

# THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT,

## AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I. No. 41

QUEBEC, TUESDAY, 5TH JUNE, 1838.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

### THE YELLOW DOMINO.

BY CAPTAIN MARYAT.

(CONCLUDED.)

"Slaves of the ring, you have done my bidding at all events, this time," thought I, and I looked at the ring more attentively. It was a splendid solitaire diamond, worth many hundred crowns. "Will you ever find your way back to your lawful owner?" was the question in my mind when Albert made his appearance in his violet-coloured domino.

"It was imprudent of you to send me the paper by the black domino," said he hastily. "Did I not tell you that I would be here in an hour? We have not a moment to spare. Follow me quickly, and be silent."

I followed—the paper which Albert referred to, needed no explanation; it was indeed, the only part of the whole affair which I comprehended. He led the way to about three hundred yards of the path through the wood. "There," said he, "in that narrow avenue you will find my faithful negro with his charge. He will not deliver it up without you show him this ring," and Albert put a ring upon my finger.

"But Albert?"—my mind misgave me—Albert never had a faithful negro to my knowledge. It must be some other person, who had mistaken me for his friend. "I am afraid—"

"Afraid—let me not hear you say that. You never yet knew fear," said he interrupting me. "What have you to fear between this and Pisa?—Your own horses will take you there in three hours. But here's the packet, which you must deliver yourself. Now that you know where the negro is, return to the palazzo, deliver it into his own hands, requesting his immediate perusal. After that, do not wait a moment, but hasten here to your charge. While the grand duke is reading it, I will escape with Viola."

"I really cannot understand all this," said I taking the packet.

"All will be explained when we meet at Pisa. Away now to the grand duke. I will go to the negro and prepare him for your coming."

"But allow me—"

"Not a word if you love me," replied the violet-coloured domino, who, I was now convinced, was not Albert; it was not his voice—there was a mystery and a mistake; but I was so implicated that I felt I could not retreat without sacrificing the parties, whoever they might be. "Well," said I, as I turned back to the palazzo, "I must go on now, as if I were a gentleman of honour, I cannot refuse. I will give the packet to the grand duke, and I will also convey his treasury to Pisa—confound this yellow domino." As I returned to the palazzo, I was accosted by the black domino.

"Milano," replied I.

"Is all right, Filippo?" said he in a whisper.

"All is right, signor," was my answer.

"Where is he?"

I pointed with my finger to a clump of orange-trees.

"And the paper and packet?"

I nodded my head.

"Then you had better away—I will see you tomorrow."

"At the old place, signor?"

"Yes," replied the black domino, cutting into a cross path, and disappearing.

I arrived at the Palazzo, mounted the steps, forced my way through the crowd, and perceived the grand duke in an inner saloon, the lady who had accosted me leaning on his arm. It then occurred to me that the grand duke had an only daughter, whose name was Viola. I entered the saloon, which was not crowded, and walked boldly up to the grand duke, presented the packet, requesting that his highness would give it his immediate attention. I then bowed, and hastened away, once more passing through the thronged hall, and gained the marble steps of the Palazzo.

"Have you given it?" said a low voice, close to me.

"I have," replied I; "but signor—"

"Not a word, Carlo, hasten to the wood, if you love me," and the violet-coloured domino forced his way into the crowd that filled the hall.

"Now for my journey to Pisa," said I. "Here I am implicated in high treason, in consequence of my putting on a yellow domino. Well, there's no help for it." In a few minutes I had gained the narrow avenue, and having pursued it about fifty yards, perceived the glaring eyes of the crouching negro. By the starlight I could just distinguish that he had a basket, or something like one, before him.

"What do you come for, signor?" said the negro, rising on his feet.

"For what has been placed under your charge; here is the ring of your master."

The negro put his fingers to the ring and felt it, that he might recognize it by its size and shape.

"Here it is, signor," said he, lifting up the basket gently, and putting it into my arms. It was not heavy, although somewhat cumbersome from its size.

"Hark, signor, there is confusion in the Palazzo. You must be quick, and I must not be seen with you; and away darted the negro like lightning through the bushes.

I also hastened away with the basket, (contents unknown,) for it appeared to me that dangers were coming to a crisis. I heard people running different ways, and voices approaching mine. When I emerged from the narrow avenue, I perceived several figures coming down the dark walk at a rapid pace, and seized with a sort of panic, I took to my heels. I soon found that they were in pursuit, and I increased my speed. In the gloom of the night, I unfortunately tripped over a stone, and fell with the basket to the ground; and then the screams from within informed me that the treasure intrusted to my safe keeping was a child. Fearing that it was hurt, and forgetting, for the time, the danger of being captured, I opened the lid and examined its limbs, while I tried to pacify it; and while I was sitting down on my yellow domino, thus occupied in hushing a baby, I was seized by both shoulders, and found myself a prisoner.

"What is the meaning of this rudeness, signors?" said I, hardly knowing what to say.

"You are arrested by order of the Grand Duke," was the reply.

"I am arrested—why—I am an Englishman."

"That makes no difference; the orders are to arrest all found in the garden in yellow dominoes."

"Confound the yellow domino," thought me that the twentieth time at least. "Well, signor, I will attend you; but first let me try to pacify this poor frightened infant."

"Strange that he should be found running away with a child at the same time that the Lady Viola has disappeared, observed one of my captors.

"You are right, signors," replied I; "it is very strange; and what is more strange is, that I can no more explain it than you can. I am now ready to accompany you. Oblige me by one of you carrying the basket, while I take care of the infant."

"In a few minutes we had arrived at the Palazzo. I had retained my mask, and I was conducted through the crowd into the saloon into which I had previously entered when I delivered the packet to the grand duke.

"There he is! there he is!" was buzzed through the crowd in the hall. "Holy Virgin! he has a child in his arms! *Bambino bellissimo!*" Such were the exclamations of wonder and surprise as they made a lane for my passage, and I was in the presence of the grand duke, who appeared to be in a state of great excitement.

"It is the same person!" exclaimed the duke.—"Confess, are you not the party who put a packet into my hands about a quarter of an hour since?"

"I am the person, your highness," replied I, as I patted and soothed the frightened child.

"Who gave it to you?"

"May it please your highness, I do not know."

"What child is that?"

"May it please your highness, I do not know."

"Where did you get it?"

"Out of that basket, your highness."

"Who gave you the basket?"

"May it please your highness, I do not know."

"You are trifling with me. Let him be searched."

"May it please your highness, I will save them that trouble if one of the ladies will take the infant. I have received a great many presents this evening, all of which will have the honour of displaying before your highness."

One of the ladies held out her arms to the infant, who immediately bent from mine toward her, naturally clinging to the other sex as his friend in distress.

"In the first place, your highness, I have this evening received this ring," taking off my finger the one given by the party in a violet coloured domino, and presenting it to him.

"And from whom?" said his highness, instantly recognising the ring.

"May it please your highness, I do not know.—I have also received another ring, your highness," continued I, taking off the ring given me by the black domino.

"And who gave you this?" interrogated the duke, again evidently recognising it.

"May it please your highness, I do not know.—Also, this stiletto, but from whom, I must again repeat, I do not know. Also, this packet, with directions to put it into a dead man's bosom."

"And you are, I presume, equally ignorant of the party who gave it to you?"

"Equally so," your highness: as ignorant as I am of the party who desired me to present you with the other packet which I delivered." Here is also a paper I was desired to give upon a man's clothes, after I had assassinated him."

"Indeed! and to this, also, you plead total ignorance?"

"I have but one answer to give to all, your highness, which is, I do not know."

"Perhaps, sir, you do not know your own name or profession," observed his highness, with a sneer.

"Yes, your highness," replied I, taking off my mask, "that I do know. I am an Englishman—and, I trust, a gentleman, and man of honour. My name is Herbert; and I have more than once had the honour to be a guest at your highness' entertainments."

"Signor, I recognise you," replied the grand duke. Let the room be cleared. I must speak with this gentleman alone.

When the company had quitted the saloon, I entered into a minute detail of the events of the evening, to which his highness paid the greatest attention; and when I had finished, the whole mystery was unravelled to me by him—and with which I will now satisfy the curiosity of my readers.

The grand duke had one daughter, by name Viola, whom he had wished to marry to Rodolph, Count of Istria; but Viola had met with Albert, marquis of Salerno, and a mutual attachment had ensued. Although the grand duke would not force his daughter's wishes, and oblige her to marry Count Fodolph, at the same time, he would not consent to her espousals with the Marquis Albert. Count Rodolph had discovered the intimacy between Viola and the marquis of Salerno, and had made more than one unsuccessful attempt to get rid of his rival by assassination. After some time, a private marriage with the marquis had been consented to by Viola—and a year afterwards, the Lady Viola retired to the country, and without the knowledge, or even suspicions of her father, had given birth to a male child, which had been passed off as the offspring of one of the ladies of the court who was married, and to whom the secret had been confided.

At this period, the secret societies, especially

the Carbonari, had become formidable in Italy, and all the crowned heads and reigning princes were using every exertion to suppress them. Count Rodolph was at the head of these societies, having joined them to increase his power, and to have at his disposal the means of getting rid of his rival. Of this the marquis of Salerno had received intimation, and for some time had been trying to obtain proof against the count; for he knew that if once it was proved, Count Rodolph would never be again permitted to appear in the state of Lucca. On the other hand, Count Rodolph had been making every arrangement to get rid of his rival, and had determined that it should be effected at this masquerade.

The marquis of Salerno had notice given him of this intention, and also had on that morning obtained the proof against Count Rodolph, which he was now determined to forward to the duke; but aware that his assassination by the Carbonari was to be attempted, and also that the wrath of the grand duke would be excessive when he was informed of their private marriage, he resolved to fly with his wife to Pisa, trusting that the proofs of Count Rodolph being connected with the Carbonari, and a little time, would soften down the grand duke's anger. The marquis had arranged that he should escape from the duke's dominions on the night of the masquerade, as it would be much easier for his wife to accompany him than from the grand duke's palace, which was well guarded. But it was necessary that they should travel on horseback, and they could not take their child with them. Viola would not consent that it should be left behind, and on this emergency he had written to his friend, the Count D'Ossore, to come to their assistance at the masquerade, and that they might recognize him, to wear a yellow domino, a colour but seldom put on.

The Count D'Ossore had that morning left his town mansion on a hunting excursion, and did not receive the letter, of which the marquis and Viola were ignorant. Such was the state of affairs at the time that I put on the yellow domino to go to the masquerade.

My first meeting with the marquis in his violet-coloured domino is easily understood. Being in a yellow domino, I was mistaken for the Count D'Ossore. I was myself led into it by the marquis Albert having the same Christian name as my English friend. The second meeting with the Count Rodolph, in the black domino, was accidental.—The next walk had been appointed as the place of meeting with the Carbonari Filippo and his companions but Count Rodolph perceiving me examining my stiletto by the light of the lamp, presumed I was Filippo, and that I had mistaken the one path for the other which had been agreed upon. The papers given to me by Count Rodolph were Carbonari papers, which were to be hid in the marquis' bosom after he had been assassinated, to make it appear that he had belonged to that society; and by the paper affixed to his clothes, that he had been murdered by the agents of the society, for having betrayed them. The papers which the marquis had requested me to give to the grand duke, were the proofs of Count Rodolph's belonging to the secret society; and with these papers was enclosed a letter to the grand duke, in which they acknowledged their secret union. And now, I believe, the reader will comprehend the whole of this mysterious affair.

After all had been explained, I ventured to ask his highness if he would permit me to fulfil my promise of taking the child to its mother, as I considered it a point of honour that I should keep my engagement, the more so, as the delay would occasion the greatest distress to his daughter; and I ventured to add, that I trusted his highness would pardon what could not be remedied, and that I should have the satisfaction of being the bearer of such pleasing intelligence to his daughter and the marquis.

The grand duke paced the room for a minute, and then replied—"Signor Herbert, I feel so disgusted with the treachery and baseness of Count Rodolph, that I hardly need observe if my daughter were free, he never

should espouse her; indeed, he will have immediate orders to quit the state. You have been instrumental in preserving the life of the marquis of Salerno, who is my son-in-law; and as matters now stand I am indebted to you. Your dismissal of the bravos, by means of the count's sing, was a masterly stroke. You shall have the pleasure of taking my forgiveness to my daughter and her husband; but as for the child it may well remain here. Tell Viola I retain it as a hostage for the quick return of its mother."

I took my leave of his highness, and hastened to Pisa, where I soon found out the retreat of the marquis and his wife. I sent up my name, requesting immediate admittance, as having a message from the grand duke. The Count D'Onore had returned late on the night of the masquerade, found the letters, hastened to the Marquesa Palazzo, and had arrived just after the elopement had been discovered. He immediately followed them to Pisa, when an explanation took place, and they discovered that they had been communicating with some unknown person, by whom they had in all probability been betrayed.

It would be difficult to portray their astonishment and joy when I entered into a detail of what had occurred, and wound up with the message from the grand duke; and I hardly need add, now that I wind up my story, that the proofs of gratitude I received from the marquis and his wife during my subsequent residence in Italy, left me no occasion to repeat that I had gone to the masquerade of the Marquesa de Cesio in a Yellow Domino.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, TUESDAY, 5th JUNE, 1838.

LATEST DATES.

London, . . . April 25. New-York, . . . May 28.  
Liverpool, . . . April 27. Halifax, . . . May 19.  
Harris, . . . April 22. Toronto, . . . May 24.

London and Liverpool papers to the 2nd May brought to New York by the packet-ships *Orpheus* and *Sanson* were received in Quebec this morning. We subjoin a summary of the news from the Montreal Gazette.

In the House of Commons on the 30th of April, Mr. Goulton asked Mr. Rice, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if he could state to the House the probable amount of expenses incurred in suppressing the late disturbance in Canada. In reply Mr. Rice said, that the question was one of so much importance as to occasion the postponement of his annual financial statement, he not having the requisite information in his possession to state absolutely and distinctly the amount of expenses incurred. There could, of course, be no difficulty in making out the return, up to the receipt of the last advices. The House would readily perceive, that the pressure of affairs in Canada was so great, and the emergency so unexpected, that it was impossible for the local Government to carry on the business with the ordinary machinery, and the usual Commissariat rules. They were consequently compelled to have recourse to such a Commissariat system, as would meet the emergency of the case. A new Board of Control, composed of British officers, had to be formed; and their duties were not only to superintend the current expenditure, but also to exercise a revision over the past. Mr. Rice then said, that on Friday week next, he would state to the House the amount of expenses actually incurred; but he did not expect for by this time to have the full account sought for by the House.

In the House of Lords, on the 30th of April, the Earl of Winchelsea asked Lord Melbourne, if Mr. Turton, who had sailed with Lord Durham in the *Hastings*, was the individual who had appeared at their Lordship's bar, as a criminal, in an aggravated case of adultery; and if so, whether a public situation had been given to him, or if he went out to Canada with a promise that he should have a situation when he arrived there. Farther, he would ask, if such a situation had been invidiously given to this person by the noble Earl (Durham)—whether he was to be allowed any remuneration from the public purse? To these interrogations, Lord Melbourne replied "that the questions put to him, related to matters with which he was unacquainted, and which certainly affected most deeply the character of the gentleman alluded to. He did not intend to enter into any de-

tails of which he was not in possession, and would confine himself strictly to answer the questions put." His Lordship then said, that no situation whatever was offered by Her Majesty's Government to the gentleman whose name he has alluded to; and next that that gentleman had gone out to Canada without any prospect of an appointment, and without any intention, on the part of Lord Durham, to appoint him to any public situation whatever."

The steamship *Sphinx*, Captain Roberts, from New York for London, was spoken on the 12th of May, at lat. 44. long. 47 1/2.  
Lord Melbourne stated in the House of Lords on the 30th of April, that the order in Council allowing Engagements to engage in the service of the Queen of Spain would not be renewed.

Also that the coronation would be postponed to the 28th of June.  
The budget was to be brought forward on the 11th of May.

A copy of Mr. Biddle's letter against re-emption was received in London on the evening of April 30, by the Havre packet *Louis Philippe*, spoken off Falmouth.

The intelligence from Hanover is somewhat important. The opposition to the King's projects grows more and more decided, in the chambers as well as the country.

Don Carlos is said to have put down the revolt against him that had sprung up in Navarre.

The Carlists had again entered Almaden and destroyed much property, but were repulsed before they could destroy the quick-silver mines.

There was a riot among the workmen on the Great Western Railway—near Bristol, which commenced on the 21st of April, and continued several days. Large detachments of troops were obliged to be sent among them, to restore order.

The workmen at the other end of the road, near London, also broke out, and were put down by a squadron of the Lancers, and some detachments of police.

A dinner was given to Lord Palmerston by his constituents at Everton, on the 25th of April, at which he addressed them in a long speech, reviewing the conduct of the Government.

In the course of his speech he paid the highest compliments to the Government of the United States, for its conduct during the Canada rebellion.

CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF THE SIR ROBERT PEEL STEAMBOAT.

On board the Steamboat *Onelia*,  
Wednesday, May 30, 1838.

Sir,—Expecting to be in Montreal as soon as any other who has heard of the burning of the Steamboat *Sir Robert Peel*, I shall give you a few of the particulars, which may be relied on as facts and not rumors, as I have my information from several eye witnesses.

A boat two o'clock this morning, the Steamboat *Sir Robert Peel* stopped at a landing on Wells' Island, about seven miles below French Creek, belonging to, and separated from the main land of the United States, by a channel not more than twenty rods wide; immediately on her stopping, a man who had charge of the wood on the wharf, stepped on board, and stated that a number of very suspicious looking characters were near, and he thought they had mischief in view, and would therefore advise the Captain to start immediately.

The Captain paid no attention to this report and proceeded with his business; in about ten minutes afterwards, between thirty and forty men came out of the bush, at a time when most of the hands were on shore getting wood.

The gang all dressed and painted, either as Indians or Negroes, rushed on board, some armed with guns and fixed bayonets, some with pistols and swords, and others with an implement resembling a lance or spear on a red painted pole about eight feet long; they immediately ordered the Captain on shore, placed a guard on the gangway to prevent the men on shore from returning, and six of them took possession of the Engine Room. At this great alarm was created among the ladies, in consequence of the ruffians dashing their bayonets and lances thro' the cabin windows, and breaking open the various doors. At first, those gentlemen who attempted to get out of the cabin on deck, were pushed back, either by a slight push of the bayonet, or by a strong one with the butt end of the gun. The next order was for all the passengers and hands to be put on shore, they at the same time shouted they would not be hurt. As all the passengers were in bed at the time, many of them rushed

on deck nearly naked, and were not allowed to return for either their clothes or trunks, but rudely pushed on shore if they did not walk off at once. There were only three cases in which they allowed those who came on the deck to return for their clothes or trunks, but those who brought their clothes or trunk on deck were allowed to take them away. Several of the ladies were driven on shore in their night dresses, and the ladies' maid told me they were not even allowed to take their jewellery. One man who refused to leave the boat, was wounded in the arm by a bayonet.

When all who could be found were driven on shore, the pirates cut the boat out, and let her dot down about fifty tons, where they let go the anchor, and after remaining on board about half an hour, probably pillaging all that was valuable and portable, they set her on fire in several places and abandoned her.

Unfortunately the mate and pilot, Honerick McSwain, had gone to sleep just as the boat made the wharf, and did not awake till the flames burst into his room; he rushed across the deck though the blaze, leaped into the water and swam ashore. Poor fellow, he is now lying in one of the berths of this cabin, in his way to his home in Prescott, with his face, hands and feet very badly burnt. It is exciting to look on this victim of these lawless bandits.

The gang got across by some means to Gananoque, and travelled by land express to Kingston, with the news of her capture, which created a great sensation, and an order was immediately issued to the several steamboats in the port, not to leave till further orders. The *Onelia* shortly afterwards came up, with the passengers of the *Sir Robert Peel*, and brought the further news of the boat being burned. On hearing this news, many along the wharves became highly excited, and were much inclined not to wait for the action of the Government in the matter. As the *Kingston* had orders not to move, I left her and proceeded downwards in the *Onelia*, and on arriving at French Creek, learned the pleasing intelligence that the authorities were making every exertion to arrest the perpetrators of this unprovoked outrage—they had already taken three, and were in pursuit of the rest. The name of one of the prisoners is Lee, a stone mason, and when arrested he had with him a lady's silk cap, a book of gold leaf, a considerable quantity of coppers, some silver spoons, and a cap, which a gentleman in French Creek said he would swear belonged to one of the hands of the *Sir Robert*; the other two are brothers named Werner.

An express had been sent off for the United States Attorney at Watertown, New York.

I had a full view of the remains of the *Sir Robert* as we passed down; she must have upset when the fire reached near the water, as the engine had fallen outward, partly into the water, and partly on one side of the hull, the other side and keel raised out of the water, the shaft almost perpendicular, and the skeleton of one wheel out of the water, nearly in a horizontal position. The fire was then smouldering near the keel.

I would here remark that there were several very respectable Americans in the *Onelia* as fellow-passengers, and they all without exception expressed their opinion that the Government under the circumstances was bound first to indemnify the sufferers by the destruction of the boat, and afterwards to bring the perpetrators to justice itself, or deliver them over to be tried by the British laws. At French Creek a large number assembled round us, and many of the most respectable expressed their determination to use every exertion possible, to get the whole gang arrested.

I believe between the passengers and the crew of the *Sir Robert*, many of the villains, although disguised, can be identified; among them, Bill Johnson, Frey, Phillips, and Wells the latter three Upper Canada refugees, the former a notoriously bad character and chief of the gang from French Creek.

Mrs. Dr. Sampson, I understand, has sworn positively to one of the gang, and one of the hands who came down with us will swear that Bill Johnson put a bayonet in his breast.

The boat was built at Brockville, Upper Canada, in 1837, and at the time of the fire was valued at £11,000, owned quarter by William Bacon, Esq. of Ogdensburgh, State of New York, the remainder by James Jones, D. R. Ford, and—Harvey, Esq. of Upper Canada.

ATTACK UPON BRITISH OFFICERS AT DETROIT.

From the Sandwich Herald.  
Col. Hill, Capt. Sparke, and Lieut. Robinson, of the Queen's Light Infantry, in full uniform, accompanied by Dr. Dawson, Sur-

geon of the Regiment, in plain clothes, went over to Detroit about noon, on Friday, and whilst walking through the streets, were assailed repeatedly by the cry of "Tory! Tory!" from individuals, and also by disgusting and abusive language, and were thrice pelted with stones, eggs and mud, of which they took not the slightest notice. On their arrival at the wharf, they found that the ferry-boat had just left, and they, accordingly, had to await its return, and, therefore, took another stroll through the streets. On their return a second time to the wharf, Capt. Sparke was struck twice with eggs, which broke on his back; and on his turning to cross the street to where Col. Hill and Lieut. Robinson were standing, in a store at the corner of the street, opposite to the ferry wharf, a man pushed purposely against him and struck his sword, which the man thrust into an affiant from Capt. Sparke. A mob of twenty or thirty roundrels immediately collected, and crowded round the officers, and used most disgusting and brutal language, evidently with the view of provoking them to draw their swords, which had they done, there is not the slightest doubt, they would all have been murdered. The officers behaved with the greatest forbearance, and, at Col. Hill's request, went quietly on board the ferry-boat; but, in turning to do so, Capt. Sparke was asked by the cowardly rascal who first pushed against him; several eggs were also thrown at the officers when on board the boat, one of which passed close to the head of Miss Mason, sister to the Governor, who, with other ladies, and Capt. Rowland, of the Irish Guards, came on board the boat as she was pushing off. Only one individual, a respectable looking person, standing in the store with the officers, attempted to interfere in their behalf, and repudiated the conduct of his fellow citizens. He having seen the man wantonly push against Captain S., expressed his opinion freely to that effect.

Capt. Grant, late of the Royal Cavalry of Sandwich, was present at the affray, and exerted himself very handsomely in favour of the officers, and openly expressed his indignation at the brutal conduct of the "five and enlightened citizens of the greatest Republic in the world."

Another officer, Lieut. Cameron, of the Queen's Light Infantry, who had been sent on the 17th, with despatches to Amherstburgh, on his return last Sunday morning in the steamer *General Porter*, was grossly insulted and pelted with stones and mud, whilst proceeding on horseback from the landing to the ferry-boat. Lieut. Cameron was informed that the man who led the mob on Friday and Saturday, was a fellow named Appleby, *citizen* Captain of the piratical Steamboat *Constitution*, and now of the Steamboat *Constitution*.

The following Address, drawn up in conformity to the Resolutions of a meeting held at the Exchange on the 10th ultimo, was yesterday presented to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of DURHAM, by a numerous and very respectable deputation of the signers:

May it please Your Excellency.

We the undersigned inhabitants of the city and vicinity of Quebec, beg leave most respectfully to congratulate Your Excellency on your safe arrival at the Seat of Government, and to welcome you to this part of the Dominions of our Sovereign.

At a time when Europe and America are directing their attention to the Canadas, when Great Britain shows her firm resolve to maintain the unity of the Empire, it is, we beg to assure Your Excellency, with no ordinary gratification we have experienced the additional proof of Her Majesty's estimation of these valuable tho' distant colonies evinced by entrusting their Government at this most eventful period, to a nobleman of Your Excellency's acknowledged talent, energy and character, and one possessing such commanding influence in our Father Land.

We feel that it would be premature to call for any immediate expression of opinion on the part of Your Excellency on the various grievances which have so peculiarly pressed on us, and which are detailed in our addresses to the Throne and the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament; we beg respectfully to re-iterate that we shall be prepared at a fitting time through the medium of the Executive Committee of the Quebec Constitutional Association to expose to Your Excellency the nature of those grievances which have in a great measure resulted from our being virtually

unrepresented in the popular Branch of the Legislature, as it existed, until the late Suspension of the Constitution.

Your Excellency finds the Country impoverished, public improvements retarded, enterprise scarcely existing, and emigration impeded and discouraged. With what feelings of hope we not look forward to a happy chance under your administration, and we hail the future with most pleasing anticipations, looking to Your Excellency's appointment as an earnest of better times, particularly gratifying to us after so many years of suffering under the feudal and obsolete law of times long gone by.

That a nobleman of such eminence in the Councils of his Sovereign and of such independence should have the patriotism to cross the Atlantic for the purpose of undertaking in the hour of danger a Government of no common difficulty will, we are certain, honorably stamp Your Excellency's name in the annals of your Country.

That your administration may be eminently successful in promoting the real and substantial interests of British America in our fervent prayer, and we beg to offer our assurances that we shall at all times be ready to afford to the acts of Your Excellency's Government that cordial support, to which as dutiful and loyal subjects of Her Majesty, we are impelled not less from a principle of duty and allegiance than from the affection we bear to Her Majesty's person and Government, and the respect we entertain for Your Excellency's character.

**HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER:**

Gentlemen,  
I thank you most sincerely for this kind and friendly Address.

Following, as it does, the cordial reception which I experienced on my first landing on your shores, it gives me true satisfaction, for it convinces me that I may rely on your support and co-operation, in the accomplishment of the arduous task which, in obedience to the commands of our Sovereign, I have ventured to undertake.

I earnestly entreat you, at this crisis, so important to the fate of your country, to lay aside all party feeling and political animosity.—Let your wisdom and good sense be manifested by restraining the violent, by encouraging the moderate, and by setting the praiseworthy example of charitable forbearance.

You will thus enable me to proceed without hindrance in accomplishing the great objects of my mission, and placing in a permanent state of security those interests in which you are so deeply concerned.

I shall thankfully receive from you, and from all her Majesty's subjects in these Provinces, any information which you can, by personal and individual communication afford me, convinced, as I am, that an intercourse thus freely and unreservedly, but at the same time cautiously and peaceably conducted, can only tend to our mutual advantage, to the promotion of your interests and to the success of my administration.

[From the Official Gazette—extra.]

**ONE THOUSAND POUNDS REWARD. DURHAM.**

By His Excellency the Right Honorable JOHN GEORGE EARL OF DURHAM, VISCOUNT Lambton, &c. &c. &c.

**A PROCLAMATION.**

WHEREAS information has been received by Me, that on the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of MAY last, at a certain Island called "Wells Island," in the River St. Lawrence, within the territory of the United States of America, a body of armed men, at midnight, seized upon a certain Steam Vessel called the *Sir Robert Peel*, belonging to certain subjects of HER MAJESTY in the Province of Upper Canada, then moored at the said Island, to which she had resorted in the peaceable prosecution of her accustomed voyage, for the purpose of taking in fuel; and, having with violence driven the passengers and crew of the said Steamboat upon the said Island, deliberately plundered, burnt and destroyed the said Steam Boat, and whereas, many of the said passengers were females, and were thus assailed with a total disregard of their sex and their condition at the hour of the night, thereby greatly aggravating the outrage; and whereas the due protection of HER MAJESTY'S Subjects, and the demands of justice, imperatively require that the perpetrators of such a crime should not escape unpunished; and whereas with that object I am desirous of co-operating and giving every facility to the authori-

ties of the United States: Now Know all men by these presents that I do hereby promise the sum of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS to any person or persons who shall identify, and bring to conviction before any competent tribunal, any person actually engaged in, or directly aiding and abetting the perpetration of this last mentioned outrage.

To allay the alarm which has again unhappily disturbed the peace of the Frontier of the Province of Upper Canada, I do hereby proclaim to the subjects of HER MAJESTY residing therein, my demination to secure their present and permanent protection by the employment of every means at the disposal of HER MAJESTY'S Government;—for which purpose a sufficient Military force will be immediately concentrated on such points as shall best protect the frontier line from all aggression on the peaceable inhabitants of these Provinces; I shall also lose no time in appealing to the Government of the United States, to vindicate its own honor by avenging the insult which has been offered to their authority by a band of lawless pirates, and repairing the wrongs which have been inflicted on HER MAJESTY'S subjects.

Pending such appeal, I earnestly exhort all HER MAJESTY'S subjects, notwithstanding the aggravated provocation they have received, carefully to abstain from any act of retaliation which may expose them to the imputation of a disregard of their honor, by a violation of the international rights of adjoining Powers.

Given under My hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle of St. Louis, in the City of Quebec, in the said Province of Lower Canada, the second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and in the first year of HER MAJESTY'S reign.

(By Command,)

CHARLES BULLER,  
Chief Secretary.

The Transport *Arab*, Logo, 14th May, from Cork, arrived yesterday afternoon, having on board a troop of the 7th Hussars, consisting of 50 officers, and 35 men, with 7 women and 12 children. The officers on board are Captains Campbell and M'Carthy, Lieutenant Paterson, Cornet Hagart and Dr. Warren, Lieut. Lister, R. N. Agent, with 2 ladies and 3 children. We understand that this troop will proceed upwards to-night.

His Excellency Sir John Colborne, the Commander in Chief, left yesterday, at noon, by the steamer *Canada* for Montreal, and will immediately proceed to Upper Canada.

His Excellency the Governor General will hold a *Levee* at the Chateau St. Louis this day at two o'clock. The Official Gazette notifies the gentlemen who attend this *Levee* to bring with them two Cards, having their names distinctly written upon them; one of these Cards will be left on the *Aide-de-Camp's* Table in the Entrance Hall, the other Card will be delivered to the *Aide-de-Camp* in waiting, in the Drawing Room, by whom the gentlemen will be presented to His Excellency.

Theller has a letter in the *Lewiston Telegraph* speaking in high terms of the kindness of Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, and Mr. Kidd the Jailor of Toronto.

Mr. Egerton Ryerson has avowed himself the author of several communications exculpatory of the political conduct of Mr. Bidwell, recently inserted in the *Kingston Herald* under the signature of "An United Empire Loyalist," which have created a considerable degree of sensation and much controversy.

The old jail of Montreal has undergone repairs and is fitted up for the reception of troops. The 7th Regt. it is expected will take up their quarters there in the course of the present week.

At a meeting of the Quebec and Megantic Land Company, held on Friday last, Messrs. J. B. Forsyth, Wm. Price and R. H. Gardiner, were elected Commissioners.

The band of the 1st Regt, disembarked from the *Hastings* on Friday last, and proceed to Montreal in the steamer *St. George*, which left on Saturday evening.

The Hon. G. MORTFET, of MONTREAL; the Hon. H. PETERS, of ENGLAND; Major L. BODGES, and W. STUART, Esq. of CANADA, were passengers by the packet ship *Orpheus*, from Liverpool.

His Excellency the Governor General has called the following gentlemen to the Executive Council: Charles Buller, Esq. M. P., Chief Secretary.—T. E. M. Turton, Esq. Secretary.—Colonel George Couper, K. H. Military Secretary.—The Provincial Secretary,—and the Commissary General.

The following Appointments are also to be attached to the High Commission, Lieut. Colonel the Honorable Chas. Grey, 71st Light Infantry.

Inspector General of Hospitals, and of all Medical, Charitable, and Literary Institutions in the Province, Sir John Dorall, Knt. M. D.

Halifax, May 23d.—Arrived, on Monday evening last, Her Majesty's Ship *Cornwallis*, Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir Charles Paquet, G. C. H. Capt. Sir Richard Grant, from Bermuda, 11 days; also Her Majesty's Ship *Talavera*, Capt. Mendis, from Gibraltar, 42 days. The *Talavera* brought four Companies of the 73d Regt. under the command of Lieut. Col. Love. The remainder of the Corps we understand, may be shortly from Gibraltar.

The *Cornwallis* will proceed in a few days to Quebec with Vice Admiral Sir Charles Paquet.

The 11th Regiment will proceed in a few weeks to New Brunswick—and will be stationed at Fredericton.

ROBBERY.—During the night of the 21st ult. the cellar of the Hon. Mr. A. Dionne's house, at Kamouraska, was forcibly entered by robbers who carried away an iron chest containing—nothing: it having been emptied a few days previously of a considerable sum in specie and notes; a quantity of pork, lard, liquor, &c. was also abstracted from the cellar, a portion of which and the iron chest have since been recovered; and two of the robbers, confessing their crime, have been committed to the Quebec Gaol.—*Mercury*.

**COMMERCIAL.**

Montreal, 2nd June, 1838.

During the past week, the business done in our market has been more extensive than in any week of the season.

ASHES.—Pots and Pearls for shipment have been purchased in large lots a 30s. for the former, and 32s. a 32s. 6d. for the latter. There is every probability of these prices being maintained. The receipts, as will appear from the Ashes Store comparative statement, are 800 barrels of Pots, and 1600 bids. Pearls, less than at the corresponding period last year.

FLOUR.—The sales during the past week have been extensive, principally at 37s. 6d. for Fine, and 35s. for Fine Middlings.

WHEAT.—There have been no sales in this market. In Quebec we observe that 6s. 8d. to 7s. has been given for wheat of good quality.

PROVISIONS.—Sales of Mess Pork have been made at \$24, and of Prime at \$16.

EXCHANGE.—Montreal Bank's rate of Exchange is 84 per cent. premium.

The British North American Bank has begun to issue notes. Those we have seen are of the value of five dollars, and in appearance they are not unlike those of the Bank of England.

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**

**PORT OF QUEBEC.**

ARRIVED,

June 2nd.

Brig *Thomas*, Pickering, 10th April, Newcastle, —, coals, wheat and goods.

Brig *Emerald*, Beckwith, 19th April, Cuba, and 10 days from Halifax, N. S., sugars, Gillespie & co, 2 cabin passengers.

Brig *Lloyd*, Blandford, 22nd May, Newfoundland, —, ballast.

Brig *William Alexander*, Howes, 27th April, London, Levy & co, ballast.

Brig *Magnet*, Anderson, 14th April, Stockholm, Symes & Ross, coals.

Brig *Napavina*, Morris, 13th April, Dublin, Ryan Brothers, ballast.

Bark *Eweratta*, 13th April, Hull, H. Durstall, wheat.

Bark *Arab*, Logo, 5th May, Cork, Government Cavalry.

H. M. S. *Edinburgh*, and several other vessels, called on Sunday, about two o'clock, with a light breeze from the west.

**POSTSCRIPT.**

The steamers *British America* and *Charlotte* arrived from Montreal about 12 o'clock, to-day. We have received the *Herald* and *Courier* of yesterday morning.

Ten of the pirates who burned the *Sir Robert Peel* steamer have been taken at French Creek and lodged in the jail at Waterbury, by the United States authorities.

The 85th Regt. was to leave Montreal for Kingston yesterday.

We have heard that the Hon. P. Debarzob has been murdered near St. Charles. We have not yet learned the particulars; but there does not appear to be any reason to doubt the truth of the statement. He is said to have been killed by a shot from a market, but the perpetrator of the deed had not been discovered.

**HAVANNAH CIGARS.**

JUST RECEIVED,—A few boxes of most superior quality.

PETER BELCOUR,

No. 3, St. John Street.

Quebec, 5th June, 1838.

**W. COWAN,**

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

11, Baude Street, Upper Town,

HAS on hand a choice Assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES made by first-rate workmen.

Best orders executed on the shortest notice.

Quebec, 8th June, 1838.

**PASSAGE TO LONDON.**

THE well-known regular trading Ship TORONTO J. W. DOUGLAS, Commander, burthen per register 360 tons, will sail for the above Port on or before the 10th instant, and has

VERY SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION

For Cabin Passengers.

Apply at the Counting-House of GILLESPIE, JAMIESON & CO.

Quebec, 5th June, 1838.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**

**LONDON HAT WAREHOUSE,**

(Next door to Prescott Gate.)

THE subscribers are now receiving their usual large assortment of Goods in the

**HAT LINE.**

of the newest and most fashionable shapes. Their stock is large and varied, which makes further comment unnecessary.

Cloth Caps in great variety.

Naval and Military Caps made to order.

NO SECOND PRICE.

W. ASHTON & CO.

Quebec, 2nd June, 1838.

**FOR SALE,**

**FINE SALT, IN BAGS,—best quality.**

H. MURRAY.

Quebec, 31st May, 1838.

**SCOTCH MARMALADE.**

JUST RECEIVED.—A few cases NEW MARMALADE, in lbs. jars.

SCOTT & MCCONKEY,

Quebec, May 31, 1838.

**AUCTIONS.**

ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY NEXT, the 5th and 6th June, at the Store of Mr. J. H. ORKNEY, No. 13, South-An-Market Street—for the benefit of the Undertakers and others concerned

ONE [in a diamond] Blue, 40 pieces Striped Shirting,

1 bale 5 pieces Red-Tick,

10 do Apron Check,

10 do Perick,

10 do Linen Towelling.

AFTER WHICH—POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE, Twenty-three cases Cobds, received per Ennamel, from London—

5 cases white 3-4, 7-8 and 9-8 White Shirting,

6 do Prints, fashionable patterns,

2 do Hosiery, assorted,

1 do Gloves, Jacquets, and Mull Muslins,

1 do Muslin, assorted, and Mull Muslins,

2 do Merinos, —

1 do Embroidettes,

1 do Thread, assorted colours,

3 do Shavies, —

1 do Handkerchiefs, do

2 1/2 Sale to commence at ONE o'clock precisely

each day.

5th June, 1838. G. D. BALZARETTI

**REMOVED.**

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public in general that he has

**REMOVED.**

FROM HIS LAST STAND, (FOR ONE YEAR ONLY.)

LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. M-SIDER, FABRICATOR STREET.

He has received for the ELEPHANTIA, from LONDON, and FURNITURE, from BRISTOL, an addition to his usual assortment of

**GENUINE ARTICLES.**

J. J. SIMS.

Apprentice and Druggist.

Quebec, 23rd May, 1838.

**BEGG & URQUHART.**

BEGG to announce to the public, that they have opened an additional branch, in the city of Quebec, at No. 5, St. John Street, Lower Town, (formerly occupied by the late DR. BARKER), where they intend carrying on the business of

**APOTHECARIES AND DRUGGISTS.**

in all its branches, and draw up their attention to customers to furnish a stock of public patronage.

**THEY HAVE FOR SALE—**

Very superior Champagne Brandy, Black and White, and Cognac Brandy, and other medicinal liquors, and a large stock of French and English Goods, and in particular the following:

**WILLIAM BURKE,**

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,

No. 13, Fabrique Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has received from London a choice assortment of all articles in the shoe and boot trade, and carried to the most superior quality, the most elegant and durable, which will be made up in the most style and on the shortest notice. Quebec, 31st May, 1838.

**IRISH POTATOES.**

FOR SALE, BY THE BUSHBY.

THE BEST ever imported into this market; brought from the estates of Nany & Co. and sold every day, on TUESDAY & FRIDAY, opposite to Mr. Howard's large.

N.B.—These potatoes are well adapted for seed, being in good order. Quebec, 24th May, 1838.

**FASHIONABLE GOODS.**

THE subscribers beg to inform the public that they have received a splendid assortment of FASHIONABLE GOODS of every description, including Straw and Double Bonnets of the latest shapes, which, with the most elegant Ribbons, they will be prepared to show on Saturday. The other goods are now preparing, and will be ready for sale early next week.

**R. SIMES & Co.**

Who have also an assortment of Gentlemen's best and most fashionable BRAYER HATS. May 17, 1838.

**T. RICKABY,**

CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER,

And Undertaker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to No. 56, St. John Street, Saturday, the house formerly occupied by Mr. Allan, boot and shoe-maker, where he hopes by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit and receive a continuance of the liberal support he has hitherto received.

37 Front St. Feb 2nd on the shortest notice. Quebec, 24th May, 1838.

**COACH FACTORY.**



THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully beg leave to inform the gentry and citizens of Quebec, that they have leased the large, and extensive premises in Anne Street, opposite the English Cathedral, where they intend to carry on their business on an extensive scale, and hope to give general satisfaction.

Carriages painted in the best styles, and with the purest materials. C & J SAURIN.

**WANTED.**

ANY HONEST ACTIVE BOYS willing to dispose of the TRANSCRIPT throughout the city and suburbs of Quebec, can be supplied with copies on the mornings of publication. To boys of this description, every encouragement will be given. Quebec, 22nd May, 1838.

**THOMAS PAUL,**

VETERINARY SURGEON,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Officers of the Garrison and Gendarmes of Quebec, that he has removed into the premises in St. John Street, formerly occupied by Mr. GRAVE, and lately by Mr. NIXON, where he has every accommodation for carrying on the various branches of his Profession; and he hopes, by strict attention and reasonable charges, to merit a continuance of that support which it shall be his study to merit.

N.B.—Horses contracted for by the year, or sold at the following rates:—  
New Shires, per cent, £0 4 0  
St. Johns, " " 0 1 6  
2nd June, 1838.

**JAMES HOSSACK,**

CONFECTIONER,

23, CHAMBLAIN STREET, LOWER TOWN, GRATIFUL for past favours, begs leave to call the attention of his Patrons and the Public to his Stock of Confectionery, &c. which he at present has on hand, and which, for variety, flavour and quality cannot be surpassed.

He would particularly recommend the following: LOZENGES—Peppermint, Cinnamon, Cayenne, Ginger, Bath and Lemon; CONFECTIONS—Almond Comfits, Carriander, Caraway Seed, &c.

CANDIES—Crystallized, Horehound, Acidulated, Barley Sugar, &c.

ICE CREAMS—Jellies, Jams, Marmalade, Soda Water, Ginger Beer, Lemonade, Lemon Syrup, in bottle—CHEAP.

WEDDING CAKES—Plain and Ornamented; Fresh Cakes of all kinds always on hand.

CRACKERS, Wine and Water Biscuits, &c. &c. in barrels.

27 Orders from the country carefully attended to. Quebec, 31st May, 1838.

**FOR SALE.**

UPPER CANADA FLOUR and MESS FLOUR, warranted best quality.

The Flour is delicious to the taste, being young and nicely cured during the winter. It is well suited for porridge puddings, and will be sold low.

Fine Flour very superior flavour, cured in the Yorkshire style.

Just arrived, a beautiful assortment of STRAW BONNETS; very fashionable fancy Tucean and split straw, the newest shapes.

A Consignment of Single and Double-barrelled GUNS, all proved and warranted the best ever imported into Canada; to be sold at reduced prices.

Iron found cases very clean and well made, having contained silk Goods, Cashmere and Thelb. Wool shawls. They will be sold cheap. H. McMOUNT.

Quebec, 26th May 1838.

**REMOVAL.**

JOHN PHILLIPS, COMMERCIAL HOTEL, has removed from his late residence in St. Peter Street, to that convenient and Commodious House, in the Square of the Lower Town Market place, adjacent to the Courthouse, where every attention will be paid to those who may favour him with their support. Quebec, 17th May, 1838.

**ICE!**

ICE in large or small quantities may be had during the whole Summer at the GERMAN HO TEL, Notre Dame Street, Quebec, 7th April, 1838.

**T. BICKELL,**

(of the late Firm of HOBBS & BICKELL) GROCER, &c.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the premises for many years occupied by B. COLE, Grocer, &c. St. John Street, where he will always have on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Wines, Spirits, and Liquors, of the best quality and finest flavour.

T. B. hopes by a strict attention to business, and selling cheap, to merit a share of public patronage.

**ENGLISH MONEY**

TAKEN FOR GOODS AT THE FOLLOWING RATES: The Half-Crown, . . . 3 0 0  
Shilling, . . . . . 1 3 0  
Sixpence, . . . . . 0 9 7 1/2

T. B. has on hand a lot of Virgin Honey, in jars of 12 lbs. each; London porter, in bottles; Holland Gin, in casks; Fale Cognac Brandy, &c.

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY STORE.**

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

JOHN JOHNSTON, Corner of the Upper-Town Market, Place, Opposite the Gate of the Jesuits' Barracks.

**OIL CLOTHS.**

HARE'S Patent Oil Cloths, for Rooms, Halls, &c. &c.

ALSO, A Good Assortment of Cabinet and Upholstery FURNITURE,—cheap for cash or approved credit. FREDERICK PETRY, Upholsterer.

31st May, 1838.

**H. CARWELL,** REMOVED from Palace Street to Fabrique Street opposite the Upper Town Market. Quebec, 4th May, 1838.

**MOFFAT'S** Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the above. BEGG & URQUHART, Agents. Quebec, 5th May, 1838.

**MORISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE**

NOTICE. THE subscribers, general Agents for Morison's Pills, have appointed WILLIAM WALKER, Sub-Agent for the Upper Town, No. 47, St. John Street.

LEGGE & Co. That the public may be able to form some idea of Morison's Pills by their great consumption, the following calculation was made by Mr. WING, Clerk to the Stamp Office, Somerset House, in a period of six years, (part only of the time that Morison's Pills have been before the public,) the number of stamps delivered for that medicine amounted to three million, nine hundred, and one thousand.

The object in placing the foregoing before the public is to deduce therefrom the following powerful argument in favour of Mr. Morison's system, and to which the public attention is directed, namely, that it was only by trying an innocuous purgative medicine to such an extent that the truth of the Hygienic system could possibly have been established. It is clear that all the medical men in England, or the world, put together, have not tried a system of vegetable purgation to the extent and in manner prescribed by the Hygienists. How, therefore, can they (much less individually) know any thing about the extent of its properties.

**LONDON SADDLES.** A very superior quality, consisting of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Youths', for sale by the subscriber, on liberal terms. J. E. OLIVER, 2, Fabrique-Street. Quebec, 5th May, 1838.

**BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.** MRS MARYN (formerly Leighton) respectfully announces to the Public that she stands again opening a Boarding Establishment in the Town, formerly occupied by Sir John Caldwell, St. Peter Street, Lower Town and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of Public favour.

27 The Stabling attached to the above premises is to let.

**NEW CONFECTIONERY STORE.** No. 92, St. John Street. THE subscribers most respectfully intimate to their friends and the public at large, that they have always on hand a choice assortment of Frost Cake and Confectionery as usual. SCOTT & McCONKEY. Quebec, 1st May, 1838.

**TO LET.** NEAT and COMMODIOUS APARTMENTS situate in St. John Street, Upper Town, well adapted for a small respectable family,—For address apply at the Office of this paper. Quebec, 1st May, 1838.

**BRITISH AND ITALIAN MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES,** for sale by RICHARDSON BROWNE, Hope Street. Quebec, 8th May 1838.

**FOR SALE.** AN EXCELLENT ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK by Parkinson & Frodsham, London; a Two-Day CHRONOMETER; and a Superior SIMPLISIMETER, at MARTYNS, Chronometer Maker, &c. &c. St. Peter Street, 30th Jan.

**SAMUEL TOZER,** BUTCHER, STALL No. 1, UPPER OWN MARKET, BEGS respectfully to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support he has hitherto received; and takes the opportunity of informing them that he has always on hand Corned Rounds of Beef, Hamlets, &c.; also, Mutt in Saddies and Bacon, all of the very best quality. Quebec, 13th January, 1838.

**WANTED.** A GARDENER.—Apply at the Office of this Paper. Quebec, 31st March, 1838.

**FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS**

**REWARD.**

WHEREAS WILLIAM COATES, of the City of Quebec, late First Teller, of the Branch of the Montreal Bank, established at Quebec, stands charged with feloniously stealing, in the month of February last, from the Office of the said Bank at Quebec, a large quantity of notes of the Montreal Bank, amounting in the whole to nearly Ten Thousand Pounds currency; and whereas the said William Coates hath been committed to the common jail of the District of Quebec, to take his trial for the said offence, and whereas the greater part of the said Notes so stolen, as aforesaid, has not been found or traced.—Notice is hereby given, that the above reward of

**ONE THOUSAND POUNDS** currency, will be paid to any person or persons who shall give information by which the whole of the said stolen property shall be recovered, and a proportionate part of the above Reward according to amount which may be so found and recovered upon application to the undersigned at the Office of the said Bank, in St. Peter Street, in the City of Quebec.

A. SIMPSON, Cashier.

N.B.—The Notes stolen are principally Notes of 100 dollars, 50 dollars and 20 dollars each, of the Montreal Bank, payable at Quebec.

**PROSPECTUS**

**QUEBEC & MEGANTIC LAND COMPANY.** CAPITAL £30,000. In Shares of Fifty Pounds each. PAYABLE IN TEN YEARLY INSTALLMENTS OF FROM £4 TO £7 10s. EACH.

DURING the administration of Lord Aylmer, who at all times was most anxious for the improvement of the Eastern Townships, a purchase was made of an unsurveyed Tract round Lake St. Francis, in the County of Megantic, on similar terms to those granted by the Home Government to the British American Land Company.

The purchase embraces an tract of 220,000 acres of land of good quality, lying contiguous to the unsurveyed Black of the British North American Land Company, within 50 miles of Quebec.

The projectors of the Company intend allowing any stock on receiving the continuation of the secretary of State for the Colonial Department to the sale thus made by Lord Aylmer, taking it for granted the same facilities would be given to a Company, consisting of individuals either natives or residents in Canada, as had been conceded to the British American Land Company.

No such continuation has as yet been given, the subject being referred to the late Commission, the Secretary of which in his last letter stated a report had been sent to England, but since that period, December, 1836, nothing has been known.

It is proposed to divide the Stock into 600 shares of £50 each, payable in ten annual instalments, varying from £5 to £7 10s each.

It will be well to say a few words in favour of the project and to state at once that the will be no exclusion whatever of any class of Her Majesty's subjects, in the settlement of the tract, industry and sobriety being the requisites of those whom the Company will be anxious to encourage.

Megantic has been a long neglected, and unless some stimulus be given, by the prospects of extensive improvement, it is to be feared the well settled country on the Chaudiere and the thriving Townships of Leeds, Inverness, H. Elias, &c. will be much retarded.

To every resident in Quebec the prospect of settling 220,000 Acres within a day's journey of the city cannot fail of being interesting, for not only will all the necessities of life be abundant, but all property will be enhanced in value, for sooner or later the must be the outlet of the Townships.

The Company will be carried on most economically, as only two Agents and one Surveyor will be required, one of the former to reside at Lake St. Francis or where the most eligible site in the tract would be chosen for a town, and one in Quebec.

A board of three unpaid Commissioners would be chosen by the Stockholders to under whom the Agents would act.

The British American Land Company will doubtless, act hand in hand with the present Company, if formed, for every additional settler thrown in, near their unsurveyed tract, will enhance its value, and the projectors of the Quebec and Megantic Land Company feel assured that if it goes into operation it will add new life to their operations, as the Stockholders in England will think more favourably of the investment they have made in this Province when they see that residents are desirous of making similar ones precisely in the same tract of country.

Quebec, 23rd April, 1838.

**CIRCULATING LIBRARY.**

REMOVED from No. 5, St. John Street, to No. 23, Fabrique Street.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY THOMAS J. DONOUGHUE,

At the Office, No. 4, St. Antoine Street, leading Hunt's Wharf.