sweating variety. 12. Fever and Ague. 13. Influenza, in any stage. 14. Dysentery, acute and chronic. 15. Rheumatism, acute and chronic, together with podagra, or gout. 16. Malaria, whether as general atrophy or loss of flesh, or pulmonary decline and consumption, if taken before cavities have been formed in the lungs. 17. Scrofula—singularly and rapidly efficacious even in the worst cases. 18. Scurvy. 19. Hypochondriac, and all other nervous affections. 20. Spasmodic Palpitation, of the heart and of the arteries. 21. Head-ache.

It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not mere aloetic preparations. They act without causing pain, or producing any prostration of nervous energy, but on the contrary, strengthen, invigorate and enliven, from the first day's experience of their operation, till the period of convalescence. Directions for use accompany them.

Ⓔ All post paid letters will receive instant attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WM. B. MOFFAT, 267 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

BEGG & URQUHART.

N. B. The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters and box of pills.

QUEBEC BRANCH, CITY BANK

The Bank is now open for Discounts and Deposits.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND DRAFTS ON NEW YORK BOUGHT AND SOLD. C. GETHINGS, Cashier.

2nd Sept.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

THE favorable opinion I formerly entertained of the waters of the Caledonia Springs is MORE THAN CONFIRMED, as well from the benefits I personally derived from their use, as from what I observed of their effects on others. The water should be drunk in moderate quantities before breakfast, and persevered in for some weeks at least.

(Signed) WILLIAM ROBINSON, M.D.

A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED BY BEGG & URQUHART, Quebec, 10th May, 1839.

JUST PUBLISHED,

and for Sale by the Subscribers: A TABLE shewing the LATITUDES and LONGITUDES of HEADLANDS, &c., on the Coasts of North America, Newfoundland, and Bermuda, from a SERIES of OBSERVATIONS MADE ON THE SPOT, in the years 1828, '29 and '30, by Mr. JOHN JONES, Master, and Mr. HORATIO, Mate of H. M. Ship Hussar, and other Officers of the North American Squadron; Halifax being considered as the Meridian.

W. COWAN & SON, St. John Street, Upper Town St. Peter Street, Lower Town

THREE RIVERS BRIGGS FOR SALE

BY JAMES SEATON, No. 1, St. Peter Street.

WATER-PROOF COATS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MACINTOSH COATS, Cloaks and Capes, just received by ROBERT CAIRNS, No. 20, Mountain St.

SHAWLS. BALLINGALL & CO. respectfully inform the public, that they have opened a case containing a great variety of BLACK AND COLOURED FILLED AND PLAIN MIDDLE SHAWLS, suitable for the season. Quebec, 16th September, 1839.

HORATIO CARWELL.

No. 4, Fabrique Street. IN addition to his present extensive stock of Carpets, Counterpanes, Quilts, Flannels, Blankets, Russia Sheetings, Irish Linens, Damask Table Linen, Longcloth, Sheetings, Plain Muslins, Prints, Cambrics, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Silk and cotton Hosiery, Millinery, Ribbons, &c. &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED, Per "Mary Laing," from London, A choice assortment of Printed Saxon Flannels, German Cloth Merinos, Autumn Bonne Silk with Ribbons to match of the newest kinds, Black mode Mantillas trimmed with lace, Cachemere and Lama Wool Shawls, Black Bobbin and Brussels Lace Veils, and a general selection of the newest styles Mouselines de Laines.

The whole of which is now being offered at reduced prices. Quebec, 9th Sept.

NOW LANDING,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: FOUR HUNDRED Bbls. FLOUR, (of different qualities,) 20 tierces Rice, 25 bbls. Roasted Coffee, 10 bags superior Cuba Green Coffee, 20 kegs superior Plug Tobacco, AND IN STORE: Jamaica Rum, Hamburg ditto, 1 @ 1. Leaf Tobacco, sweet Malaga Wine, Arrow Root, Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c. HENDERSON & CO. Quebec, 23rd Sept. 1839.

R. C. TODD, HERALD PAINTER No. 16, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.

FOR SALE

At No. 11, Notre Dame Street. 20 CASKS ALUM, 8 Casks Epsom Salts, 8 Casks Brimstone, 10 Baskets Double Berkley Cheese, 7 Bags Cotton Wick, 1 Hhd. Westphalia Hams, 3 Cases Preserved Ginger, 12 Boxes Souchong Tea, 10 Cases Gin.

Quebec, 8th June JOHN FISHER.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

TWO Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR, Grantham Mills—a very superior article.

Wm. PRICE & CO.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

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.

NEW SHIP CHANDLERY.

ESTABLISHMENT. THE Subscribers having entered into Partnership, intend carrying on the above business (in the premises lately occupied by S. Brocklesby & Son, St. Peter-street) under the style and firm of Pincher-ton & Oliver, A. H. PINKERTON, J. E. OLIVER. Quebec, 20th Nov.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER No. 11, Notre Dame Street, 20 SEERONS OF BLACK PEPPER, (sifted,) 10 Baskets Olive Oil, 20 Barrels Roasted Coffee 20 Casks superior Alcoa Ale, in wood and bottle. ALSO:— 1 Pipe Blackburn's Madeira, 10 Hbds. Vinegar, &c. JOHN FISHER. Quebec 17th June, 1839.

MADEIRA WINE.

THE undersigned have received via London a FRESH SUPPLY of the much esteemed brand "J. Howard, March & Co." JOHN GORDON & CO. 17th June.

PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers respectfully beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public in general, that the business heretofore conducted by J. J. SIMS will, from this date, be carried on under the style and firm of

SIMS & BOWLES. They are now moving into those spacious new premises, corner of Hope Street. J. J. SIMS, J. BOWLES, JUNIOR. Apothecaries & Druggists, Upper Town Market Place.—1st May.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

At their Stores, St. Peter Street, TWENTY Pipes, 30 Hbds. Bénédictine Wine, just received ex Dumfriesshire, from Belfast. L. P. and Cargo Teneriffe Wine in pipes, hbds. and gr. cask, 500 bags Newcastle Shot, assorted numbers, 450 half boxes Crown Window Glass, assorted sizes, 100 boxes Fig Blue, ALSO: 150 barrels Irish Pork, 50 do. Stockholm do. 5000 sheets Patent Sheathing Felt, 3000 do. do. Roofing do. Sheathing Copper and Nails, And on Brewery Wharf: 100 Chaldrons superior Sunderland Grate Coals, Wm. PRICE & CO. Quebec, 20th Aug. 1839.

THE HUMAN HAIR.

WHERE the hair is observed to be growing thin, nothing can be more preposterous than the use of oils, grease or any fatty matter. Their application can only be recommended through the grossest ignorance, as they hasten the fall of the hair, by increasing the relaxation of the skin. When there is a harsh, dry, or contracted skin, and where the small blood vessels which carry nourishment to the bulb are obstructed, then the oils, &c., may be good, as they tend to relax the skin; but alone they are of no avail. There must be a stimulus to rouse the vessels from their torpor, and quicken the current of the blood.—Extract from Churchill's Treatise on the Hair. The BALM OF COLUMBIA is the only preparation that can have that effect, being entirely free from any oily substance.

A CASE IN POINT. I had unfortunately lost nearly all the hair from the top of my head, when I commenced the use of the Balm of Columbia, and have, by the use of two bottles had my head covered with a fine growth of Hair.—There can be no mistake in the matter, as any of my friends can see by calling on me. I had also become quite gray, but had the gray hairs plucked out, and it has grown in as the Balm opens of the natural colour, if any body doubts these facts, let them call upon me and see. I bought the Balm of Columbeck & Co., 3, Fletcher Street. A. RINDGE, No. 19, Counties Slip, Agent of Detroit Lin. New York, Nov. 9, 1831.

COUNTERFEITS ARE ABROAD.

Look carefully on the splendid wrapper, for the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, and beware, by the use of two bottles had my head covered with a fine growth of Hair.—There can be no mistake in the matter, as any of my friends can see by calling on me. I had also become quite gray, but had the gray hairs plucked out, and it has grown in as the Balm opens of the natural colour, if any body doubts these facts, let them call upon me and see. I bought the Balm of Columbeck & Co., 3, Fletcher Street. A. RINDGE, No. 19, Counties Slip, Agent of Detroit Lin. New York, Nov. 9, 1831.

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