

The Canadian Times.

"TO SHOW THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIMES, THEIR FORM AND PRESSE."

VOL. I.

MONTREAL TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1823.

No. 61.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS
AND FRIDAYS, BY

BOWMAN & SPARHAWK,
No. 6, St. Francois Xavier Street.

WHO IS FORTUNE?

"Fortune is a Goddess who never will,
unwooed be won."

LIKE all Females, who must have at least a few hours' Courtship for the sake of Modesty, before she will condescend to bestow a Kiss, even on the most deserving of her suitors, and this is perfectly natural. Whatever is not worth running some risk to obtain, cannot ever be worth possessing. Where is the man who would hesitate to marry an heiress of 20,000 Dollars, because his wedding coat would cost the trifling sum of \$15. Surely there is no man so very simple; yet, strange as it may appear, there are many, very many, who rather choose to "pine in hopeless poverty," than to "cast their Bread upon the waters," although they are strongly convinced in their own minds, that after a few days they will not only receive their little loaf again, but twenty thousand, nay, forty thousand other loaves beside. Certainly such people cannot expect to "Reap if they do not Sow," and Fortune will not bestow Prizes where there are no Tickets! Fortune will knock at your doors, but as she, in those times may be acquainted with you, you must be polite enough to "lift the latch, and wait upon her goddessship in the parlour." She will doubtless wait upon many who purchase Tickets or Share in the following Splendid Lottery, at N. H. V. BENNET'S LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE MONTREAL. Behold the Glittering Prizes; in the University Lottery, Now Drawing in the City of Baltimore.

SCHEME.

UNIVERSITY LOTTERY.

1 prize of	20,000 DOLLARS.
1 prize of	10,000 DOLLARS.
1 prize of	5,000 DOLLARS.
1 prize of	4,000 DOLLARS.
1 prize of	3,000 DOLLARS.
1 prize of	2,000 DOLLARS.
5 prizes of	1,000 DOLLARS.
5 prizes of	500 DOLLARS.
10 prizes of	200 DOLLARS.
20 prizes of	100 DOLLARS.
50 prizes of	50 DOLLARS.
200 prizes of	20 DOLLARS.
300 prizes of	15 DOLLARS.
3,150 prizes of	10 DOLLARS.

16,000 Tickets, 128,000 DOLLARS.

But a little more than one Blank to a Prize.

SIXTEEN DRAWINGS.

The whole of the prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing, except the 10,000 Dollar prize which will be deposited in the wheel after the 14th drawing, and the 20,000 Dollar prize after the 15th day's drawing.

8 Drawings are over and no prizes over \$1000 has come out, a few Tickets may be had.

BENNET'S

LOTTERY

OFFICE

Present Price \$15, Shares in proportion.
Montreal, 4th Dec. 1823.

In addition to the Subscriber's Stock of
Three Rivers Bar Iron, Ploughshare
Moulds,

Stoves, Double and Single,
Potash Kettles and Coolers,
Pots, Dutch Ovens, Spiders, &c. &c.

As received by the last Craft, some elegant
FRANKLIN STOVES.

GRATES PLAIN AND POLISHED,

AND A FEW IMPROVED

COOKING STOVES,

all warranted of the Superior St. Maurice
Metal, which he tenders low for Cash.

JOHN PORTEOUS.

Montreal, 27th Nov. 1823.

100 BBLs. MESS and Prime
PORK, For Sale by

JOHN PORTEOUS.

18, Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, 28 Aug. 1823.

FOR THE CANADIAN TIMES.

(Concluded from our last.)

Again, "the children were to be made acquainted with the scriptures—a catechetical initiation is the best way of doing this—that the Bible is read by the pupils of Lancaster's schools, but they derive not so much benefit from them as at the national seminaries, where they are taught to understand what they read."

Here again we have the sly artifice of assumptions to hoodwink the vulgar, and call forth the contempt of the enlightened. Pray, Alfred, who are the persons appointed by the great head of the church, in the gospel, to expound the scriptures, and to teach man the way he should go? Are they schoolmasters? If so, to what office have clergymen been appointed? Can you prove that Lancaster's followers ever prevented pastors from catechising children, from expounding the scriptures to them, either from the pulpit or by other means, that the lessons taught at school had the smallest tendency to impede clerical instruction, nay, that the latter were not accelerated by them? Every man knows that at children's schools, the teacher, be he ever so closely connected with the church, and ever so zealous to inculcate her doctrines, finds his time occupied in making his pupils learn to read, and whatever they learn of catechisms and articles, they learn by mere rote, and as a method of reading and spelling. "Does any man really believe," said a writer some years ago, "that the attachment of the people of England to her church, arises from the knowledge of its peculiar doctrines and ceremonies, or the regard for its institutions instilled into their infant minds, at the seminaries where youth are taught the alphabet and the other very first rudiments of learning? If this be so, if the empire of the church is founded on this base, woe be too her! she is indeed in danger—or rather her existence is next to a miracle. What teacher of children from five to seven years old (and the question relates to none other) ever yet dreamed of explaining to them the points in controversy between the establishment and the dissenters—much less inculcated the superior claims of that Establishment, as a political institution to their veneration? Nay, did any child ever leave school with so much as a notion that such a thing as a church establishment ever existed? These matters, we dare assert were never yet mooted in such seminaries, any more than real hinds and panthers ever discussed the Nicene fathers. Is it then by teaching the infant the mysteries of the Athanasian creed, and the thirty-nine articles, that we have hitherto made the man a friend of the establishment? Can any one, reflecting on his own case, seriously believe that this has been the origin of his preference for the Episcopalian establishment. If it has, then the effect has, we greatly fear, in many instances, long survived all recollection even of the cause. But the fact is sufficient. Happily for the church, men support her, at first, because the law and the government favour her—because their families have lived and died in her bosom—because they have attended her ordinances from their earliest years—before they went to school—during the intervals of school attendance—and wholly independently of their schoolmaster. They afterwards give her a more rational support from their reason, by turning towards the question those faculties which they have been enabled to exercise, that knowledge which they have been enabled to acquire by school education, at a period when their minds were too young for controversy, and when they never heard of its existence." This passage, referring as it does to children of seven years old or thereabouts, is a full and ample answer to the gloomy forebodings of bigotry in respect to the "abandonment of the religion established by law."

But, says Alfred, the children at Lancaster's schools are not made to understand the scriptures. With very young children, I fear this would be a difficult task, either for churchman or dissenter. But if those children be meant whose capacities are sufficiently matured for comprehending those passages of scripture that refer to the elements of christianity, I answer, first, that these are as plain as the language of any catechism can make them, and must be understood by reading, so soon as the meaning of words; and the ideas which words represent, have been acquired. Secondly, I answer, that if Alfred has taken as much pains to make himself acquainted with the British and Foreign School, as he appears to have done with what transpires in the

"Purloins of St. Giles and Thames Street," he would have learnt, that the children are at stated times examined with regard to the meaning of Scripture, and made to give answers thereon, (see the articles in the Manual of instruction for Masters of Schools headed *scriptural interrogation*.) In short it is nothing but sheer ignorance—charity forbids us to call it wilful misrepresentation—or stubborn prejudice that blinds perception—that makes men talk as they do about an institution so eminently calculated for usefulness.

We are finally told that seeing that the name of the institution has been exchanged, the Royal patronage and bounty has been withdrawn. Now, I am almost ashamed to answer such deplorable quibbling, and would pass it over without notice, did not I know that all the arguments of Lancaster's opponents consist but of quibbles, and that quibbles often make a deep impression upon the vulgar as sound reasoning.

If an institution be endowed by Royal Charter and receive a salary under certain distinctive appellation, the retention of the name is doubtless necessary to insure a continuance of the patronage, and give a claim to the bounty; for how can one legally demand a salary given under the name of John, when one professes to call one's self Peter? A change of the name, then, under these circumstances is presumptive evidence that the benefits derived from the former name are no longer enjoyed. But very different is the case when the bounty proceeds from the private munificence of the Sovereign, is bestowed upon a charitable fund unknown to the laws, is not recorded as an act of state; the donees, therefore, are undistinguished by any authoritative name. To predicate the deprivation of the patronage of the Sovereign in the latter case, from an altered nomenclature, is just as logical as it would be, from the assumption of a name different from that by which an individual was known in his youth (an instance of which lately occurred here,) to infer a dissolution of the bonds of filiation, or the bereavement of the countenance and protection of his relatives. But it is doing too much honour to such reasoning to subject it to a regular examination. Every unbiased man is fully convinced that the patronage and salary of the King continue to this very hour, so firm and uniform, indeed, was the support of the late King—no doubt equally so that of his present Majesty—that no intrigue or solicitation could ever prevail on him to withdraw it.

To deny the continuance of the patronage is an old and a false argument of Lancaster. Several years ago, when indisposition had induced him to resign the Royal mind as to whether a dissolution of the rumour extremely difficult, he was very industriously contradicted that His Majesty had annulled the subscription from the fund of Lancaster, and had ceased to protect his school. The story was for some time believed, had a serious effect upon the funds of the school, and very nearly ruined it; till a contradictory contradiction to the report was fortunately obtained from the Royal Family. Such are the base means by which party zeal will sometimes pursue its ends!

The reason given by the Society for allowing the name must be satisfactory to all but its professed enemies, when nothing would satisfy. "The central school in the Borough," says the Society, "was visited by many foreigners of distinction, and opportunities now presented themselves for extending the system in various parts of the world. The Society therefore, in order better to designate the nature and extent of its views, resolved at its General Meeting in May 1814, that it should in future bear the appropriate title of *The British and Foreign School Society*."

But what renders the folly of Alfred still more conspicuous, and shews the paucity of information he possesses is that he not only blunders with regard to the British and Canadian School, but also in respect to that of Bell, as now conducted in this Country. The fact is that the managers of the latter institution—which in England is quite an exclusive one, and precisely that which Alfred would wish to make it—have very wisely and judiciously (thereby rendering the School more generally useful) engrained the plan of Lancaster upon that of Bell; a fact I was not aware of—(but ignorance in me was excusable) till I saw it announced the other day in the Courant by a correspondent, and have heard it since confirmed. The National School now not only waive the Catechism, teaching only the

Scriptures, in the case of aliens from their own Church, but will teach the Catechism of another Church if required. This is precisely the system of Lancaster. Oh, Alfred, little didst thou know, that in charging Lancaster's followers with the sin of Deism, thou wast libelling the institution it was thy purpose to support! But perhaps I mistake, and Alfred means to say, that the same doctrines, which when taught by a dissenter are Deism, are no longer such when taught by a Churchman!

Alfred, you have thrown out some hint upon another question, which it seems you would fain discuss; but as your last interference has cost you so dear, unless you get other assistance than your own, you had better pause before you again expose yourself to discomfiture.

Be assured, Sir, that there are men in this Country, out of the pale of Episcopacy, who, though they would be the last, for the sake of the peace of society, to raise such a discussion will not be the first to abandon it, when commenced by their opponents. The question I allude to is that of the supremacy claimed by certain of your Church, in this Country, over other bodies of Christians, particularly over one enjoying in Great Britain, equally with yours, the privilege of an Establishment. If entered upon, a more enlarged view of the question must be taken than that which its limited connection with statute and common law embraces (though in the interpretation of the *se, ye, ye* Dissenters are far from agreeing with Churchmen)—must be viewed as statesmen will view it—must be examined on philosophical grounds, on those of policy, equity and justice.

You no doubt are for statute law, and would have it enforced to the utmost, however ill suited to the times, however rigorous and unjust. The last acts, which are still a part of the Statute law, and most of the requirements of which being found so unjust and oppressive to Dissenters, have been for a long period suffered to become inoperative; to slumber in the statute book as a dead letter, would, did such men as you unhappily move the helm of the state, be no doubt received and strictly enforced, as an expedient required to prevent the "abandonment of the religion established by law?" what care many of you for consequences, so long as the hand of power would consent to support you? what though the country be convulsed; dissensions, and oppression reign triumphant? your motto would still be,

Pour soutenir nos droits, que le ciel autorise,
Aime tout plutôt: c'est l'esprit de l'Eglise.

To assist your cogitation upon this subject, I would propose a question, and quote a paragraph from the learned Dr. Paley, the great inquirer into, and supporter of establishments. The question is this: what ought to be the Religion of a country where Churchmen, compared with the rest of the population, are not 1 to 9, and to other protestants as 1 to 3. Should it, upon a principle of justice, be that of the lesser number? Or, if this be too general a question, I would ask, whether consistently with equity and sound policy, the greater in number (and equal in respectability to any other body) should be obliged to submit to the supreme jurisdiction of the lesser, and the latter be permitted to monopolize all clerical provision in a Colony belonging to a Kingdom where both religious bodies enjoy the privileges of an Establishment! Let the question be answered rationally and philosophically, not by such stupid assertions as that of "plundering the Church" &c.

"If the dissenters from the establishment," says Dr. Paley, "become a majority of the people, the establishment itself ought to be altered or qualified. If there exist among the different sects of the country, such a parity of numbers, interest and power as to render the preference of one sect to the rest, and the choice of that sect a hazardous success, and of doubtful election; some plan similar to that which is meditated in North America, though encumbered with great difficulties, may perhaps suit better with this divided state of public opinions, than any constitution of a National Church whatever."

Moral and Political Philosophy, Bk. 6 Ch. 10

Pray, Alfred, who are the Dissenters? what does history shew them to have been during the reigns of Charles II. James II. and that of a bigoted Princess? Have they not run greater risks, and with greater unanimity, to preserve the government of the mother country than any other set of men whatever? Did they not join cordially in a revolution to secure the succession of



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**Bibliothèque
et Archives
nationales**

Québec 

Original Poetry.

FOR THE CANADIAN TIMES.
ANNA.

Ah, me! and does my ANNA sleep,
Upon a wat'ry pillow?
Must my much lov'd ANNA weep—
ANNA—beneath the billow?

Ah yes—upon a wat'ry pillow
Does much lov'd ANNA sleep;
ANNA, beneath the rolling billow,
Is sunk—and I must weep!

She sleeps—but will she not awake,
And heed the tears I shed?
Shall her long dream of death ne'er break,
In the soft ocean bed?

Ah, no! to heed the tears I shed,
She never will awake—
And long she'll sleep, in her dark bed,
Ere her death-dream shall break!

Dec. 1823. L. L.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR
STORES,

In Saint Sacrament Street,

50 PIPES fresh Spanish Wine,
Cogniac Brandy and Geneva,
L. P. Madeira and Port Wines, of su-
perior quality.
East India Madeira, in cases of 7 doz.
each,
Teneriffe, Sherry, & Mountain Sweet
Wines,
Hibbert's London Porter, in Pint and
Quart bottles.

Loaf Sugar, East India Sugar, Coffee.

10 Bags, Black Pepper,

3 Chests Indigo,

30 Chests, Twankay Tea,

Hyson, Souchong and Congou Teas,
Soft Shell and Bitter Almonds,
Muscatel Raisins in Boxes, Garoon
Raisins in Casks.

1 Butt Zante Currants,

10 Cases best Mustard,

Crown Fig Blue, Poland Starch, Salt-
petre,
Refined Brimstone, Flour of Sulphur,
Canister Gunpowder,

4 Tons Patent Shot, chiefly Duck and
Pigeon,

1 Cask very fine Black Lead in 1-4 lbs.

50 Boxes Hunters Pipes, partly fluted,

20 Casks Russian Tallow,

Wax and Spermaceti Candles,

40 Boxes Plate Glass, for Mirrors,

Window Glass assorted,

Paints of all colors and boiled Lin-
seed Oil,

Bar and Bolt Iron, Sheet Lead.

Wine & Porter Corks, & Cork Wood.

Salampores, Baftas, Scotch Sheetings
and Osnaburghs.

50 doz. Highlander playing Cards, better
quality,

Best London Pins assorted Nos. 5 6 7.

HART LOGAN & Co.

Montreal, 15th Oct. 1823.

CHERRY BOARDS.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, a few thou-
sand feet of CHERRY BOARDS from
two to three feet in width.

ZENO CLARK.

Montreal, Aug. 27th, 1823.

WANTED.

A THOROUGH bred ENGLISH COACH-
MAN, capable of driving four in hand,
who is a Good Farrier and a single man
Apply at this office.

Montreal, Dec. 2d 1823.

W. HANNA,

PROFESSOR OF THE GERMAN FLUTE.
(FROM DUBLIN.)

Mr. Crozier's, No. 72, St. Paul Street.

BEGS leave to inform the young gentle-
men of this City, and the lovers of
MUSIC in general, that owing to the very
flattering encouragement he has received
since he commenced teaching the GERMAN
FLUTE, in this place, and to the friendly
advice of several persons interested in his
behalf he intends remaining the winter, and
continuing his instructions on that instru-
ment.

Such as may do him the favour to place
themselves under his tuition, may rest as-
sured, that every attention shall be observ-
ed, not only to the keeping of time the most
essential thing in this amusing science, and
only a secondary consideration with teach-
ers in general, but also to the improving of
tone, and every other particular necessary
to aiding the progress of learners; that his
method, together with his terms of teach-
ing, shall be as consistent and reasonable as
those of any other person in the same pro-
fession; and that no exertion whatever,
shall be wanting on his part to facilitate the
improvement of his pupils. W. H. will
give a lesson every day in the week, except
Saturday, on the same terms as those of
other teachers who attend only three times
a week. Apply at his residence as above
stated.

Montreal, Nov. 10, 1823.

NEW GOODS.

Scott & Dougall,

CORNER OF PLACE D'ARMES.

HAVE received by the late arrivals a
Complete and extensive assortment of
DRY GOODS, all of the best quality & lat-
est fashions, amongst them are the following:

Ladies Straw Bonnets,
Beaver do with Trims' to match,
Ribbons assorted,
Thread Laces and Footings,
White Bobbinett Veils,
Black Lace do.
Plain and Figured Bobbinetts,
Silk Velvets,
Cotton do.
Black and Coloured Satins,
Do. do. Sarsnetts,
Do. do. Persians,
Do. do. Bombazeens,
Do. do. Bombazetts,
Do. do. Crapes,
Do. do. Gauzes,
Plush Trimmings, Cords, and Gimps,
Sewed Flouncings,
Ditto Trimmings,
Merino Shawls and Scarfs,
Silk do. do.
Do. Handkerchiefs,
Imitation Shawls,
Canton Crapes,
Book and Lawn Myslins,
Mull and Jaconet do.
Elegant Parasols,
Men's Water-Proof Hats,
Ditto Plated Beaver,
Superfine and Fine Cloths,
Ditto do. Cassimeres,
Drabs, Moleskins and Corduroys,
Drills and Ducks,
Jays and Lustrings,
India Bandannas,
Coloured Jeans,
Turkey Stripes and Calicoes,
Garment and Furniture Calicoes,
Carlisle Gingham,
Hosiery assorted,
Cotton Fringes,
Rich Figured Florentines,
British Linens,
Ditto Diapers,
Linen Cambrics,
Sewing Silks and Threads,
Tapes and Bobbins,
Kerby Needles and Pins.

Montreal, May 29, 1823.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore exist-
ing under the firm of JAMES DUNN
& SON, was this day dissolved by mutual
consent. All persons having claims against
the said firm, are requested to present their
accounts for adjustment, and all indebted
thereto are enjoined to make immediate
payment to Mr. THOMAS DUNN, who is
duly authorised to receive the same.

JAMES DUNN,
THOMAS DUNN.

Montreal, 10th Sept. 1823.

CC-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform
their Friends and the Public in gener-
al, that they have taken lease of Dunn's
Brewery, and the Brewing business will
henceforward be carried on under the firm
of DUNN, DOW & Co.

They most respectfully solicit the custom
and aid of those who have formerly dealt
with James Dunn & Co, assuring them that
no pains shall be spared to give general sat-
isfaction.

THOMAS DUNN,
WILLIAM DOW,
THOMAS McDONALD.

Montreal, 11th Sept. 1823.

N.B.—D. D. & Co. have on hand Ale
and Beer and are ready to supply custom-
ers at the current prices.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS, his Excellency the Gov-
ernor in Chief has been pleased to ap-
point the Subscriber Inspector of Fish
and OIL, for the District of Montreal; the
Subscriber has been duly sworn, and is now
ready to perform the duties of the office of
Inspector. All orders will be received at
his Office, Point à Callière, opposite the
Inspection Office of I. Jones, Esq. or at his
Residence, St. Francois Xavier Street,
near the Canada Bank.

PETER MERCKELL.

Montreal, Sept. 29th, 1823.

RICHARDS & KING,

OFFER for Sale Mess and Prime Pork.
Pickled Salmon, Mackerel, & Herring.
Dry and Pickled Cod Fish, Smoked Her-
rings in Barrels and Boxes. Also, A quanti-
ty of fresh Butter & Lard in Firkins, 15 Cases
American Cheese, 25 Bbls. Tar, 100 N. S.
Grind-Stones; Salt, &c. &c. Low for Cash.

Montreal, 10th Nov. 1823.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
No. 9 St. Joseph Street.

15 PACKAGES 4-4 and 7-8

Irish Linens, Diapers, Russia Duck
and Dowlas Raven Duck,
6 Bales Leather, consisting of Morocco,
Russia Hides, Calf, Sheep, & Rams,
12 Bales Millboards,
100 Reams Fine Printing Demy Paper,
200 do. Wove Pot Paper,
200 do. Foolscap,
200 do. Fine Wove Post Paper,
50 do. Imperial, Royal, Medium & De-
my Writing and Drawing Paper,
100 Bales Brown and Tea Wrapping Paper,
19 Cases Perfumery & Patent Medicines,
Sedleitz Powders, Aperient Soda
Powders, & Soda Powders assorted.
2 Cases Room Papers and Borders,
1 Box Gold Leaf,
2 do. Account Books,
4 do. of Summer Waistcoating and Pan-
taloon,
2 do. Wax and Wafers,
2 do. Morocco Travelling Cases, and
Ladies' Work Boxes.

An extensive collection of the latest Mu-
sic—School, Catholic, and Miscellaneous
Books, (Catalogues of which may be had at
the Store) Lead & Pewter Ink Stands, Pens
and Quills, Japan Ink & Ink Powder, Port-
able Pens, &c. &c.

CHARLES CUMMING.

June 6th, 1823.

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors,
respectfully acquaints his friends and
the public in general, that he has made of
late, such great improvements in the manu-
factory of BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS,
that he is able to do work equal, both in
ruling and binding to any done in the Pro-
vince or imported. He has on hand a large
assortment made of the very best materials,
and in a superior style of workmanship,
which he offers at the following prices.

IMPERIAL,
ROYAL 11s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. per quire, 19 by 12 in
MEDIUM 7s. 6d. to 10s. 17 by 11 do.
DEMY 5s. to 6s. 3d. 15 by 17 do.
POST 5s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. 15 by 9 1/2
FOOLSCAP 2s. 6d. to 3s.

All smaller Books at proportionate prices.

N. B.—Five quires and over, full bound
spring back—Four quires and under in
strong half binding. The following extra
prices for Russia bands.

Demy 7s. 6d. Medium 10s. Royal 11s.
3d. Books ruled and bound as usual in the
neatest manner.

ARIEL BOWMAN.

April 10th.

PLAIN Sewing will be very neatly exe-
cuted at a low price in the LANCAS-
TERIAN SCHOOL, and those who are in
the habit of putting out work of this kind
will aid in the cause of Charity by sending
it thither.—Two or three Quills, the work
of the Pupils are now offered for Sale.
December 4th, 1823.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firms of
JAMES DUNN, JAMES DUNN & Co. and
JAMES DUNN & SON, are hereby requested
to settle their accounts, in order to save
further trouble and expence; and pay the
same to Messrs. DUNN DOW & Co. who are
duly appointed to receive and grant acquit-
tances for the same.

JAMES DUNN.

Montreal, 14th October, 1823.

CONCESSIONS.

A NUMBER of Lots in the St. Anns
Suburbs will be conceded *a titre de*
rente foncière, situated on the Lower La-
chine Road, and the cross street leading in-
to the Recollect Suburbs, on liberal terms.

THOMAS McCORD.

Montreal 4th Nov. 1823.



THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival
every Medicine heretofore discovered, for
Coughs and complaints of the lungs leading to Con-
sumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has
lately been used by many, with the most surprising
success. If certificates from persons of the highest
respectability for the great and increasing demand
for them, may be called proof of its good effects, it is
proved scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the
side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising
from debility or consumption, but may be relieved
by the timely use of this Medicine. Every genuine
bottle has "Anderson's Cough Drops" stamped on
the bottle; and the directions are all signed by
JAMES MELLAN.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the fol-
lowing Certificates are offered for perusal.
I, SAMUEL H. JONES, of Salisbury, do hereby
certify that my wife for more than five years had
been troubled with a violent Cough, difficulty of

breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely
deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we suppose
ed, every thing that might relieve her without re-
ceiving any benefit, I was induced to have her make
trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using
two bottles her cough entirely left her—she enjoy-
ed her former sleep, which she had not done for
many years, and was again restored to strength. I
can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be
the best Medicine in use, for Coughs, and com-
plaints of the Lungs. SAMUEL H. JONES.

Salisbury, (Conn.) March 26, 1813.

I hereby certify that I have for five years past
been greatly troubled with a pain in my side and
breast, and more or less cough and weakness of the
lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business
without much pain; and having suffered very
much with a wearing and debilitating cough, a few
days since purchased a bottle of Anderson's
Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days
only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me,
and my former strength restored. I attribute my
relief entirely to the use of those drops, and can
with confidence recommend them to all such as are
afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs,
or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valu-
able Medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, Columbia Co. State of N. Y. May 1823.

NEW CERTIFICATE.

In the year 1816, I was seized with an inflama-
tion on the liver, which caused an adhesion that
placed me in a very critical situation. Almost all
kinds of exercise caused pain in my side and breast.
In this situation I continued until April 1819, when
my cough and pain in my breast increased through
the summer; my flesh wasted, I grew weak and
bowed down and lost all hope of ever being any bet-
ter.

About the first of last October, my son purchased
at Balltown Springs a bottle of Anderson's Cough
drops, from which I found almost immediate relief,
and from the use of two bottles only, my lungs are
restored to perfect soundness; and I once more can
walk erect. STEPHEN SEAMAN.

Greenfield, July 14, 1820.

These drops generally give ease in most cases of
colds, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of
the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of
blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief
equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the
lungs are affected. MOSES KIMBALL.

Haverhill, Ms. Aug. 11, 1821.

This may certify to whom it may concern that I
have been extremely afflicted with the Asthma,
which has lasted me nearly forty years, and a great
part of that time to such a degree that I could not
lay in my bed, or sit in meeting without coughing,
notwithstanding I had tried many good physicians
and various kinds of Medicines, till I procured a bot-
tle of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of
three bottles of them I can sleep comfortably, and
sit in meeting without coughing, and attend to my
business.

And I do further certify, that my neighbour Ben-
jamin Holbrook, had become unable to labor on ac-
count of affection of the lungs, attended with a
cough, who has received much benefit from the
same kind of Medicine, so as to be able to labor a-
gain, and I can cheerfully recommend the same kind
of Medicine to those who labor under such com-
plaints.

I the subscriber do hereby solemnly affirm to the
truth and the whole of the above statement, before
a Magistrate at Province, R. I. this 4th day of July,
1821. CHRISTOPHER COOK.

This is to certify that I the subscriber had been
afflicted with the Asthma for twenty years, and the
paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive
me of breath. During one of the most violent
returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try "Anders-
on's Cough Drops," and I did so, and to my sur-
prise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no
more of it for six months. Upon a return of a pa-
roxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same
medicine, and it has invariably given me relief. As
it respects the Asthma, and its attendant symptoms,
difficulty of breathing, &c. I consider Anderson's
Cough Drops a remedy in praise of which too much
cannot be said. I further certify, that my son in-
law had for some time been supposed to be past re-
covery of a consumptive complaint, when I advised
him to make a trial of "Anderson's Cough Drops,"
and from the use of them, he has so far recovered
his health as to be again able to attend to his busi-
ness. JOHN LIVESCOM, Surgeon.

Dover, N. Hampshire, Oct. 1st. 1821.

* * Be particular that each genuine bottle has
"ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS" stamped on
the bottle; and that each of the directions are sig-
ned in writing by JAMES MELLAN, no others are
genuine.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS.

Adults of common constitutions may commence
with taking 40 drops at bed time, and rather more
than half that quantity before breakfast and at
noon; those of delicate constitutions may commence
with about 25 drops at bed time, and a little more
than half that morning and noon, gradually increas-
ing the quantity after the three first days; to be
taken in part of a spoonful of sugar, honey, or mela-
sses. A child a year old may take 6 drops, and one
three years old, 9 or 10 drops, and one ten years old
14 drops, and so on in proportion to age. Where
the cough is attended with dryness and difficulty of
raising, or the person is costive, or has some fever
it will be proper to take the drops with the syrup
of squills, 1, 2, or 3, tea-spoonfuls, according to the
age and constitution of the person, may be taken
with, or without the drops, once in 2, 3, or 4, hours.
To make the syrup, put 6 table-spoonfuls of good
vinegar to a powder, keep it quite warm one hour,
strain off and add three table-spoonfuls more of
vinegar to the drops, and warm and strain to the
first, and add one large table-spoonful of honey or
sugar, as best suits the person. And where the
drops are taken for a cold at bed time, a draught of
hysup or other warm tea should be taken with it
after them, but large doses of the drops are not to
be taken when there is much fever; a little water
may be added to each dose.

Directions for taking the drops to be had in both
French and English.

Sold by HEDGE & LYMAN (Wholesale & Retail)

JOHN MUSSON (Retail) Quebec.

L. SARTELL & Co. Three-Rivers.

DAVID SEE, Wm. Henry.

Dr. F. W. ARMSTRONG, Kingston.

Montreal 20th Nov. 1823.