

# THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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MONDAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1839.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.

## READY-MADE SHIRTS.

The subscriber has just received Two Cases of GENTLEMEN'S UNIONABLY-MADE LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRTS. HORATIO CARWELL, No. 4, Fabrique Street. Quebec, 21st August, 1839.

## JUST RECEIVED,

per Ship "Celia," from Belfast, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, TWO HUNDRED Barrels Prime Mess IRISH PORK. ALSO, A few hundred Hampers best Irish Potatoes, 29th May, 1839.

G. H. PARKE, India Wharf.

## CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

A favorable opinion I formerly entertained of the waters of the Caledonia is MORE THAN CONFIRMED, as well the benefits I personally derived from their use from what I observed of their effects on the Water should be drank in moderate quantities before breakfast, and persevered some weeks at least. (Signed) WILLIAM ROBINSON, M.D.

## FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED

BY BEGG & URQUHART, 15th May, 1839.

## NOTICE.

The Subscriber having entered into Partnership, under the firm of CHARLES BELL & Co., proposing carrying on business as Agents and Shippers of Lumber, at Silley Cove, lately in the occupation of Mr. W. H. JEFFERY, where they will be always ready to receive and ship every description of Lumber.

CHARLES CAMPBELL, HENRY LE MESURIER, Junr., 29th May.

## J. JONES,

Painter and Copper-Plate Printer, MOVED to No. 2, PALACE STREET, next door to the Albion Hotel. 29th May, 1839.

## HEADACHE.

E. SPÖHN, a German physician of great note, having devoted his attention for years to the cure and removal of the NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, as a remedy which by removing the causes effectually and permanently this complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a local incurable family complaint. Discover them that they are mistaken, and under distress which they might not anticipate, but actually eradicated by the use of my remedy. It is the result of scientific research and is entirely of a different character than advertised patent medicine, and is not at all to the taste. To be had of I. I. SIMS, MUSSON & SAVAGE, BEGG & URQUHART.

## TO BE LET,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE DWELING-HOUSE, No. 8, Grand Battery, Rampart St., now, appertaining to John Le Boulanger. L. T. MACPHERSON, N. P. 26th August.

## FOR SALE,

THE Lot on the Cape, forming a corner on Ste. Genevieve and St. Louis Streets, with the two Dwelling-houses and dependencies, now severally occupied by Capt. Bayfield and Mr. Marston. L. T. MACPHERSON, N. P. 26th August.

## Poetry.

### WE MEET IN CROWDS.

BY MRS. C. BARON CORNWALL.

We meet in crowds! who used to meet all lonely,  
Where the soft moonbeams trembling lit the shade;  
And for the vows we interchanged, now only  
Are the courtesies of fashion paid.

We meet in crowds! where empty mirth is lighting  
The flashing eye, but reaches not the heart;  
Where Pleasure brings the cup, with smiles inviting,  
And lures her victims, with a siren's heart.

We meet in crowds! ah! how unlike the meeting  
Our bosoms knew in those sweet by-gone hours,  
When Time's swift pinions seem'd to caress  
And youth's light footsteps trod alone on flowers!

We meet in crowds! as strangers, cold, and sadly,  
Who ne'er had met, nor e'er may meet again;  
We part! and in each bosom, deeply—madly,  
Rankles the wound, that must for aye remain.

## Miscellaneous.

**HOOPING COUGH.**—A plaster of gum albumen, applied to the chest, cures this complaint.—*Medical Adviser.*

At the Stockport Petty Sessions, two men, named Partington and Hurst, were charged with a burglary in the house of Mr. Rostron Lingard, of Stockport. The principal piece of evidence against Hurst, who is a soldier on furlough, consisted of the mark of his teeth in a pot of butter! He happened to have a broken tooth of very peculiar form; and having, while plundering the house, indulged himself with a mouthful of butter, he had left the shape of his teeth so distinctly imprinted upon the remainder as to leave no doubt about his guilt.

**EXTRAORDINARY SHOWER OF ICE.**—The western coast of Sussex was visited, on Sunday evening, with thunder and lightning, remarkable for its awful grandeur. At about half-past nine, a shower of hail, or rather ice, fell, which did considerable damage. At the castle, conservatories, &c. nearly 5,000 panes of glass were broken, and the glass of every skylight, green-house, &c. of the town and neighbourhood was demolished. The pieces of ice, which were of the most irregular shape, measured from four inches to five inches over, and in general incased a halstone of large size, which, unlike the ice, was, of course, not transparent. The fruit trees and all kinds of vegetation have suffered.

The consumption of butchers' meat in Paris during the month of June last, was much below that of the corresponding month of last year, as it comprised only 4,837 oxen, 1,063 cows, 6,438 calves, and 31,186 sheep. In June, 1838, it had been 5,194 oxen, 1,800 cows, 7,332 calves, and 34,204 sheep. The consumption in June, 1838, exceeded, accordingly, by 657 oxen, 732 cows, 894 calves, and 3,018 sheep, that of the corresponding month in 1839.

**Who would be an editor?**—A correspondent of a Scottish newspaper, after a long-winded dissertation on the state of the times, subjoins the following pithy P. S.:—"I had almost forgotten to tell you that some of my neighbours disapprove your paper, because there are unaccountable 'murders' in it, and 'accidents,' and 'droll stories,' and 'there's nae 'birls,' &c.; but I said it was hard to please every body."

On the 12th July, the Officers of the 88th in Dublin, entertained at dinner, their old companion in arms, W. Grattan, Esq., late of that corps, well known in the military world as the writer of "The Reminiscences of a Subaltern."

"Boston," says Capt. Marryatt, "is the most English city in the Union, and has most rigidly preserved the English manners and habits."

## THE AMERICAN ARMY.

The privates of the American regular army are not the most creditable soldiers in the world: they are chiefly composed of Irish emigrants, Germans, and deserters from the

English regiments in Canada. Americans are very rare: only those who can find nothing else to do, and have to choose between enlistment and starvation, will enter into the American army. They do not, however, enlist for longer than three years. There is not much discipline, and occasionally a great deal of insolence, as might be expected from such a collection. Corporal punishment has been abolished in the American army except for desertion; and if ever there was a proof of the necessity of punishment to enforce discipline, it is in the many substitutes in lieu of it to which the officers are compelled to resort; all of them more severe than flogging. The most common is that of loading a man with thirty-six pounds of shot, in his knapsack, and making him walk three hours out of four, day and night, without intermission, with this weight on his shoulders, for six days and six nights; that is he is compelled to walk three hours with the weight, and then is suffered to sit down one. Towards the close, this punishment becomes very severe; the feet of the men are so swollen that they cannot move for some days afterwards. I enquired what would be the consequence if a man were to throw down his knapsack and refuse to walk. The commanding officer of one of the forts replied, that he would be hung up by his thumbs till he fainted—a variety of picqueting. Surely these punishments savour quite as much of severity, and are quite as degrading as flogging. The pay of an American private is good—fourteen dollars a month—out of which his rations and regimentals take eight dollars, leaving him six dollars a month for pleasure. Deserters are punished by being made to drag a heavy ball and chain after them, which is never removed day or night. If discharged, they are flogged, their heads shaved, and they are drummed out at the point of the bayonet.—*Marryatt's Diary in America.*

**Pillars for the New York Exchange.**—These immense columns, eighteen in number are nearly completed at the quarries in Quincy. They are the largest that have ever been obtained; each weighing about thirty-three tons. They are fluted, and finished in the most perfect manner. Nothing can surpass the beauty of the carved capitals. The work is equal to chiselled marble. The first of the columns will be moved this day, from the quarries to Long wharf, at Quincy Point a distance of three or four miles.

The carriage which has been built for the purpose, is truly a solid affair. It weighs between eight and nine tons, and cost fifteen hundred dollars. Seventy oxen are to be employed in drawing the load. It will be passing through Quincy during the afternoon; and those who have leisure can hardly spend the time more agreeably than by riding out, and viewing its progress.

Cost of the pillars four thousand dollars.—*Boston Transcript.*

**THE ONION BUSINESS.**—Bermuda is rivaling Connecticut. She has shipped this spring to the West Indies half a million pounds of onions. In Bermuda half a bottle of seed produced 8000 lbs. of onions—160 of which weighed 280 lbs.

## UPPER CANADA.

Toronto, August 16.—We lament to say, that just as we were going to press, we were alarmed with the cry of "fire," when on looking into the street we observed in the direction of Mr. Patrick's house in Bay-street, a dense column of smoke perpendicularly piercing the air. It was soon ascertained to be the house and shop of Mr. Gilbert, Cabinet Maker, at the corner of Bay and Newgate-streets, which, if given up to announce, were utterly consumed, and, as we fear, with most of their contents—the more grievous, as we are informed Mr. Gilbert was not at all insured. Assistance was immediately on the spot, and by the alacrity and skill of our admirable Fire Company, assisted by numerous soldiers of the 32nd Regiment to work the engines, the conflagration was happily, and we may say, miraculously confined to the premises.—*Patriot.*

## FURTHER ENGLISH EXTRACTS

**By the steamer Liverpool.**  
The Liverpool brought out a hundred and one passengers. Sixty, seventy, eighty, and a hundred pounds were offered before starting for persons to resign in favour of the bidder. Her cargo is very valuable, consisting of silks, wools, &c.; and the amount of which is estimated at £150,000.

The Liverpool Mail of the 1st August states that money matters are easier, and that commerce and manufactures are improving.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 30.—Mr. Pakington presented 30 petitions from the Clergy of Upper Canada, praying for protection to the protestant church in that colony. It was not his intention to introduce any motion on these petitions during the present session; but if her Majesty's ministers did not early in the next session, legislate for the welfare of Canada and for the safety and protection of the protestant religion, he should bring the whole subject under the consideration of the house.

In the House of Lords on the 29th, the Canada Government Bill was reported, and Lord Normanby undertook to prepare a clause in conformity with a suggestion of the Duke of Wellington before the third reading.

On the same day, the Timber Ships' Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Liverpool, Aug. 1.—The state of the weather is beginning to excite the apprehensions of every reflecting man. Mr. Rics, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, told parliament that the quantity of foreign corn imported since last harvest amounted to £7,000,000. In confirmation of this, and in proof that the imported corn was paid for in solid metal, the Bank of England, which has upwards of £10,000,000 of gold in its coffers only a short time ago, has, at the present moment, not much more than £3,000,000. No other argument than this is necessary to show the ignorance and folly of the superficial economists who advocate a free trade in corn. The small supply we have received has cost the country seven millions of its accumulated wealth, every shilling of which have gone to foreigners, who will thereby be better enabled to cope with England in establishing manufactures for themselves. What, then, would be the consequences, if, instead of requiring three weeks' supply, we should require three months? This is a question which every thinking and honest man in England will naturally address to his own heart. If our country is to maintain its independence and advance in prosperity, it is indispensable that she should be enabled to provide her own food. If she be doomed to destruction, the simplest means of accomplishing it is to make her dependent upon foreign states for a supply of corn.—*Mail.*

**WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.**—The general business of the Conference commenced at Liverpool on the 31st July, when upwards of 500 preachers were present. The vacancies in the "hundred" having been filled up, the Rev. Theophilus Lesley was chosen president, the Rev. James Dixon declining the contest; the numbers were as follow—Lesley, 153; Dixon, 81; Stanley, 14; Atherton, 12; Wood, 3; Lord, 2; Hannah, 2; Scott, 1; McLean, 1; Waddy, 0. The Rev. Robt. Newton was elected secretary without opposition.

It will encourage the friends of the Wesleyan missions to learn, that the members of the society, or communicants, under the care of three hundred and forty-one missionaries in foreign stations, are seventy two thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven, being an increase of five thousand nine hundred and nineteen. A proportionate increase has taken place in the schools of the society. It is proposed, we understand, that thirty-six missionaries, or more, are to be sent out to strengthen the missions already formed, or to commence new stations, as soon as they can be prepared for their respective appointments. It is supposed that twenty-two of these will sail in the missionary ship. The subscriptions to the centenary fund amount to £215,000, of which sum above £86,000 have been received by the treasurer.—*Liverpool Mail, 1st Aug.*