

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I. No. 7.]

QUEBEC, SATURDAY 11TH AUGUST 1838.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

ORIGINAL POETRY.

(For the Literary Transcript.)

SCOTTISH WAR SONG.

Hark! heard ye the war shout! the combat's begun!
And many a trophy this day shall be won;
See, see how the banner floats proudly on high,
As fluttering to welcome the fierce battle cry.

The steel to your steeds my brave bonnets all,
Tis the warray of Scotland, let's answer the call;
Shake out the blue thistle flag over the fight,
To drunch in the blood of the Southron ere night.

In, in to the revel, the Douglas is here
With many a true sword, and many a spear,
And yonder, see Percy's flag floating afar—
The war light of England, a brave beacon star.

But ere the night sky throw her shroud on the lens,
O! broken, or brighter, that banner shall be,
For the Douglas hath sworn that the last look of day,
Shall turn from a Douglas or Percy in clay.

And see to the dust it already is borne,
The pennon of Percy, down, shattered, and torn,
While loud o'er the crash goes the dangour on high,
"A Douglas!" "St. Andrew for Scotland," the cry.

A. G. L.

THE SIMPLE MAN IS THE BEGGAR'S BROTHER.

"No doubt o' that Nicholas," said she, "but while ye are your own master ye are also my husband and the father o' my family, and it behoves me to look after ye."

"Look after yourself!" said I, quite pettishly—for I am always very high and independent when I take a glass extra—ye wouldna take me to be a simple man then.

"There is no use in throwing yourself into a rage," added she, "for ye ken as weel as me Nicholas that ye never take a glass more than ye ought to do, but ye invariably make a fool o' yourself by say o' do, and some-body or other imposes on ye. And ye are so vexed with yourself the next day, that there is nae living in the house wi' ye. Ye wreek a, the shame and ill-nature that ye feel on account o' your conduct upon us."

"Nancy!" cried I, striking my hand upon the table, as though I had been an emperor, "what in the name o' wonder do ye mean? Who imposes upon me?—who dare?—tell me that!—I say tell me that?" and I struck my hand upon the table again.

"Owre many impose upon ye my man," quoth she, "and I hope nobody has been doing it the night, for I never saw ye come home in this key, but that somebody had got ye to do something that ye was to repent afterwards."

"Confound ye Nancy!" cried I very importantly, whipping up the tails o' my coat in a passion, and turning my back to the fire, while I gied a tort o' stagger, and my head knocked against the chimney-piece—confound ye Nancy I say, what do ye mean? Simple man as ye ca' me, and as ye take me to be, do ye think that I am to come home to get naething but a dish o' tongues from you?—Bring me my supper."

"O certainly, ye shall have your supper," said she, "if ye came it—only, I think that your bed is the fittest place for ye. O man," added she in a lower tone, half speaking to herself, "but ye'll be sorry for this the morn."

"What the mischief are ye muttering at?" cried I, "get me my supper."

"O ye shall have that," said she very calmly, for she was, and is, a quiet woman, and one that would put up with a great deal, rather than allow her voice to be heard by her neighbours.

My head was in a queer state the next day, for ye see I had as good as five glasses, and I never could properly stand above two. I was quite ashamed to look my wife in the face, and I was so certain that I had been guilty o' some absurdity or other, that my cheeks burned just under the dread o' its being mentioned to me. Neither could I drive the idea of having put my name upon the back of the bill from my mind. I was conscious that had

done wrong. Yet, thought I, Mr. Swanston is a very decent man, he is a very respectable man, he has always borne an excellent character, and is considered a good man both amongst men o' business and in society, therefore I have nothing to apprehend. I, according to his own confession, did him a good turn, and I could in no way implicate myself in his transaction by merely getting my name upon the back o' a bit o' paper to oblige him. So I thought with myself, and I became perfectly satisfied that I had done a good action, without in the slightest degree injuring my family.

But just exactly six months and three days afterwards, a clerk belonging to a branch o' the Commercial Bank called upon me, and after making his bow, said he—"Mr. Middlemiss, I have a bill to present to you."

"A bill!" said I, "what sort o' a bill sir?—Is it an auctioneer's for a roup o' furniture, or a sale o' stock?"

He laughed quite good-natured like in my face, and pulling out the bit stamped paper that I had been madman enough to sign my name upon the back o', "It is that sir," said he.

"That?" cried I, "what in the earthly globe have I to do wi' that? It is Mr. Swanston's business,—not mine. I only put my name upon the back o' it to oblige him. Why do ye bring it to me?"

"You are responsible sir," said the clerk. "Responsible!" the meikle mischief? I exclaimed, "what am I responsible for sir?—I only put my name down to oblige him I tell ye! For what am I responsible?"

"For three hundred pounds, and legal interest for six months," said my unwelcome visitor, "his face that showed as little concern for the calamity in which through mere simplicity and goodness of heart I was involved, as if he had ordered me to take a pipe and blow three hundred soapbubbles!"

"O lack-o'-me!" cried I, "is that possible? Is Mr. Swanston's a villain? I am ruined—I am clean ruined. Who in all the world will tell Nancy?"

But that I found was a question that I did not need to ask, for she kenned almost as soon as I did myself.

I need not say that I had three hundred pounds, interest and all, packed and farthing to pay. Though by my folly and simplicity I had brought my wife and family to the verge o' ruin, she never was the woman to fling my silly conduct in my teeth; and all that she ever did say to me upon the subject was—"Weel, Nicholas, this is the first o' your bill transactions, or o' your being caution for our body, and I trust it has proved such a lesson as I hope ye will never need another."

"O Nancy woman!" cried I, "I canna speak to me for I could knock my brains out! I am the greatest simpleton upon the face o' the earth."

Now, that was one instance o' my simple conduct and its consequences, and I will just relate to you another or two. I had bought some ninety pounds worth o' flax from a merchant in Glasgow, for which I was to receive six months credit. Weel, he came round for his money at the appointed time, and I paid him accordingly, and got a line off his hand in acknowledgment. On that very day, and just about an hour after he had left, Nancy says to me—"Nicholas, I dinna owre and aboon like that man that ye ha'e been dealing wi' the day. He has owre meikle gab, and scraping and owing for me. I wish he may be honest. Have ye got a receipt from him?"

"Certainly," says I; "do ye think I would pay any body money without one?"

"And I hope it is on a stamp," said she.

"A stamp!" quoth I, "a stamp!—hoots woman! I wonder to see ye so suspicious. Ye dinna take a' the world be rogues?"

"No," said she, "I do not, and I should be sorry if I did; but if ye ha'e taken a receipt from him without a stamp ye are a simple man—that is all that I say."

"A simple man?" cried I, "gracious! what does he woman mean? Ye are for ever saying that I am simple this and simple that!

I wish that ye would explain yourself, and say what he wish to be after! Where or how am I simple?"

"It's not been one lesson that ye've had Nicholas," said she, "nor ten nor twenty either, but it is every week, I may say every day wi' ye. There is perpetually some person or another showing ye that the simple man is the beggar's brother, and ye canna see it, or ye winna regard it. But ye will perhaps be brought to think o't, when neither your burns nor me have a stool to sit upon."

"Woman!" exclaimed I, "flesh and blood cannot stand your tongue! Ye would exasperate the patience o' Job! What is it that ye wish to be after?—what would ye have me to do?"

"O, it is o' na use getting into a passion about it," said she, "for that winna mend the matter. But there is only this in it Nicholas, I would have ye to be as sharp in your dealings in the world, as ye are wi' me when I happen to speak a word to ye for your good."

There was so much truth in what she said, and she always spoke in such a calm, good-natured manner, that it was impossible to continue to be in a passion wi' her. So I said no more about the subject, but I thought to myself, that as I knew very little about the man I had dealt with, it would have been quite as safe to have had the receipt upon a stamp.

A few months afterwards I saw his name amongst the list o' bankrupts, and to my very great astonishment I received a letter from a writer, demanding payment from me o' the ninety pounds for the flax which I had already paid.

"The thing is unreasonable altogether," said I; "here is a man that hasna paid once himself, and he would come upon me to pay twice! But I'll see him far enough first!"

I paid no attention to the letter, and I was summoned to appear before the trustees, and the bankrupts' estate. (Deal kens where the estate lay.)

"Sir," said they to me, as haughtily as if I had been a criminal before them; wherefore do ye refuse to pay the ninety pounds?"

"For the best o' a' reasons, gentlemen," said I very civilly, "and that simply is, because I have paid it already."

"What proof can ye show for that?" asked the writer.

"Proof sir," said I, "here is a line off the man's own hand, acknowledging the payment o' every farthing o' the money."

"Let me look at it," says he.

So as honesty never needs to be feared for what it does, I handed him the bit paper. But after looking at it for a moment, he held it up between his finger and thumb, and wi' a kind o' sarcastic laugh, inquired—"Where is the stamp?"

The sweet broke o'er me from head to foot. "Sir," said I, "what has a stamp to do wi' it?—ye are as bad as my wife Nancy! Is that document in the hand-writing o' the man himself, not proof positive that I have paid the money?"

The writer shook his head, and a gentleman that was standing near me, and who was very probably in a similar predicament to myself, said—"Unstamped receipts sir may do very well, where ye find a world o' purely honest men,—but they winna do where ye arena sure but ye may be dealing wi' a rogue."

"Gentlemen!" cried I, "have ye really the cruelty and injustice to say that I am to pay that money owre again?"

"Owre again or not owre again," said the writer, "ye must pay it, otherwise summary proceedings will be entered against ye. I have already paid it in the way ye say, it is only making good the proverb, that 'the simple man is the beggar's brother!'"

"O confound ye!" cried I, "for a parcel o' unprincipled knaves,—that is exactly what my wife says, and had I followed her advice, I would never have seen one o' your faces."

However, the ninety pounds I had to pay

again, down upon the nail; and that was another o' the beautiful effects o' my simplicity. I didna ken how in the universal globe I was to muster courage to look my wife in the face again. Yet all that she said was—"O Nicholas! Nicholas!—would ye only be less simple!"

"Heigho!" said I, "dinna talk about it Nancy,—I'm owre grieved as it is,—I can stand no more!"

The loss o' the three hundred pounds wi' the bill business, and the ninety just mentioned, made me to stagger, and those that knew about the circumstances, wondered how I bore them. But I had just begun a new concern, which was the manufacture o' table-cloths upon a new principle, and with exceedingly splendid patterns. I got an extraordinary sale for them, and orders came pouring in upon me. But I had to employ more men to fulfil them, and their wages were to pay every Saturday, while the remittances did not come in by half so regular as the orders, and I found it was not easy to pay men without receiving money for their work. Had I been a man o' a great capital the case might have been different. There was one day, however, that a gentleman had had dealt wi' me very extensively called upon me, and he gave me a very excellent order. But although he had seen a great deal o' my goods, I never had seen the shadow o' his cash. I canna say that I exactly liked his manner o' doing business; yet I couldna for the breath that was in my body, have the face to say an impertinent thing to one, and I was just telling him that his order should be attended to, when my wife, whereas sitting in a room off the parlour, gave a tap upon the door, and asking the gentleman to excuse me for a minute, I stepped ben, and I half whispered to her—"What is it dear?"

"Has that man spoken about paying ye?" said she.

"No," said I.

"But I think it is time he was," quoth she, "before ye trust him any farther. Remember that ye have men's wages to pay, and accounts to pay, and a wife and family to support, and those things canna be done upon nothing."

"Very true dearie," said I, "but ye wouldna have me to speak abruptly to the gentleman or to affront him?"

"It will affront no gentleman," replied she, "at least no honest man, to ask him for what is your own. Therefore ask him for your money. Remember Nicholas, that the simple man is the beggar's brother."

"O dear woman!" says I, "ye ken I dinna like to hear these words. I'll ask the gentleman to pay me,—to be sure I will,—and what is the use o' your keeping tease, teasing at a body, just as if I were a simpleton."

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name of Nicholas Middlemiss, as my wife has often told me. Therefore sir, I would never wish to see the face of a bill again, or I should say the back of one."

"But my good sir," said the gentleman, "I have told you that it is not convenient for me to give you the cash just now; and if you won't take my bill, why what do you wish me to do? Do you intend to affront me? Do you suppose I have nothing to attend to but your account?"

"O by no means, sir," said I, "and it would be the last thing in my thoughts either to offend you or any man. If ye have not the money at command, I suppose I must take the bill, for I know that cash down is a sort of curiosity, as I sometimes say, and is very difficult to be met with."

While we were conversing together, I heard my wife give a tap, tap, twice or thrice upon the parlour door, and it was convinced that she overheard us; but I did not take the least notice of it, I felt conscious that it would only be to ring the alld sang in my ears, about the simple man. So I took the gentleman's bill at six months, and immediately after he left, my Nancy came into the parlour.

"Weel," said she, "ye've gotten your money." But she said it with a scornful air, such as I had never seen her use before, and which caused me to feel excessively uncomfortable.

"Yes, I've got my money," says I, "but fear me Nancy, what business is it of yours whether I have got my money or no?"

"If it isn't my business Nicholas," said she, "I would like to ken whose business it is? I am the wife of your bosom,—the mother of your family,—am I not? Gudeman, ye may take ill what I say to ye, but it's meant for your good. Now ye hae taken the bill of the man that has just left ye, for four hundred and odd pounds! What do ye ken about him? Naething!—in the blessed world! Ye are a simple man Nicholas?"

"Dinna say that," said I, "I am not simple. I told him by his face that I didna like his bills. But ye are like a' women—ye would do wonders if ye were men! But his bill prevents a' disputes about his account,—do ye not see that,—and I can cash it if I wish."

"Very true," said she, "ye can cash it Nicholas, but upon your own credit, and at your own risk."

"Risk!" said I, "the woman's a fool, to talk in such a manner about an every-day transaction."

"Weel," answered she, "not to say that there is the slightest risk in the matter, have ye considered, that if ye do cash this bill, there will be a heavy discount to pay, and if ye pay it, what is to become of your profits? Did ye tell him, that if ye took his bill ye would carry the discount to his next account?"

(Concluded in our next.)

LOWER CANADA.

Our readers may remember that about six months ago, when the peaceable inhabitants along the frontier had to be on the alert in case of an invasion by sympathisers, a man named Paddock, a custom house officer in the United States was arrested at Huntington on suspicion and after confessing that he had come for the express purpose of spying the most favorable point for an attack which was intended to take place next day, he was liberated upon taking a solemn oath that he never would again engage in any similar expedition, but, on the contrary, would give all the information in his power, should there be any rumour of one. This Paddock lives at a place called Chateaugay four corners, about four miles on the other side of the line, and the officer on guard when he was arrested was Captain Davidson, paymaster of the Huntington Volunteers, who detained him one night. On Monday morning last, Capt. D. had some business to transact near the place where Paddock resides, and on entering the village he was arrested on a *Capias* for damages of a thousand dollars for one night's detention of Paddock, a detention authorised by our law, and which the necessity of the times peculiarly demanded, even if Paddock's intentions had been good, which he confessed they were not. Captain Davidson is now immured a prisoner in Malone gaol, having very wisely refused to give bail for an illegal arrest, and the matter now remains between the two Governments. His brother and Mr. Rose, both officers in the same regiment with him, waited on Mr. Ellice at Beauharnois, who advised them to

proceed without delay to Lord Durham, and lay the matter before him. They arrived in town on Tuesday afternoon, and Mr. Davidson took a passage in the steam boat for Quebec, Mr. Rose remaining here in case of any instructions from His Excellency requiring his presence at Quebec or to proceed upwards. —There is a warrant out for the apprehension of Major Gardner for the same arrest of Paddock, whose brother is deputy sheriff, and dock, whose brother is deputy sheriff, and whom he conversed with Captain D. in a friendly manner on the day previous to his arrest, (Sunday) although he then had the warrant in his pocket. Every volunteer along the frontier is liable to be treated as Captain Davidson has been, and the sooner it is decided whether or not they can transact business in the United States with personal safety, the better for all parties. It was with some difficulty the Highland settlers in and about Huntington were restrained from liberating their captain by force from Malone Gaol. We await with anxiety to learn the course of conduct which Lord Durham will pursue in this case where the honour of Old England is intimately concerned. —*Montreal Herald.*

Our readers will learn with surprise, that W. H. Scott, ex M. P. P., for whose apprehension, on a charge of high treason, the sum of five hundred pounds was offered, who was accordingly arrested and confined in gaol till the publication of the general amnesty on the 28th of June, and admitted thereafter to hail in the sum of ten thousand pounds, has actually made application to a gentleman in this town, every way qualified for the business, to make a valuation of the losses incurred by him in the destruction of his property at St. Eustache during the late rebellion, of which he was one of the principal promoters, for the purpose of laying his claim for compensation before the Commissioners appointed to investigate the claims of certain loyal inhabitants of this province for losses sustained during the late unnatural rebellion. Surely Scott cannot pretend that he ever could come under that class, for disloyalty and treason have all along appeared to be part and parcel of his nature—bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh. If he is compensated for protracting the rebellion, it will be time for every loyal and honest man to leave a country where treason has been, and continues to be, the Royal road to reward and emolument, and loyalty the path of glory which leadeth to poverty and the grave.—*Id.*

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 11th AUGUST, 1836.

LATEST NEWS.

London, --- July 4. New-York, -- Aug. 2.
Liverpool, -- July 5. Halifax, --- July 25.
Havre, --- July 2. Toronto, --- July 28

The Great Western Steamship, Captain Hoskins, arrived at New-York on Sunday morning, in 14 days and 12 hours from Bristol, which port she left at 8 o'clock, on the evening of the 21st. She took a pilot, we learn, off Sandy Hook the night before, so that her passage may be said to have been just fourteen days. In the bay she was cheered by the Robert L. Stevens, which, with some 300 passengers, was on an excursion to Brown Point, in the outer harbour. This welcome was warmly returned by the passengers on board the Great Western—who amount to 130 in the cabin alone, among whom are Col. Webb, of the Courier, Mr. Power, Mr. and Mrs. C. Matthews, (late Mad. Vestris,) Mr. Maywood. She has an immense number of letters, the postage of which is computed at near \$2,500. Also crowded with freight. The passage money alone, is computed at near \$20,000. These facts, with the punctuality with which she has performed her five voyages over the ocean, each within the period of fifteen days, or less, seem to have settled conclusively in the minds of all with whom we have conversed, the triumphant success of steam navigation, and the superior character of this noble vessel, which will reflect perpetual honor on Old England.

The Great Western is truly a gallant ship. We learn that she showed it conclusively on this last passage, having encountered four days, a very heavy gale, which she walked through "like a thing of life."

But for this, which must have impeded her to some three or four miles an hour, she would have come over in eleven days.

The Sirius arrived out to England in a little more than 15 days. Letters written at New York, July 1st, and sent by the Sirius,

are answered by the Great Western, that is, an intermission of thirty-five days for a reciprocal correspondence carried on over a space of 6000 miles.

The Great Western Steam Ship Company impressed with the conviction of the success of their enterprise, have increased the capital from £250,000 to one million sterling.

They have ordered the immediate building of three fast and splendid steam ships, to run between Cork and New York in conjunction with the British Queen; they are to be christened the President, Great Britain, and United States. The keel of the President has already been laid; she is to measure 2025 tons.

Felix Farley's journal says, that "an opinion begins to prevail, now that the facility and advantage of steam navigation across the Atlantic are so triumphantly established, that our communications with Canada should be carried on through our own territories instead of by the way of the United States."

The political news by the Great Western is altogether unimportant. The course pursued by Lord Durham in the administration of the affairs of Canada, appears to be satisfactory to all parties.

In the House of Lords, on the 17th July, the Earl of Winchelsea, on moving for a return of the number of appointments, with names, dates, salaries, &c., made by Lord Durham since his arrival in Canada pressed for answers to two or three questions, of the propriety of putting which the Premier entertained some doubts, but to which he nevertheless replied. The first was whether Mr. Gibbon Wakefield had been appointed Land Surveyor, to which Lord Melbourne answered that "he felt certain that appointment had not taken place." The next was whether any application had been made by the Earl of Durham for an addition to the military force already in Canada, to which Lord Melbourne replied, that the present state of affairs in that country do not require an augmentation of the military force there. And the third was, whether Sir John Colborne had resigned the command of the troops; the answer was, that the Gallant Officer had requested that an arrangement might be made by which he might be relieved from the command.

On the 16th, the Royal Exchange Rebuilding Bill, after some discussion, was read the third time and passed.

In the House of Commons, July 13th, Mr. Baines presented a petition signed by 7000 persons, on the subject of idolatrous worship in India.

The bill for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt has made considerable progress in the Commons.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons have resolved to recommend one uniform rate of postage throughout the Empire, two pence, and the weight of each letter to be half an ounce. Stamp paper for covers to be used.

The disturbances in Ireland still continue; we may look for but little relief to this distracted country until the odious tythe system be abolished.

The Garter vacant by the death of the Duke of Leeds, is to be given to the Earl of Derby. —*Morning Chronicle.*

It was generally stated in and about the House of Commons yesterday evening, that the present session will not conclude until the 20th of August. If so, the two houses will have been co-sitting for nearly nine months. —*Id.*

The Pique Frigate from Quebec, arrived out in 20 days.

The Lord Bishop of Rochester is gone to Hanover, for the purpose of confirming his Royal Highness the Crown Prince.

The Havre journal of the 17th ult. states, that Governor Rosas had signified to Admiral Leblanc his acceptance of the conditions proposed by this French officer. The blockade of Buenos Ayres had, in consequence, been suspended. — Our latest dates from Buenos Ayres are of the 2d June.

The trial of the Archbishop of Posen has been ordered to be proceeded with.

The Paris papers of yesterday contain the account of the destruction by fire of the Theatre du Vaudeville. The whole building was destroyed, but fortunately no lives lost.

The French government talk of urging the Swiss cantons to expel young Buonapartes. — Lieut. Laity, tried by the French court of Peers for a seditious paper, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment.

The head quarters of Don Carlos, July 14, were still at Elorrio.

Mount Vesuvius has exploded again.

A calamitous fire at Cairo, Egypt, on the 21st June, which lasted till the morning of the 25th, 600 houses were consumed, among them 100 of the first commercial houses in Europe and the Levant. Great excesses were committed by the Arabs and soldiers. A letter from Alexandria, of the 27th June, says that trade would not be much affected by this deplorable event, and that all the goods and merchandise in the warehouses had been fortunately saved.

The Bashaw of Egypt is expected to declare his independence of Turkey. This, it is thought, will insure him an ally in the Emperor of Russia, and probably induce England and France to go to war with that Potentate.

Among the passengers by the Great Western steamer, arrived at New York, are Mrs. Selby and servant, and Mr. H. H. Whitney, of Montreal; Mr. W. Wilson, of Kingston; Mr. P. Patterson, of Toronto Mr. Archibald Kerr, of Hamilton, U. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, (late Madame Vestris,) and Mr. Tyrone Power, of the London Theatres, and Mr. R. C. Maywood, of the Philadelphia Theatre.

"LOOK AT THIS."—Henry S. Chapman, an uncompromising enemy of the loyal inhabitants, and advocate of the rebels of Lower Canada, appointed and paid by Papirac, finding his "occupation gone," has succeeded in obtaining a situation under Her Majesty's Government, of "Commissioner to inquire into the state of the hand-loom weavers, at a salary of £1000 or 1500 a year." The Montreal Herald justly observes on this appointment, "It is conduct like this which disgusts loyalists, seeing that sedition is more appreciated than loyalty; and it will tell fearfully some day, if persisted in."

H. M. S. Vestal, having on board Nelson, Bouchette, and the other political prisoners, sentenced to four years transportation, arrived at Bermuda on the 28th ult. A New York paper states, doubtless on good authority, that they were admitted to reside on the main island, on their parole of honor. They will be allowed to select a residence on any part of the island, and will not be subject to any molestation.

A New York paper of Monday last says that the moment the Constitution frigate came up to Norfolk, Wednesday, most of her crew were out ashore, refusing to work any longer, as their times were out? A mutinous disposition being exhibited, Com. Elliot remained on board. A man was killed in the hurry, by falling from the mast on deck.

Montreal Correspondence of the Quebec Gazette.

Montreal, Thursday evening, August 9.—A letter from Niagara of the 2nd instant, states, that a young man, an American, was tried the day previous on charges similar to those for which Morreau suffered, and found guilty, but recommended to mercy. Found guilty, but also recommended to mercy. The others had not had their trials, and it was supposed they would all plead guilty.

Sir John Colborne, Major Bridges, Lieut. Colonel Campbell, and seven of Sir John's staff, have just arrived—seven o'clock, p.m.

Sir John Colborne arrived in Montreal on Thursday night at seven o'clock, and proceeded in the St. George for Sorel, which place he reached yesterday morning.

We understand that a new Commission, for the Summary Trial of Small Causes, has been issued, and that Messrs. Paul Lepper, Chouinard and Cazeau, have been added to it.

We are glad to see that a subscription list has been opened at the Exchange for the purpose of affording some pecuniary assistance to the sixteen unfortunate men of the 32nd Regiment, wounded at Pointe-au-Pole Island, who are now in Quebec, and will shortly sail for England.

Comparative Statement of Vessels, &c. arrived at Port of Quebec in 1837 and 1838.

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Passengers.
1837.—Aug. 11	607	187425
1838.—Aug. 11	624	194609
2036		
More this year.	17	7184
		17912

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
"PARCEL LA BOUTILLE" and "ALPHA" will appear in our next

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THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.

Two vessels have now arrived with new ashes from Montreal. The demand is however limited, and prices for the fresh imports scarcely he said to be established: some small parcels of the brand of 1838 have been sold, pots at 28s, and pearls at 34s per cwt: in old but little progress is making at our quotations, pots 26s 6d, pearls 32s to 32s 6d.

The new import of timber comes forward freely. It has hitherto been met by a good demand, so that thus far nearly all the cargoes in dock have found ready buyers ex-ship: to-day the market is more quiet. St. John's pine has been selling by the cargo at 19d to 21d per foot; Quebec, at 18d to 18 1/2, Restigouche and Bathurst at 18d to 19.3-4 per foot. Hardwood goes with the cargo at 16d to 18d per foot. For a cargo of Halifax deals, 2.5-8d per foot of two inches has lately been paid. The supplies of Quebec oak increase, but prices are supported. Just now Baltic timber is very difficult to move, by retail at 2s 2d to 2s 3d per foot is got for middling Danzig. The last cargo of good deals sold of first quality of St. Petersburg at £18 10s per standard hundred; it is since retailing and under that price. Staves of all kinds are unsaleable at our quotations. There are several cargoes of mahogany advertised for public sale on account of which but little business is just now doing.

The weather during the past week, taken as a whole, must be received as very favourable for the harvest; however, the exhausted state of our stocks of wheat, and consequent wants of consumers, keep them constantly in the market; and thus the season, however favourable, (contrary to the general course of things) has little effect on prices of free. Whilst the advancing average prices and reducing duties cause a continued watching, and almost daily demand for wheat in bond. The following are the duties for the ensuing week, on wheat 20s 8d per quarter, on flour 12s 6d per barrel. The last three weeks' average of wheat have been 67s 3d to 68s per quarter. No doubt exists but that Canada wheat and flour will come out free, likewise that foreign will also, at a very moderate duty. Some are sanguine that it will fall to 1s per quarter; on this however we scarcely calculate.

DANIEL BUCHANAN & SON.

LONDON CORN MARKET, July 17.—There has been too much rain since the 10th, causing the wheat to shoot to straw. Import, trival. Stocks, diminished. Sales in Flour are carried to a fair extent. The duty on Foreign grain had decreased 1 ton wheat and 7 1/2 per bush on flour. A similar reduction was to be made on the 21st.—Wheat in bond is an object of speculation. Several cargoes changed hands. Prices of bonded wheat 7s. a 7s 6d. Current price of wheat 54s. a 60s. per quarter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRANSCRIPT.

Sir.—On the day of her Majesty's coronation, when it was proposed by all the loyal inhabitants of Quebec, to illuminate the city, Lord Durham's printers and police were active in taking measures to prevent any expression of loyalty, for some frivolous reason, which I do not remember; but his excellency's "organs," if informed as that we should illuminate "by authority," when her Majesty's coronation was "officially" announced as having taken place. If it is now to pass without notice, it will soon begin to be thought that our loyalty is "almost afraid to know itself."

L. V. C.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED
August 9th.
Bark St. Anne, Hill, 15th June, Rochester, Windsor & Co, ballast.
Ship British Heroine, Atkins, 24th June, Liverpool, Sharples & Co, general cargo.
Bark Asia, Hanna, 17th June, Liverpool, Symes & Ross, ballast.
Bark Abernethy, Ure, 24th June, Liverpool, Symes & Ross, ballast.
Bark Scurry, Withell, 27th June, London, Price & Co, ballast.
Bark Adelina, Gray, 6th July, Dublin, H. N. Jones, ballast.
Bark Birkby, Johnston, 24th June, Liverpool, Symes & Ross, general cargo.
Bark Planter, McMahon, 26th June, Belfast, order, ballast and goods,—13 passengers,

Brig Horatio, Bell, 24th June, Workington, Symes & Ross, ballast.
Brig Condo, Lanigar, 30th June, Jamaica, Leslie & Co, rum, &c.
11th.—(This morning.)
Bark Viewforth, Bell, 9th June, London, Price & Co, general cargo.
Brig Catherine, Coffey, 21st July, Newfld. Gilmour & Co, ballast.
Brig Alderman Thompson, Nixon, 14th June, Sunderland, Anderson, P. Paradis, coals.
One o'clock, P. M.—The telegraph announces two square-rigged and one schooner.

CLEARED.

August 9th.
Brig 574, Watson, London, Price & Co.
Brig Eliza Liddle, Weatherstone, Stockton, Pemberton Brothers.
Brig Scipio, Candlish, Whitehaven, Symes & Ross.
Brig Henrietta & Sophia, Tennant, Clare, Pemberton.
Ship Francis, Armstrong, Liverpool, J. Libbets.
Bark Ratcliff, Coakhead, London, Maitland & Co.
Schooner Mary Jane, Spence, St John N. B., R Peniston.
Ship Cour de Lion, Robinson, Montreal, Gillespie, Jamieson & Co, 10th.
Bark Combatant, Hamilton, Liverpool, Maitland & Co.
Schr. Avartha, Boulanger, Mirachi, Gilmour & Co.

H. M. S. Pearl, sailed on Thursday morning on a cruise to the fisheries.
LAUNCH.—On Thursday morning about 8 o'clock, a fine bark about 300 tons, was launched from the ship-yard of John Munn Esq. Brig Andrew White, 256 tons, of Sunderland, Cockerill master, while in the course of scuttling her yesterday morning in the Caledonia, from the breaking of her warp, capsized.

BY THE GREAT WESTERN.

[From the London Shipping Gazette to the 20th July inclusive.]
ARRIVALS FROM QUEBEC.
London, July 19th.—Mulgrew, Edmond; Saton, Sutton, 17th.—Edmond, Whelan; Waterhen, Dodds, 16th.—Eleutheria, Doherty; Abcon, Chalmers, Stakesby, Golde, Fanny, Bartlett, Grosvenor, July 18th.—Ocean, Robinson, 10th.—Toronto, Colinson; Great Britain, Swinburne; Colborne, 10th.—Fano's Shanter, Sampson, Liverpool, July 19.—Ann Eliza Jane; Dykes, Harrison, 14th.—Jane, 10th.
Greenock, July 14th.—Faside, Craig, 11th.—Roulet, Gallender, 10th.
Clyde, July 9th.—Canada, Allan; Arabian, Allan, 11th.—Margaret Balfour, Richmond, Montreal, July 17th.—Sisters, Tulloch; Henry, McKenzie.
North Shields, 17th.—Renovation, Metcalf.—A vessel from America, supposed the William de Blyth, is waiting in the wharf to come in next tide.
Porthmouth, 19th.—Bernard, Wells.
Wicklow, July 16th.—Town of Ross, Webster.
St. Mary's, Scilly, July 12th.—Off—Brig Active, Abbot.
16th, July 18th.—Pomona, Morrison; Prince, Macfarlane, from Quebec.
Carlisle, July 17th.—Dykes, Harrison.
Dundee, 17th.—Universe, Brock.
Freswick, July 14th.—Passed the Pentland Firth—Bark Rankin, Mitchell, from Quebec, 6th.—Lord Mulgrave, from Quebec.
Bristol, July 18th.—Euphrosyne, Summerson.
14th.—Arthury Castle, Curling, Pill, 15th.—Doncaster, Cockerill, 14th.—Ward, Chapman.
Belfast, July 13th.—Ariadne, Baird.
Lancaster, July 14th.—Charlotte, Farrie.
Limerick, July 13th.—Emerald, Fligg.
St. Ives, July 17th.—Phoebe, Stewart.
Whitehaven, July 12th.—Sally, Dickburn.
Workington, July 8th.—William Fell, Farrer, —Passenger—Mr. Alcorn, of Quebec.
Waterford Passage, July 15th.—Ocean, Slattery.
12th.—Rose Macroon, Evans.
London, July 13th.—Marchioness of Abercorn, Webster.
Maryport, July 13th.—St. George, Pool.
Cork, July 13th.—Try Again, Hencock.
Cove of Cork, July 12th.—Isabella, Meredith.
Gloucester, July 16th.—The brig Ward, from Quebec, is in Kingroad.
Aberdeen, July 12th.—Heroine, Walker.
Newhaven, July 15th.—Lord Brougham, Peacock.
Newry, July 8th.—Bellona, Mackay.
Weymouth, 15th.—Aurora, Hicks.
Youghal, 7th.—Champlain, Dunn.
Bournemouth, July 15.—Passed—Derwent, Pandy from Quebec for Conway.
Aberystwith, July 13.—Hero, Harrison; Rhydol, Riddle.
Dundee, July 12.—Pacific, Morison; Victoria, Thoms.

At Dublin, Robert McWilliam, Williamson, in 26 days. Carleton, Anderson, in 24 days. Galway, July 11th.—Albion, Hick, in 24 days. Strangford, 12th.—Helen, Mearns.
Swansea, July 13.—Amethyst, Mills, in 24 days

(From Lloyd's List to the same date.)

Deal, July 8th.—Ant, —; Glasgow, Gray.
9th.—Lord Goderick, —; Blessing, Gibson.
10th.—India, Walker.
Gravesend, 12th.—Renewal, Wilds; Beaufort, Browne, 3th.—Baltic Merchant, Wycharley.
10th.—Agyle, Baldwin.
Liverpool, July 19th.—Adeleide and Cherub.
London, July 11.—Harmony, Buck; Molly Moore.
Belfast, July 9th.—Premier, Godfrey; Robert Alex. Park, —.
Pudstow, July 9th.—New Eagle, Lovring; Voluna, Seaton.
Colchester, July 10th.—Wm. & Mary, Scott.
Newport, 11th.—Houghton-le-Spring, Proud.
Westport, 11th.—Swift, Hopper.
Larne,—Chieftain, Thomas.
Pentland-Firth, 6th.—Sir W. Forbes, Anderson.
Whitby, July 10th.—Minerva, Pearson.
Plymouth, 7th.—Wm. Lushington, Smith; Bolivar, Richards.
Ferry, 6th.—Royal Adelaide, Vivian; Priscilla, Cleverly.
Penzance, 7th.—Trade, P ewes.
Pudstow, 5th.—Ipswich, Lakeman.
Off Swansea, 7th.—Amyntas, Penke.
Liverpool, 10th.—Artemis, from Montreal; Colanabas, Pentworth, from Quebec—after being aground near the Lock; Hundo, —.
Whitehaven, 9th.—Lightfoot, Minchison.
Clyde, 8th.—Thames, Morris.
Dublin, 9th.—Eleanor, Potts, 10th.—Transit, Benthwaite.
10th, 9th.—Grecian, Sleighton.
Off Margate, 9th.—Camden, Armstrong; Sir Wm. Bensley, Gubb.

VESSELS SAILED—CLEARED—LOADING, &c.

London, July 18th.—Cleared in ballast—Bachelor, Murray; Royal William, Francis; Cottingham, Short, for Quebec. 17th.—Briton, Lightfoot, for Quebec.
July 19th.—Came down the river and remained—Briton, Lightfoot, for Quebec. 18th.—Sailed—Stately, Neagle, for Quebec. 8th.—Glenora, Jackson, for do.
Liverpool, July 17th.—Sailed—Ocean Queen, McMaster; Sir Walter Scott, Young, for Quebec.
19th.—Loading—Liverpool; Bruce; Wm. Sharples; Devonex; John; Clyde; Corinthian; Auld-de-Camp; Enterprise; Emma, Nairn.
Plymouth, July 11th.—Sailed—Nestor, Pidgeon, for Quebec.
Ermouth, 11th.—Sailed—Anna Emma, Hall, for Quebec.
Falmouth, July 18th.—Sailed—Louisa, Lumsden, Er Quebec. 16th.—Elizabeth, Kelly, for Quebec.
Plymouth, July 18th.—Cleared—Navarino, Murray, for Quebec.
Yarmouth, Isle White, July 19th.—Sailed—Proctor, Arnold, for Quebec.
Milford, July 18th.—Sailed—Cheviot, James, for Quebec.
Poole, July 18th.—Sailed—John Thompson, Clark, for Quebec.
St. Ives, July 17th.—Sailed—Caroline, Daniell, for Quebec.
Off Falkenstein, July 17th.—Amity, Glover, for Quebec.
Porthmouth, July 17th.—Sailed—Townley, Marshall, for Quebec.
Lynn, July 17th.—Sailed—Ouse, Milburn, for Quebec.
Liverpool, July 13th.—Sailed—Oberon, Shields, for Quebec.
Stuxico, July 12th.—Passed the Pentland Firth—Brig Auxiliary, Hepburn, from Dantzic for Quebec. On the 6th, Ann, Grant, from Alon for Quebec. Sunderland, July 14th.—Sailed—D'Arny, Phillips, for Quebec.
Dover, July 17th.—Sailed—Mentor, Baxter, for Quebec.
Boscastle, July 17th.—The brig Spring-flower, Simms, is discharged; expects to be ballasted and ready for sea 19th instant, for Quebec.
Dublin, July 12th.—Sailed—Harmony, W. Clifton, for Quebec.
London, July 15.—The Borneo, Bryan Abbas and Energy, for Quebec, put back yesterday, and sailed again this morning.
Cove of Cork, July 16.—Rema ning—Governor Douglas, for Quebec.

MARRIED.

Yesterday, at the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. E. W. newell, Mr. Frederick Simon, to Sophia Date, widow of the late Mr. John Richardson, of this city.

On Monday last, by the Rev. Mr. Mackle, Mr. David Johns, to Miss Isabel Devlin, eldest daughter of Mr. William Devlin, merchant tailor, all of this city.

DIED.

At Three-Rivers, on Friday, the 2nd instant, Sarah, relict of the late Honorable Isaac Ogden, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, for the District of Montreal, and mother to the Attorney General of this Province, aged 84 years.

QUEBEC EXCHANGE.

LETTER BAG
FOR THE "GREAT WESTERN"
To be forwarded by the Post.

IS NOW OPEN at the Exchange, and will close on SATURDAY next, at FOUR o'clock, P. M. precisely, when the same will leave the Exchange for the Post Office.

Letters to pay the following rates on putting them into the bag—
Single letters pay Postage to New York, 1s. 11d. Shipping Charges, . . . 1s. 3d. Letter Bag, 3d.
Double and larger letters to pay in proportion (By permission of the Committee of Trade),
G. B. CULLEN,
Superintendent Quebec Exchange.
Quebec, 8th August, 1838.

ON SALE,

UPPER CANADA FLOUR, of superior quality, which will be disposed of CHEAP, to close a consignment;

ALSO,
Single and Double-barrelled GUNS, of the very best quality. These Guns are all proved, and warranted by far the most superior fowling pieces ever imported into Canada; and will be sold at whatever they will bring.

R. McLIMONT,
No. 5, Sault-au-Matelot Street.

Quebec, 11th August, 1838.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Jewellery Establishment.

GEORGE SAVAGE & SON beg most respectfully to thank their numerous friends and the public in general for the liberal encouragement they have heretofore received, and embrace the present opportunity of informing them that they have OPENED A SPLENDID STORE, Corner of Notre Dame and Saint Gabriel Streets, MONTREAL, and have received, direct from the manufacturers, a Rich and Fashionable assortment of Clocks, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery of every description, Silver & Plated Ware, Table and Hanging Lamps, Superior Cutlery, Japanned Trays, Tea Caddies, Tea and Coffee Urns, G. plemen's and Ladies' Dressing Cases, Bronze Ware, Britannia Metal Coods, and a great variety of Fancy Articles.
Montreal, 2nd August, 1838. 2m2w

Oatmeal, Pot Barley, Sails, &c.

FOR SALE.
A FEW TONS OATMEAL, in bags and barrels, 45 barrels Pot Barley, superior quality;

ALSO,
A variety of Sails,—comprising Fore-sails, Top-sails, Top-gallant-sails, and Guts-sails, suitable for vessels of from 200 to 800 tons,
10 cwt. 2, 3 & 4 Spun Yarn, and
A few cwt Oakum.
1000 2, 3, and 4 bushel Bags and Sacks

JAMES S. MILLER,
Commercial Buildings, St. Peter Street.

BROWN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 9, outside St. John Street Gate.

* Cast off Clothes bought, sold, or exchanged for new, and money advanced on goods given in for sale.
Quebec, 28th July, 1838 6 m 2

NEW PUBLICATION.

ON the 1st September will be published by Messrs ARMOUR & RAMSAY, Montreal, and at the office of the Quebec Gazette,—PERSONAL MEMOIRS OF MAJOR RICHARDSON, as connected with the unprecedented oppression of that Officer while in Spain, by LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR DE LACY EVANS.

The above work, founded on official documents, and embracing a variety of public correspondence with Lieutenant General Evans and Bigdars Shaw, Chichester, &c., is intended for publication with a view of being submitted to the British House of Commons, before whom the questions at issue have already been partially agitated, and to whom the Volume will be inscribed.

ENGRAVING, &c.

J. JONES, Visiting Card Engraver and Printer, IS REMOVED to No. 18, Couillard Street, two doors from St. John Street, Upper Town.
Quebec, 28th July, 1838 3 m 2

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT

IS PUBLISHED
Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
Price Ten Shillings per annum.

The Office of the Transcript has been removed from St. Antoine Street to No. 12, Sault-au-Matelot Street.

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

BEGG & URQUIHART.
BEG to intimate to the public, that they have opened and stocked with Fresh Medicines, of the finest quality, that Shop

No. 8, *Notre Dame Street, Lower Town*, (formerly occupied by the late Dr. ROBERTS,) where they intend carrying on the business of **CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS** in all its branches, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

THEY HAVE FOR SALE—
 Very superior Stoughton Bitters, Black, Red, and Copying Inks, Ship Medicine Chests, complete, Soda Water and Lemonade from the Fountain and in Bottle.
 Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. Quebec, 17th May, 1838.

MOFFAT'S
Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the above.

BEGG & URQUIHART,
 Agents.
 Quebec, 9th May, 1838.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, general Agents for Morison's Pills, have appointed WILLIAM WHITTAKER, Sub-Agent for the Upper Town, No. 27, 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 as 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 Hygeian 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 Hygeian. How, therefore, can they (much less individually) know any thing about the extent of its properties.

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS MARTYN formerly Leighton respectfully acquaints the Public that she intends again opening a Boarding Establishment in the House formerly occupied by Sir John Caldwell, St. Peter Street, Lower Town and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of Public favour.
 The Stabling attached to the above premises to let.

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 Dustable Bonnets of the latest shapes, which, with the newest Gause 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. SYMES & Co.
 Who have also an assortment of Gentlemen's best and most fashionable **BEAVER HATS**.
 May 17, 1838.

H. CARWELL,

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

T. COWAN,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
 13, *Bande Street, Upper Town*

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

Orders executed on the shortest notice.
 Quebec, 5th June, 1838

WILLIAM BURKE,

BOOE AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,
 No. 15, *Fabrique Street,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public that he has received from London a choice assortment of articles in his line, among which are **Black Buck ant-leoparded Goat Skins**, of a superior quality, for Gentlemen's Summer Boots, which will be made up in the first style and on the shortest notice.
 Quebec, 31st May, 1838.

BRITISH AND ITALIAN MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES, for Sale by

RICHARDSON BROWN,
 Hope Street

Quebec, 2nd July, 1838

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' Baracks

NEW CONFECTIONARY STORE.
 No. 52, *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 Fresh Cake and Confectionary as usual

SCOTT McCONKEY.
 Quebec, 1st May, 1838.

T. RICKABY,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER,
 And Undertaker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to No. 36, St. John Street, Suburbs, 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.

Funerals furnished on the shortest notice.
 Quebec, 29th May, 1838.

AGENCY FOR THE TRANSCRIPT
 IN THE UPPER TOWN.

MR. JAMIESON, LIBRARIAN, No. 23, Fabrique Street, opposite the Market Place, is AGENT FOR THE TRANSCRIPT in the Upper Town; he is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., and from him the paper may always be had immediately after publication

PROSPECTUS
 OF
THE LITERARY GARLAND,
 A Monthly Magazine,
 TO BE DEVOTED TO LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

WHILE so many publications of a political character find a liberal support in public indulgence and generosity it surely will not be deemed presumptuous to hope that one of a purely literary nature may find a corresponding degree of favor and encouragement; tending, as it would to form a species of relation from the tedious of political speculation, and to employ, in a trifling degree, some of the hours which might otherwise be hurried with ennui.

In this hope it is proposed, by an Amateur in Literature Horticulture to devote a few leisure hours to the cultivation of the nearly unbroken ground of Canadian Literature, fearing not that a field so fair and promising will fail to yield an abundant return for the labour expended in reclaiming it. He does not scruple to confess that the flowers with which the literary garden for a time he decked will be principally culled and borrowed from the parterres of more productive climes; but as such only will be selected as can be selected at an early date, and, therefore, there is little danger but that they will expand as fully as in their native soil while by implanting in native hearts the germ of honorable emulation, they may assist in fostering into strength a growth of native flowers as rich and luxuriant as the most beautiful of their foreign rivals.

With this view it is proposed to issue, monthly, a Magazine corresponding to the above title, containing the usual variety of poetry and prose, of tales and sketches historical and fictitious with occasionally a mechanical or philosophical treatise, which, by blending instruction with amusement, will render the Magazine a fit companion for the study as well as the drawing-room for the latter of which, however, it is of course more particularly designed.

The work will consist of forty-eight royal octavo pages, and will be printed on good paper, with beautiful new type and in as fair a style as it is possible to attain. The price is fixed at Three Dollars a year to city subscribers—postage being, as matter of course added to those who favour us with orders from the country. The first number will be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers have been obtained to guarantee a reimbursement of the funds expended in the mechanical part of the undertaking.

No payments will be expected before the appearance of the ninth number, between which period and the publication of the tenth it is confidently anticipated that all subscriptions will be cheerfully paid.

Should the hope of the publisher of the success of the undertaking be realized, it is intended to enlarge and beautify the work with Music Engravings, &c., so as to render it unsurpassed by any American publication.

The Magazine will be printed and published by the undersigned at Montreal by whom all letters and orders postage paid will be attended to with gratitude and punctuality.

JOHN LOVELL,
 Montreal 18th June 1838.

NOW LANDING
 AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—

30 HIDS. VERY FINE GENEVA,
 27 lbs. Cognac Brandy,
 500 kegs London Whi e and Spanish Brown
 Paint.
LEMESURIER TILSTONE & CO.
 St. Peter Street, 5th July, 1838.

ON SALE,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
UPPER CANADA PASTRY FLOUR,
 OIL PAINTS, warranted.

THIS last article will be sold very cheap.
 Just arrived.—A beautiful assortment of **STRAW BONNETS**; very fashionable fancy Tuscan 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 bound cases very clean and well made having contained silk Goods, Cashmere and Thibet Wool Shawls. They will be sold cheap.

JUST RECEIVED—
 2 bales White and Black Wadding,
 4 bales Fastboard.

R. McLIMONT.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER—
450 MINOTS superior Marrowfat Peas
 100 do Boiling Peas
 2-0 bushels Irish Cap Potatoes
 10 barrels London Porter, 3 dozen each
 —1.80—

A general Assortment of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, fine-flavoured Teas, Penner's Cider, and every article in the general Grocery line.
 July 16 **T. BICKELL**
 Corner of St. John & Stanislas Streets.

LANDING,

EX "4 DOVE" AND "4 SPLENDID,"
100 HIDS. very Bright Muscovado Sugar
 110 punceons Jamaica Pum
 15 hogsheads
 25 punceons Demerara Rum
 7 hogsheads
 10 barrels Cod Oil,
 144 boxes Bunch Raisins.
H J NOAD,
 31st May, 1838 Hunt's Wharf.

MADEIRA WINE.

A FEW CASKS Howard March & Co's Madeira Wine—price £70 per pipe of 110 gallons—for Sale by
JOHN GORDON & CO.
 Quebec May 31 1838. St. Paul Str

MARSALA, SHERRY, & CHAMPAIGN

FOR SALE.

MARSALA WINE in pipes hids. and qr. casks Sherry do. Pale and Brown, in butts, qr. casks, and octaves; ALSO,
 24 dozen Superior Creaming Champaign, Vin d'ay
 40 dozen Champaign various qualities
P LANGLOIS,
 28th June 1838 Fabrique Street

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

FIRST-RATE HAVANAH CIGARS,—various brands.

Natche Touche Smuff,
 American Gentleman do.
 Prince's Mixture French Rappee
 Maecaboy do.
 Canister Tobacco
 Spanish Cut d y
 adies' Twist do. and
 Plug Tobacco &c. &c

ALSO,
 Their usual Stock of **LEATHER**,—consisting of English, American, and Canada manufacture, to be sold low for cash or approved credit.

C. F. PRATT & BROTHER.
 Foot of Mountain Street Lower Town.
 Quebec, 12th June, 1838.

FOR SALE

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER
 No. 11, *Notre Dame Street*
20 BASKETS ENGLISH CHEESE
 70 casks Superior London Porter
 70 doz. Leith Ale
 150 boxes Liverpool Candles
 200 boxes Soap,
 8 hids. Lond Sugar,
 30 boxes Pipes,
 40 barrels Roasted Coffee,
 20 qr casks Superior Sherry Wine

ALSO,
 Port, Madeira, Claret, L P Tenerife, &c wood and bottle;
 Teas—Hyson, Young Hyson Gunpowder 1 w anky, Hyson Skin, Congou, and Boha

JOHN FISHER,
 Quebec, 3rd July, 1838

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—
100 CASES BAXTON & GUESTIER'S CHOICE CLARET, Larose, Lovell, and Saint Julien,
 50 cases Sparkling Sillery Champagne,—Comet Brand,
 25 cases Old Cognac Brandy;

ALSO,
 Port, Madeira, Sherry and Marsala, in wood and bottles; Brandy; French White Wine Vinegar; Corks; Wine Bottles; Window Glass, assorted sizes; Crata Glass Paints Sponge; 9-16, 11-16 & 5-8 Chains
LEMESURIER, TILSTONE & CO

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—
SIX HUNDRED MINOTS Peas,
 50 cwt Ship Biscuit,
 20 barrels Boston Crackers,
 50 kegs Butter,
 30 cases Salad Oil,
 40 casks Hull Cement,
 Green and Blue Paint.
CREELMAN & LEPPER,

W I N E S .

GILLESPIE, JAMIESON & CO. have just received, and offer for Sale, the following Wines of a very choice description:—
 Sherry, Pale and Brown, in butts, hids. & qr casks
 Port, in pipes and hids,
 Madeira, in hids,
 Champagne, } in cases of 3 dozen each,
 Hock,
 Sauterne, }
 Port,
 Quebec, 16th June, 1838

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

23, *Fabrique Street, Upper Town, Quebec.*

J. JAMIESON

BEGS respectfully to inform his Subscribers and the public in general, that he has made a considerable addition to his Library. It at present contains the whole of Sir Walter Scott's Works; the Novels and Romances of Cooper (the American novelists), Marryat, Bulwer, D'Israeli, the Mimes Porter, Smollet, &c., the Pickwick Papers, and upwards of 500 others, by various authors; a considerable portion of History, Biography, Voyages Travels, &c.

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ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL.

H. PROUDLEY returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement which he has received since he has left his old residence, and begs to inform them that he has

REMOVED

Opposite the old "St. Lawrence Hotel," (fronting on the Queen's and Napoleon's Wharves) under the sign of the ST. LAWRENCE.

He will have constantly on hand the best Liquors the market can afford—ORDINARY on the Table each day at ONE o'clock.

SCOTCH MARMALADE.

JUST RECEIVED,—A few cases NEW MAS MALADE, in lb. jars.

SCOTT & McCONKEY,
 Quebec May 31, 1838. Confectioners.

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLAR REWARD.

WHEREAS WILLIAM COATES, of J City a Quebec, late First Teller, of the Branch of the Montreal Bank, established at Quebec, and 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, 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 New 100 dollars, 50 dollars and 20 dollars each, of the Montreal Bank, payable at Quebec.

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

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