# THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

# AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vot. 1. No. 28.]

QUEBEC, TUESDAY, 17TH APRIL, 1838.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.

## POETRY.

#### THE CLIFT'S OF DOVER. BY MES. HEMANS.

Rocks of my country! let the cloud Your crested heights array,
And rise ye like a fortress proud,
Above the surge and spray!

My spirit greets you as ye stand,
Breasting the billow's foam;
Oh, thus for ever goard the land.
The severed land of home!

I have left sunny skies behind, Lighting up classic shrines, And music in the southern wind, And sunshine on the vines.

The breathings of the myrtle flowers Have floated o'er my way, The pilgrim's voice at vesper hours, him south'd me with its lay.

The isles of Greece, the hills of Spain.
The purple beavens of Rome—
Yes, all are glorious; yet again
I bless thee, land of home?

For thine the Sabbath peace, my land; And thine the guarded hearth; And thine the dead, the noble band That make thee noty earth.

Their voices meet me in thy breeze t Their steps are on thy plains;
Their names, by old majestic tree
Are whisper'd round thy faces

Their blood hath mingled with the tide Of thy exulting sea;
Oh, be it still a joy, a pride,
To live and die for thee!

# LARY LUCY'S PETITION.

A TALE FOUNDED ON YAC. S.

"And is my dear papa shut up in this dis-mal place, to which you are taking me, nurse?" asked the Lady Lucy Preston, rais-ing her eyes fearfully to the Tower of London, as the coach in which she was seated with Amy Gradwell, her nurse, drove under the gateway. She trembled and hid her face in Amy Gradwen, her many grateway. She trembled and hid her face in Amy's cloak, when they alighted, and she saw the soldiers on guard, and the sentinels, with their crossed partizans, before the portals of that part of the fortress where the prisoners of State were confined, and where her own father, Lord Preston, of whom she was come to take her last farewell, was then confined unservices of death. der sentence of death.

Yes, my dear child," returned Amy,

"Yes, my dear child," returned Amy, sortowfully; "my Lord, your father, is indeed within these sad walls. You are now going to visit him. Shall you be afraid of entering his place, my dear?"
"No," replied Lady Lucy, resolutely; "I am not afraid of going to any place where my dear papa is."
"Yet she clung closer to the arms of her attendant, as they were admitted into the gloomy precincts of the buildings, and her little heart fluttered fearfully as she glanced round her, and she whispered to her nurse: "Was it not here that the two young princes, Edward the Fifth, and his brother Richard, Dake of York, were murdered by their cruei uncle

it not here that the two young princes, Edward the Fifth, and his brother Richard, Duke of York, were murdered by their cruel uncle Richard, Duke of Gloucester?"

"Yes, my love, it was; but do not be alarmed on that account, for no one will harmy, and old Amy, in an encouraging tone.

"And was not good Kin'r Henry the Sixth immedred here also, by that same wicked Richard?" continued the little girl, whose imagination was full of the records of deeds of blood that had been perpetrated in this fatally celebrated place, many of which had been cleated to her by Bridget Holdworth, the housekeeper, since her father had been imprisoned in the tower, on charge of high treason.

"But do you think they will murder papa, nurse?" pursued the child, as they ascended the stairs leading to the apartment in which the unfortunate nobleman was confined.

"Hush! hush! dear child, you must not think of these things here," said Amy, "or they will shut us both up in a room with boils and bars, instead of admitting us to see my Lord, your father."

Lady Lucy pressed closer to her nurse's side, and was silent until they were ushared into the room where her father was confined, into the room where her father was confined, when, forgetting every thing else in her joy at seeing him again, she sprang into his arms, and almost stifled him with her kisses. Lord Preston was greatly affected at the sight of his little daughter, and overcome by her passionate demonstrations of fondness, his own anguish at the thought of his approaching seperation from her, and the idea of leaving her an orphan at her tender age (for she had only just completed her ninth year, and had lost her mother, the classed her to his boson, and

past completed her muth year, and had lost her mother, he clasped her to his boson, and bedewed her innocent face with his tears.

"Wity do you cry dear papa?" asked the imocent child, who was herself weeping at the sight of his distress. "And why will you use teave this gloomy place, and come home to your own hall again."

ou not seave this groomy place, and come to your own hall again."

"Attend to me, Lucy, and I will tell you the cause of my grief," said her father, seating the little girl on his knee: "I shall never come again, for I have been condemned to die for high treason, which means an offence against the King, and I shall not teave this place till they bring me forth on tower hill, where they will cut off my head with a sharp are, and set it up afterwards over Temple bat, or London bridge."

At this terrible intelligence, Ludy Lucy screamed about and hid her face in her father's bases, which she wetted with her tears. "Be compased, my dear child," said Lord Preston. "For I have much to say to you, and we may never meet again en this side of the grave."

and we may never meet again on mis sade or the crave."

So, not dear pape," cried she, "e they shall not kill you, for I will cling so fast to your need, that they shall not be able to cut your head off; and I will the team as how your head off; and I will the team as how you and kind you are, and then they will not want to kill you."?

M. dearest love, this is all simple talk-

"My dearest love, this is all simple talk-as," said Lord Preston. "I have offended gainst the law as it is at present established, by trying to have my old master. King James, restored to the throne, and therefore I must die. Do you remember, Lucy, I took you once to Whitehall to see King James, and

once to Whitehall to see King James, and how kindly he spoke to you?"

"Ob, yes papa! and I recollect he laid his hand on my head, and said I was like what his doughter, the Princess of Orange, was at my age," replied Lady Lucy, with great an-

"Well, my child, very shortly after you saw King Jemes at Whitehall, the Prince of Orange, who married his daughter, came over te England and drove King James out of his palace and kingdom, and the people made him and the Princess of Orange King and Queen in his stead."

Queen in his stead.

Queen in his stead."

"But was it not very wicked of the Princess of Orange to join with her hasband to take her father's kingdom from him? I am very sorry King James thought me like her," said Lady Lucy earnestly.

"Hush, hush! my love, you mus! not talk so of the Princess of Orange, for perhaps she considered she was doing right in depri.ing her father of his kingdom, because he had embraced the Catholic religion, and it is against the law for a King of England to be a Catholic. Yet I confess I did not believe she would have consented to sign the death warrants of so many of her father's old serwarrants of so many of her father's old servants, only on account of their faithful attacament to him," said Lord Preston with a

" I have heard that the Princess of Orange "I have heard that the Princess of Orange is of a merciful disposition," said old Amy Gradwell, advancing towards her master, "and perhaps she might be induced to spare your life, my Lord, if your pardon were very earnestly intreated of her by some of your friends."

"Alas! my good Amy, I have no one who will undertake the perilous office of soliciting the royal grace for an attainted traitor, lest they should be suspected of favoring the cause of King James."

"Dear papa! let me go to the Queen, and beg for your pardon," cried Lady Lucy, with a crimsoned cheek and a sparkling eye. I will so beg and pray her to spare your life

dear papa, that she will not have the heart to deny me."

"Simple child!" exclaimed her father, "what should you be able to say to the Queen that would be of any avail?"

"God would teach me what to ray, and he has power also to touch her heast with pity for a child's distress, and to open her tear to my earnest petition."

Her father clasped her to his bosom and said, "Thou wouldst be afraid of speaking to the Queen, even if thou shouldst be admitted to her presence, my child."

"Why should I be afraid of speaking to the Queen, papa? for even if she should be an arry with me, and answer harshly, I should be thinking too much about you, father, to mind it; or if she were to send me to the tower and rut off my head, she could only kill my body but would have no power at all to hutt my soul, which is under the protection of One who is greater than any king or queen up on earth."

earth."

"You are right, my child, to fear God, and have no other fear," said her father. It is He who hat' perhaps put it into your heart to plead with the Queen for my life; which it it be his pleasure to grant, I shall feel it indeed a happiness for my child to be made the instrument of my deliverance from the perils of death, which now encompass me; but if it should be otherwise, His will be done. He promised to be a father to the fatherless, and ne will not forsake my good and dut ful child

promised to be a father to the fatherless, and he will not forsake my good and dutfut child when I am iow in the dust."

"But how will Lady Lury gain admittance to the Queen's presence, my Lord," asked old Amy, who had been a weeping spectator of the scene between the father and child. "I will write a letter to her godmother, the Lady Clarendon, requesting her to accom-plied the matter."

hie then wrote a few hasty lines to that la-Lie when wrote a few hasty lines to that lady, which be gave to his daughter, telling her she was to go the next day to Hampton Court properly attended, and to obtain a sight of Lagot Larender, who was there in waiting upon the Queen, and deliver that letter to her with her own hand. He then kissed his child tenderly, and hade her farewell. Though the little girl wept at parting with her father, yet she left the tower with a far more composed than she entered it; for she had formed her resolution, and her young heart was full of resolution, and her young heart was full of hope. She had stiently committed her cause to God, and she trusted that He would dispose

to God, and she trusted that He would dispose the event prosperously for her.

The next morning, before the lark had sung her matins, Lady Lucy was up and dressed in a suit of deep mourning, which Amy had provided, as the most suitable garb for a daughter whose only surviving parent was under sentence of death. The servants, who had been informed of their young lady's intention to solicit the Queen for her father's freedom were assembled in the entrance hall to see her depart; and as she passed through them, leaning on her nurse's arm, and attended by her father's confidential secretary, and the old butler, they shed tears, and bade God bless her and prosper her in her design.

Lady Lucy arrived at Hampton Court, was introduced into the Countess of Clarendon's apartments before her ladyship was out of bed and having told her attless tale with great earnestness, delivered her father's letter.

Lady Clarendon, who was wife to the Queen's

earnestness, delivered her father's letter.
Lady Clarendon, who was wife to the Queen's
uncle, was very kind to her young goddaughter, but plainly told her she must not reckon
on her influence with the Queen, because the
Earl of Clarendon was in disgrace on account
of being suspected of carrying on a correspondence with King James, his brother-in-law,
therefore she dared not solicit the Queen on
behalf of her friend Lord Preston, against
whom her mejesty was so deeply exzsperated
that she had declared she would not show him
any mercy.

that she had declared she would not show him any mercy.

"Oh!" said the little girl, "if I could only see the Queen myself. I would not wish any one to speak for me, for I should plead so earnestly to her for my cear papa"s life that she could not refuse me, I'm sure."

"Poor child, what could you say to the Queen?" asked the Counters? compassionately.

"Only let me see ber and you shall hear," rejoined Lady Lucy.
"Well, my love, it were a pity but what you then should have an opportunity," said Lady Clarendon; "but much I fear thy little heart will fail thee, and when thou seest the Queen face to face, thou wilt not be able to utter a syllable."
"God will direct the words of my lips,"

God will direct the words of my lips,"

said the little girl, with tears in her eyes. The countess was in pressed with the piety and filial tenderness of her little goddaughter;

and filial fenderness of her little goddaughter; and she hastened to rise and dress, that she might conduct the child into the palace gallery, where the Queen usually passed an hour in walking, after her return from chapel, which she attended every moming. Her majesty had not left the chapel when Lady Clarendon and Lady Lucy entered the gallery; and her ladyship endeavoued to direct the anxious impatience of her little friend by pointing out to her the portraits with which it was adorned.

\* I know that gentleman well." said the

by pointing out to ner the portraits wim which it was adorned.

"I know that gentleman well," said the child pointing to a noble whole-length portrait of James the Second. "That is the portrait of the deposed king James, Queen Mary's father," observed the Countess, sighing and a very striking likeness it is cit that unfortunate monarch—but hark, here comes the Queen with her chamberlain and ladies from chapel; "a now Lucy is the time. I will step into the recess yonder, but you must remain alone, standing where you are, and when her majesty approaches near enough, kneed down on ten knee before her, and gresent your father's petition. She who walls a little in advance of the other ladies is the Gisson. Be of good courage, and address yourself to her."

Lady Clarendon then made a hasty retreat.

Lady Clarendon then made a hasty retreat. Lucy found herself alone, but her resolution did not ful her; and while her lips moved viciently in fervent prayer to the Almighty for his as-sistance in this trying moment, she stood with folded hands, pale, composed, and metionless as a statue, awaiting the Queen's approach; and when her majesty drew near the spot, she advanced a step forward, knelt and presential the resistion.

and when her majesty drew near the spot, she advanced a step forward, knelt and presented the petition.

The extreme beauty of the child, her deep meurning, the touching sadness of her look and manners, and, above all, the streaming tears which bedewed her face, excited the Queen's attention and interest; she paused, spoke kindly to her, and took the offered paper: but when she saw the name of Lord Preston her color rose. She frowned, cast the petition from her, and would have passed on, but Lucy, who had watched her countenance with a degree of anxious interest that amonted to agony, losing all awe of royalty in her fears for her father, put forth her hand, and grasping the Queen's robe, cried in an imploring tone, 'Spare my father—my dear, dear father, royal lady!' Lucy had meant to say many persuasive things, but forgot them all in her sore distress, and could only repeat the words' mercy, mercy, for my father, gracious Queen!' till her vehement emotion choked her voice; and throwing her arms around the Queen's neck, she leaned her head against the majesty's persons for support, and sobbed aloud.

The intense sorrow of a child is always re-

aloud.

The intense sorrow of a child is always perhaps that the circumstances un-The intense sorrow of a child is always peculially touching; but the circuestances under which Lucy appeared were more than commonly affecting. It was a daughter, not beyond the season of infancy, overmostering the tumidity of that tender age, to become the suppliant to an offended soverein for the life of a father. Queen Mary pitied the distress of her young petitioner, but she considered the death of Lord Preston as a matter of political necessity; she therefore told Lucy mildl, but firmly, that she could not grant her request.

but firmly, that she could not grant her request.

But he is good and kind to every one; said Lucy, raising her blue eyes, which were swimming with tear, to face the Queen.

'He may be so to you, child,' returned her majesty,' but he has broken the law of his country, and therefore must die.'

'But you can pardon him if you choose to do so, madam,' replied Lucy; and I have

that God is well pleased with those who forgive; for he has said, Blessed are the merci-

it for they shall obtain mercy."

It does not become a litle girl like you to attempt to instruct me, replied the Queen, gravely; 'I am acquainted with my duty; tially, it is not possible for me to pardon your father however painful, it may be for me to deny the request of so dutiful a child. \* Lucy did not reply a she achild.\*

Lucy did not reply; she only raised her eyes with an appealing look to the Queen, and then turned them expressively on the jortant of King James, opposite to which her majesty was then standing. There was something in that look this her may be a something in that look this beautiful to the control of the in that look that here no common meanand the Queen, whose curiosity was ex cited by the peculiarly emphatic manner of the child, could not retrain from asking whe-refore she gazed so carnestly upon that pic-

I was thinking, replied Lady Lucy, ' how strange it was that you should wish to kill my father, only because he loved yours so faith-

This wise but artless reproof from the lips of infant innocence, went to the heart of the Queen; she raised her eyes to the oace dear and honored countenance of a parent, who, whatever were his political errors as a king, whatever were his political errors as a king, or his offences against others, had ever been the tenderest of parents to her, and the remembrance that he was an exile in a foreign land, relying on the bounty of strangers for his bread, while she and her husband were invested with the regal inheritance of which he had been deprived, pressed upon her the thought of the contrast of her conduct as a daughter, when compared with the filial piets hers was about to render and orphan.

Rise, dear child, she said; thou hast prevailed—thy father shall not die. I grant his pardon at thy entreaty—thy filial love has saved him.

#### LONDON AND PARISIAN FASCIONS FOR MARCH

The vogue of furs was never carried to such an extent as at present. Mantillas and muffs are very numerous, and every article of carriage or pionenade dress is now trimmed with fur. The fashion of velvet pelisses, so long exploded, is again revived, and nothing is more elegant than a pelisse of green, purple or black velvet trummed with fur. Velve martelets and shawls are numberless. They re all trimmed with fur, and many are lined with the same material. The furs used for with the same material. The furs used for these trimmings are all of the most costly description, being chiefly, sable, chinchilla, or ermine. For the satin mantelets worn in full dress, swansdown is the favorite trimming.

As to the form of dresses for evening cos-tume, nothing is so tashionable as the double jupon or tunic On the shoulders bouquets of Japon or tunic. On the shoulders bouquets of flowers, or bows ornamented with pearls or diamonds; sometimes the corsage is trimmed round the bosom with pearls. The hair is dressed lower and more backward than ever. The front hair may be arranged in curls a la Sevigue, or in bands, a la Greeque. Large pins, either of gold, or set with jewels, are frequently fixed in different parts of the hair. Barbe, of face and bunches of flowers are likewise very fashionable ornaments.

The following is a description of some additional properties of the parts of the properties of the pr

mired ensembles de toilette which have late-ly been worn at fashionable evening parties de toilette which have late-

ly been worn at fashionable evening parties:

A robe of white crape lisse wan rover white
satin, and ornamented with gold sprigs. The
skirt of the crape dress looped up on each side
in drapery, and fastened by a large gold sprig.
The under robe of white satin trimmed with a
large bouillon of white crape intermixed with
gold sprigs. The hair ornamented with gold showers.

2. A short robe of tride illusion, worn over
a long under robe of the same material, and a

a long under robe of the same material, and a white satin slip. The under robe bordered with a wreath of roses, and the upper robe edged with a white feather fringe, descending to the top of the wreath of roses. The effect of the top of the wreath of roses. The effect of this novel trimming was exquisitely light and beautiful. The sleeves trimmed with feather fringe headed by wreaths of roses.

3. A robe of pink crape, ornamented up the front by two bouillons of tulle in the tablier form and interspersed with small pompon roses.

4. A tunic of white tulle, edged at the bottom by a hem and two tucks, with rose-coloured ribbons run within them. The under robe tom by a nem and two tucks, with rose-colour-ed ribbons run within them. The under robe edged in the same manner. Short sleeves, tight to the arm, and finished with three ruf-fles of tulle, having ros.-coloured ricbons run in the hem of each,

#### UNITED STATES:

We understand from the Commercial Advertiser, that a writer in the Philadelphia Cazette has under taken to be severe upon such New York papers as have animadverted upon the establishment of a revolutionary paper in this city by the Patriot M'Kenzie. We did not see the communication our selves, or it is more than likely we might have had a word or two to say to the writer. We no not know precisely in what from he has delivered himself of his surpius sympathy but he must suffer us to tell him that he had better husband it for a more deserving object. This M'Kenzie is a very uniscrable specimen of "patriotism, even in estimation of his Canadian coadjutor-a brawling impudent vagabond, who, in-—a orawing impuent vagaone, who, ins-tead of getting encouragement, ought to go to the state's pirson for his crimes committed in this country; to say nothing of his robberies and murders in Upper Canada. By the way he is at this present punctum temporis in clo-se gaul in this city, having been sent there by a creditor for a large amount dae for type and materials for his printing office at Toronro, and for money paid for him on a draft.—N. Y. Ga-

BENJAMINS RATHBUN .- The trial of this in dividual before the Circuit Court at Baravia, dividual before the Circuit Court at Baravia, Gen. Co. has been put over in consequence of affidavits made by the prisoner, that the tes-timony of his brother, Lyman Rathbun, was important to him, who is now supposed to be

ding in Texas,

Ex-SHERIVE PARKINS -- Ex-sheriff who was so conspicuous a few years since has after five years imprisonment in the debtors' jail, been set at liberty; and his friends have cal-led a meeting this evening, at Manhattan House, in Duane street, for the purpose of expressing their opinion of the hardship of his case.—N. Y. Express.

The new work by Boz to be published by Messrs. Cary, Lea & Blanchard is to be called "The Lite and Adventures of Nicholas Fick-leby, containing a faithful account of the fordanes, misfortunes, uprisings, downfallings and coraplete career of the Nickleby family." The first number will not be long delayed. The same publishers will issue in a few days, "The Life of Grimaldi," by Boz.

#### UPPER CANADA

(OFFICIAL)

Downing Street, 30th Jan. 1838.

Stu.—1 have received and have laid before the Queen, Sir Francis Head's Despatch of the 19th December last, (No. 132.) reporting

the recent events which, up to that date, had occurred in the Province of Upper Canada.

Her Majesty has learned with the deepest

regret, that at a moment of profound tranquil-lity, and in the absence even of any plausible pretext for resistance to lawful auti rity, an attempt should have been made to effect an insurrectionary movement, and to attack the loyal and peaceable inhabitants of the city of

Her Majesty, hewever, has observed with seculiar satisfaction the zeal and enthusiasments with which the Militia of the Province came forward, unsupported by the presence of any of Her Majesty's regular troops, for the sup-pression of revolt, the protection of property, and the defeat of the interested designs of a few disaffected individuals

Highly as Sir Francis Head had estimated Highly as Sif Francis fread has the attachment of the people of Upper Canada to Great Britain, it is evident that he had not overrated their sentiments in this respect, but that he was fully justified in placing the

but that he was fully justified in placing the strongest reliance on their fidelity and loyalty. The energy and decision evinced by Sir Francis Head, and the Militia of Upper Canada, after the first appearance of open disturbance, have received the Queen's high commendation; and Her Majesty has been pleased especially to notice the gallantry and activity of Colonel Alian M\*Nab, the Speaker of the House of Assembly: to that officer and to, the Militia of Upper Canada generally, Her Majesty has commanded me to direct that you will communicate her thanks for the zeal which they have displayed on this occasion. you will communicate her thanks to which they have displayed on this occasion
I have, &c.
Signed)
GLENELG.

(Signed) GLENELG. His Excellency Sir Geo. Arthur, &c. &c. &c.

Government House, 3rd April, 1838. MADAM,—I have the honer to transmit to tyou, by command of His Excellency the Lieutnanat Governor, an extract of a despatch which His Excellency as recently received from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which His Excel-

lency is directed to convey to you the expression of Her Majesty's sympathy for the la-mented loss of Colonel Moodie, a loss which I am desired to assure you, no individual in the Colony more deeply regrets than H cellency the Li-utenant Governor. L have the honor to be, Madam, regrets than His Ex-

Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) J. Jogzan,
Mrs. Moodie.

EXTRACT.

"The Queen has learned with deep concern the murder of Colonel Moodie, in his endeavor to apprise the Executive Government of the parations which were in progress among insurgents; and I am commanded to conwe usurgents; and I am commanded to convey through you to Colonel Moodie's family the expression of Her Majesty's sympathy with their loss."

Kingston, 11th April .- " The busy note of Kingston, 11th April.—"The busy face or preparation" now going on at our whatves and among our commercial and business men would indicate an extensive trade during the approaching season. The steam-boats are aireally in motion. The William IV, left this port on Sunday for the head of the take, in the Commodore Barrie will proceed upwards to-day, and the Kingston started for Frescott The United States left here this morning. The United States left here this morning, on her way upwards, and the Oneida on her way downwards.

The election for the County of Grenville without any contest. Doctors Jessup as Phillips were cannidates, but they resign in favour of Mr. Burritt. Samuel Crane, Esc had come forward as a Candidate on the reform interest, but he withdrew in conse-quence of the election being fixed at Merrick-ville. After the election had closed, an affray occured, and a man named Burk was stabb so severely that his life was despaired aff. A man named McCormick has been arrested and committed to Gaol as the perpetrator of the offence.

On the 2d instant, the Mayor, Aldermen and Common tity of the city of Toronto, waited upon His Excellency Sir George Arthur, with an Address, expressive of their congratulations on His Excellency's safe arrival in that city, to assume the Administration of the Government of Upper Canada—of the tey alty of the great mass of the people of Upper Canada—and the gratification which they per Canada—and the gratification which they telt, at the selection, at the present important crisis, of an individual, as the Representative of Her Majesty in Upper Canada, who, during a long period of honorable service, had been distinguished by his Sovereign's approbation, and the esteem and confidence of those interists had been committed to His Excellency's care and protection.

#### LOWER CANADA.

Montreal, 12th April.—The presses, types, &c. of the defunct Vindicator were seized yesterday afternoon, on account of a seditious pamphlet having been printed at that office, purporting to be a reprint of an article on Canada from the London and Westminster Review, from the pen of H. S. Chapman. The reprints were exposed for sale at the shop of Mr. J. O. Brown, with whom thy were left for the purpose of being sold by Mr. Larocque, of the firm of Larocque, Bernard & Co. We understand that a warrant was issued for the apprehension of Mr. I..—Herald.

Sherbrooke, April 12.—On Saturday, the 31st ultimo, an elegant banner which had been prepared by "the fairest portion of creation?" been prepared by "the latest portion of creation," was presented with suitable honors to Captain A. Kilborn's Company of the Volunteers. The Company having been drawn up opposite to the residence of Mrs. Grannis, and near the Stanstead County Hotel, and in the opposite to the stanstead County Hotel, and in the presence of numerous spectators, among whom were Colonel Heriot, C. B., and Paymaster J. Millar of the Volunteers, and Assistant Commissary General Thompson, the banner was handed by Misses Grannis, Hoyle and Osgood, to William Ritchie, Esquire, who placed it in the hands of Captain Kilborn, by whom it was subsequently transfered to the charge of Ensign Robert Langworthy. The following address accompanied the pre-The following address accompanied sentation of the colour:

"At the request, and in behalf of the La-dies of Stansteed, I present this BANNER, to Caqt. A. Kilbern's Company of Loyal Town-ship Volonteers, as a memento of respect for their services, in defence of their Queen and country, when, in defence of her rightful au-thority, "Treason stalked abroad in open day."

In presenting you with this Banner which bears those illustrious National emblems, which have waved in triumph in every clime over many a hard fought battle, by sea and land, and which for a "thousand years lath braved the battle and the breeze," we feel assured that we will ever be secure in y

"Take thy Banner! May it wave Proudly o'er the good and brave! Guard it—till our homes are free, Guard it—Heaven will prosper to to the dark and trying hour. In the dark and trying hour, In the breaking forth of power, In the rush of steeds and men, tigel's right hand will shield thee

To these complimentary and honorable sentiments, Captain Kilborn most feelingly replied in nearly the following terms :--

\* Ladies of Stanstead!—In the name of the Loyal Voluntees whom I have the honor to command, I return you our mest grateful acknowledgments for this token of our approbation, and should it ever become ir duty to march to the held of battle we trust that the result will prove that your confidence has not been misplaced. "Ready for the contest," shall be our watch-word, and white fighting for our country, our Queen, and all those we hold most ucar, with this Ensign waving o'er our heads, confiding our cause to the protection of the Lord of Hosts, we will remember from whom it was received. Sooner may it prove our winding sheet than sgracefully surrendered to our foes. it wave triumphantly over our heads until our enemies are subuued, peace restored, and rebellion which threatened to devastate our country shall be known no more.

Three cheers were then given for our be-The Band of the Company then struck up God save the Queen, the whole of the spectators taking off their hats. The Compaw Banner unfuried.

We understand that the banner is of the

most elegant workmanship; it is made of white silk, with the Union Jack in the corner. In the centre the British Coat of Arms, is most beautifully painted. Above the arm are the words "Township Loyal Volunteers," in large gilt letters, and below is the motto, "We are ready for the contest, but do not need; it?"

#### THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUESEC, TUESDAY, 17th APRIL, 1836.

LATEST DATES. Lordon, - Feb. 28. New-York, - April 9. Laverpool, - Mar. 1. Hairfax, - April 4 Havre, - Feb. 25. Toronto, - April 6

New York papers of the 9th inst. are received. They Europe.

We received yesterday morning our files of New Brunswick papers to Nova-Scotia and The Session of the Legislature was expect-

ed to close in a few days. The Nova-Scotia have been sanctioned by His Excellency the

have been sanctioned by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The House of Assembly has passed a reso-lution, (on a division of 22 to 20,) appointing four of their number a Committee to proceed to Quebec, should it be found necessary, to represent the views and wishes of the people of Nova-Scotia to the Earl of Durham. Mir. Howe, the editor and promitter of the Nova-Howe, the editor and proprietor of the Nova-scotian, is one of the Committee.

It is reported that some important altera-

tions are about to be made in the composition of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

Toronto papers of the 6th, and Kingston papers to the 11th inst. were received yesterday. We have much pleasure in copying from the Upper Canada Official Gazette a despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary for the from the Right Hon, the Secretary for Colonies, expressing Her Majesty's approtion of the energy and decision evinced Sir Francis Head previous to and through

the late rebellion.

Th: Court Martial is still sitting at Toronto. The trial of "General" Sutherland is closed, but the decision of the Court has not yet transpired. The Toronto Patriot intimates that the is not destined for the gallows this turn but is to be put to better vase. Y and that he has already made some very important disclosure, which throw great light upon the late rebel, lion. These disclosures are said to implicate.

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George on the In o Society many individuals within the Province; among these is William Ketchum, the President of the Farmers' Bank in Toronto, who has abscouled, and against whom a true bill for high treason has been found. The Hon John Elms-ley has been elected President of the Farmers' Bank in the room of Ketchum. "General" Theller has been found guilty.

The British steam packet-ship Sirius, Capt. R. Roberts, R.N., was to leave Cork for New York on the 2nd instant, and her owners expect that she will accomplish the passage in othern days. Should their expectations be afteen days. Should their expectations be realized, she will arrive at New York this day, oringing London dates to the 1st of this month, which may be expected to reach Quebec on Saturday or Sunday next.

The Earl of Gosford has been receiving The Earl of Gostord was used receiving every mark or attention from the catzens of New York. He was accompanied, in his visuis to the various puole institutions and examptions, or a detegration from the Common Council. His Lordsmip is to embark for England in the packet-ship of the 10th.

At the Annual Meeting of the proprietors of the Quebec Library, held on the 3rd inst., the lonowing gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:—Hon. George Pemberton, W. Walker, J. W. Woolsey, C. A. Holt, and T. Froste, Esquires.

A general order has been issued from head queriers at Montreal, directing that the diffe-tent paid Volunteers serving in Queeec be disbanded on the 30th instant. It is said that they will be allowed to retain their clothing.

The mail for the Lower Provinces now leaves Quebec twice a-week, -viz. Sundays, at four P. M., and Wednesdays, at mue A. M., instead of once a-week as neretofore.

Much inconvenience and confusion has been experienced by shopkeepers and tradesmen generally, within the last few days, by at-tempt, which are being made to reduce the sh shitting to its former standard of thir

A. H. Armour and H. Ramsey, Esquires, have been appointed ther Majesty's Frunters, for the District of Montreal.

We understand that the publication of the Montreal Populaire has been resumed within the last few days.

In addition to the list of steamers intended to run between Quebec and Montreal, which we published, we have to add the Three-Ricers, Capt. St. Louis, which is to form one of the opposition line

#### SAINT GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

The following letter has been addressed to the Presidents of the St. Andrew's, St. Pat-rick's, and Caledomian Societies, respectively on the occasion of the next celeoration of the Patron Sain of England; and is published by order of the St. George's Society:——.

St. George's Society Rooms,
St. George's Society Rooms,
Albion Hotel, 14th April, 1838.
Albion Hotel, 14th April, 1838.
Sig.—A Special Committee naving been
appointed at a General Meeting of this Society, held on the 12th inst. for the purpose of communicating, in the most respectful man-ner, to the Sister Societies of St. Andrew, St. Patrick, and the Caledonian Society, the reasons, which on the present Anniversary, pre-vent the St. George's Society from requesting as in former years, the attendance of their Brethren in processi on to the Cathedral Church on St. George's day-I have the honor as Chairman of that Special Committee to ac-

Chairman of that Special Committee to re-quaint you, for the information of the Mem-bers of the St. Patrick's Society :— That on the 24th March now last, a reso-lution was unanimously passed at a Quarterly Meeting of this Society, of which the follow-ing is a constant.

ing is a copy:

Resolved—That the arrangements for the celebration of St. George's Day by this Society be proceeded with, as heretofore; and that the Sister Societies (that of St. Andrew that the Sister Societies (that of St. Andrew St. Patrick and the Caledoman) be invited to join the procession, and to attend the Saint George's Society to the Cathedral Church on on the 23rd April next."

In order to carry the above Resolution into effect, application was made, on behalf of this Society, to the Lord Bishop of Montreal, for permission that the Cathedral Church might, as herotofore, be opened to the Society for the

performance of Divine Service on St. George's Day, now ensuing. It appeared, however, that strong and conscientious objections existed in the mind of his Lordship with reference to the course of proceding wine this oscioty, following up the example, as they believe, of similar Charitable Societies in the Mother Country, as well as their practice, on two former occasions, were desirous of continuing on

mer occasions, were desirous of continuing on the third recurrence of their Anniversary. These objections it was found impossible to remove. Communications were interchanged between the Frelate who presides over the Church of England in this Province, and this Society; which failed in producing any more favourable result, than that the onices of the Church were tendered to the Society on a certain condition. This condition the General tain condition. This condition the General Meeting, called for the purpose of considering it, was under the necessity of respectfully de-

clining.
It only remains to express an anxious hope, It only remains to express an anxious nep-that in the peculiar position in which the St. George's Society find themselves, the Sister Societies will believe, that every member of Societies will believe, that every member of this Society continues animated by the most ardent desire to maintain with them in every situation and on alloccasions, the strictest re-

The St. Geooge's Society experience un-feigned regret that the celebration of the Pa-tron Saint of England will thus he shorn of its tron Saint of England will thus he short of its more interesting attributes and observances; but this regret would be greatly enhanced were they not fully satisfied that the most generous construction will be put upon the determination at which they have arrived, by the Society of which you are the President.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obd?, Lumbic Servant,
J. Charleton Fisher.

Chairsan of a Social Committee

Chairman of a Special Committee St. George's Society.

To HENRY JOHN CALDWELL, Esq. President, St. Patrick's Society.

It is stated in the Ami du Penule of Wediesday tast, that the money which had been tone from the Fabrique at Chatcauguy has been restored with the exception of 400 lars : the sum taken having been 3,200 dollars of which 2,800 have been prought back. It was replaced by one or more individuals one night of the past week, in the same chest in which it was deposited when stolen. There are strong grounds for believing that this mohad been abstracted to purchase arms and itions of war for the patriots, and that the obber, seeing such an investment would now be unprofitable, has thought lit to restore it. (Mercury.)

### COMMERCIAL

MONTREAL, 14th April.

The past week has been an extremely dult one in every department of business, and no amelioration is looked for until there are arrivals of Produce from Upper Canada, or that goods can be sent inther. By the end of this week a considerable quantity of Produce with have arrived at Kingston, Brockville and Prescot, part of which, as well as what remained over at these place since last fall, will be boated for this place by tomorrow or Monbe boated for this place by tomorrow or Mon-day. It is intended, we are informed, to let the water into the Lachine Canal on Tuesday. On the 5th instant the Welland Canal was nearly filled and was to be ready for navigation

nearly filled and was to be ready for navigation a day of two afterwards.

In another week all the channels o communication from the Atlantic to the Ohin and the great Western Lakes, will be open. Asses are without change in price, and scaredy any have been sold. Our advices from the Upper Province still concur in stating that comparatively few will be manufactured before the spring sowing is completed, consequently our receipts will be small until July or August.

tured before the sping sowing is completed, consequently our receipts will be small until July or August.

FLOUR—There are still moderate enquiries made for immediate use, and our last quotations are fully sustained. In Toronto the Commissariat department have contracted for about 2,000 brls, of Fine at 37s. 6d., subject to the usual guarantee to keep sound for six months after delivery. Some part of this is required to supply the wants of the military on the Western frontier.

GRAIN—None has been offered in market for the past week. In Upper Canada the price of Wheat is rather receding. Buyers are less anxious to purchase, and the farmers evince some desire to sell. They are now busy threshing and will bring it forward more freely as soon the roads will admit of it.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
This unorning the wind is at W., and a good deal of us why formed ice is floating on the river.

A schoouer came up from Malbair on Saturday attention with deals.
The floating-tight has completed her repairs on Davy's slip, and will leave for her station in the Traverse, as soon as the Lake ice breaks in the Traverse of the steamer Canada returned to her winter quarters at the Cove, on Friday afternoon. The steamer Three-Rivers also went up to quarters.
The Horatio was advertised to leave St. Juha's for Qualect on the 10th instant.

#### THE ARMY.

Halifax, 4th April.—The Funantider of the Shin Regt. under Lectionant Col. Sensor, embarked yeserday morning of cognit o'clock, on board 4t. At. ship Pope, Captain Beaer, and snortly after saided for N. John, N. B. Ibb Excellency was present at the embarhamon.

present at the embatanos. Here Asigues has present at the embatanos. Here, Asigues's irigate vessal, saiset for Bernaula, or a suesday morning.

Amgston, 10th April—We understand that two Regiments of regular troops will be stanound at this garrison after sum next, and a considerable increase will be made to the Artillery.

Aloutical, 14th April—Priders mave been sent to Sorci, for the Variences steamer, to proceed to Chambly, now at that post, to Sorci. Inc. 43rd regiment move, on Monday, from St. Johns to Chambly, and are to be repeated by the companies of Colonet Dyer's corps of volumeer Milina, now at Laprairie.

ha H. M. S. Herculey, at Halifax,—Major Est-court, 43d Regment; Captains Cuttoert and Burmham, Leauts Materitory, Coleman, and Lac-cuson, 19th; Major Decues, Ensign Serimber, and Surgeon Bam, 34d. "Captains Gordon and Mitchell, Lecuis, Brisco and Daniel, 66d; Captain O'Con-nell Local, Hon W Crotton, 89d.; Captain Bou-cher, 39rd.

cher, Sord.

In the New York packet stap Outario, sailed on
the 5th instant for London,—Messes. Waterhouse,
and J Woodward, et Canada.

#### MARRIED.

On the 26th of churary, at Sandwich, by the Rev. Mr. McDonad, F. Congrave, Log. of the arm of Curran, Congrave & Co. of Windsor, Merchants, to Mise any Curran, daughter of Henry Curran, Eq. On the same day, at Sandwich, by the Rev. Mr. McDonaid, Mired, son or krauces Baby, Eq. of the same piance, to Am Curran, staughter of Henry Curran, Esq. of Windsor.

In this city, on Saturday, 14th instant, aged 3 months, Waman, son of Henry Sharphes, Lsq. At Prymouth, England, on the 15-n January Miss Arthur, edges assiste of Sir George Arthur, A. C. B. Leucheant Governor of Upper Canada. At Ambersburgh, on the 31st us., Richard, Son on Alexander Chreet, Lsq., in the 8th year of his age. The encumstances of ms death were pecularly attituting to his bereaved parents. As he was on Wednesday last, amusing himself in the garden, has attention was directed to some vegetable roots resembling small parents, of which, without consulting any person, he unfortunately partows. In the course of a couple of hour after, insepse became distated, his speech imparred, and his imabs freitsed to perform their office. A physician was immediately called in, and pronounced the child to be in a dangerous state, as the root he had eaten was that most decailly of all poisons stramonrom. Nowithstanding every exertion was made that science and humanny cound suggest—the poor little fellow fell a victim to this vile narrotic, after enduring the most exercitating agony for about forty hours.—Western Herald.

# FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD!
WHEREAS WILLIAM COATES, of the City o. Quebee, late first Teller of the Branch of the Montreal Bank; established at Quebee, stands charged with fetoniously stealing in the month of February last, from the office of the said Bank at Quebee, a large quantity of Notes of the Montreal Bank, amounting in the whole to nearly Tea Thousaid Founds currency—and whereas the said William Coates hath been committed to the Common Gaol of the Distret of Quebee, to take his trial for the said offence, and whereas the greater part of the said Notes so stolen, as aforsaid, has not been found or traced;—Notice is hereby given, that the above reward of above reward of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS

ONE THOUSAND FOURIES
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 reproportionate part of the above Reward according
to the zmount 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

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

### BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. MARTYN (formerly Leighton) respect-fully acquaints the Public that she intends again opening a Boarding Establishment in the bloose formerly occupied by Sir John Caldwell, St. Peter Street, Lower Town, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of Public Ravour. 3.7 The Stabling attached to the above premises a to left.

# PROSPECTES

QUEBEC PRICES CURRENT, To be published weekly during the Summer, commencing on the 5th May.

BESIDES a complete and carefully corrected Prices Current of Imports and Exports, with the Imperial and Previncial duties, it will contain a fauthoff report of Auction Sales for each week; the arrivals and clearances of vessels ; ships entered outwards, with their tomage, ports of destination, and shippers' mames; a comparative statement of arrivals; rake of freights to the principal ports, and some other useful information connected with the trade of the country

Thix QUEBEC PRICES CURRENT will be neathy printed on a large sheet of good follo-post, with a blank page for remarks.

The irrst number will be printed on Saturday norming, the 5th May, at eleven c'elock, and continued every succeeding Saturday at the same hour. To be had at the different Book Stores.

Price—Twelve shillings per quire. The series which with comprise about twenty-six numbers) will a delivered for 12s. 6d. each set.

# FOR SALE, No. 11, Notre Dame Street.

THIRTY barrels shorry wine,

HIRTY barrers shorry wate,
100 dozen floats,
6 cases black tead,
10 bags pimento,
4 hids. loaf sugar,
10 boxes byson tea,
3 tierces mustard, (3 jure.)
4 hids. basket sait,

ALSO

WANTED, AN APPRENTICE to an Ornamental and Sign Painter. Apply at the Office of this Paper. Quebec, 11th April, 1838.

#### 1 CE

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

## TO LET,

AN EXCELLENT OFFICE, & FIRE
PROOF VAULTS, most advantageously
situated nearly opposite to the dealers thank, six Peter Street. The above Vaults are adminantly anapted
for the storage of Mediterranean and West Indian
produce.

Apply to
JAMES S. MILLER,
tunt's Whart.
Queber, 31st March, 1838.

# ROYAL VICTORIA BONNET.

MRS. BROWN, Straw and Tuscan Bonnet Ma-ker, No. 9, St. John's Sucei, Suburbs, next-door to in. Clouding Establishmen—respectfully in-imates the arrival of the new shape, by stage this morning, as also a quantity of rital suitable for making up and altering Bonnets.

In order to prevent disappointment, Ladies are re-uested to send their work early. ested to send their work car Quebec, 21st March, 1858

#### AUCTIONS.

BY B. COLE.

BY B. COLE.

Will be sold, on FRIDAY the 27th inst. at the residence of Capt. Baylif, 66th Regt, Lewis Road, near Mr. Clapham's.

That whole of his Household Furniture, consisting of Mahogany Dining, Card, Loo and other Tables, Charts, Cheats of Drawers, Sideboard, Sofas, Carpets, Bedisteads, Beds and Bedding, Pier and other Looking Glassees, Stores, tlass and Earthenware, with a variety of other articles. Sale at UNE o'clock—Condition Cash.

Quebec, 14th April 1838.

#### BY B. COLE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th April, and following days, at the residence of Mrs. Hoogs, St. Anse Street, near the Gaol:

THE WHOLE OF HER HOUSEHOLD FUR. NITURE, consisting of Mahagamy Dis Card, Loo, and other Tables, Sidecourd, S Chests of Drawers, Bedsteads, Hecht and Bed Carpets, Pier and other Looking-Glasses, de and single Stoves, China, Glass and Eartheu Kitchen Ulcusils, with a variety of other article Life Conditions—CASH, on delivery.

#### MISCRILANEOUS SELECTIONS.

FIRESIDE CONFORT IN ENGLAND,-An Engishman enjoys the highest degree of pleasure when he sits, with his family, round the fire; and even if he should not speak a word, it affords him entertainment enough to see the nre. A breside is to him the ideal of pleasure; when he pronounces that word, he immediately thinks of hie family, and the train of ideas put him in a good humour. The English are indeed, pur excellence, as they say of themselves, the marrying nation; they therefind as little fault with the marriage. fore find as little fault with the marriage-hunting of their laises, as they do with the improvident marriages of the poot; and even. Pitt was often obliged to summit to the re-proaches of the Opposition for his batchelor's life. Truly their tamity life is an honorable and amiable trait in their national character. Even the coldest Englishman will necome character, and the provides of the property of the coldest and the firewise; ratio Even the coldest Englishman will occome cheerini and combing at the fireside; pride will give way to a well tounded self-respect heightened by hospitality; unfeigned kindness is shown to every on, who is received into the circle round the fire, unstead of the reserve which custom and fashion prescribe in social intercourse. In short, English humour, wit, intercourse. In snort, English humour, wit, and sense, are seen in their proper light by the blaze of a coal-fire, and one may take it for granted that strangers who have travelled in England, and have afterwards reviled the in England, and have afterwards reviled the nation, never had an opportunity of sitting round a fire with an English family. For the round a fire with an English family. For the rest, this attachment to domestic life offers a stronger guarantee for morality than the high Angelican church, which is, in some respects, as rotten as the old glorious rotten boroughs,— Bently's Miscellany.

BONAPARTE. -- Napoleon was no dancer .-BONDERSTE,—Napoleon was no dancer,— On one occasion a ball was giving him in hon-or of a beautiful victory. The temptation to dance with a certain counters, however, was irresistible. At it the congering general went, and succeeded about as well as a horse ma-rine. He had no taste for light fantastic mo-rements. "At the close of the dance, he turned to his partner and thus addressed her: "I am over sensible, charming Counters, that have very sensible, charming Countess, that I have acquitted myself indifferently; but the fact is, my forte lies not so much in dancing mysett, as in making others dance."

ALPINE FARMERS .- The farmers of the Upper Alps, though by no means wealthy, live-tike lords in their houses, while the heaviest portion of the labor which is performed devoj-ves upon the wife. It is no uncommon thing to see a woman yoked to a plough, with an ass, while the husbard guides it. He accounts neighbour who is pressed with work, and the neighbour reciprocates the favor when nee-ded. act of politeness to lend his wife to his

Col. Brown commanded the 28th at Barre Col. Brown commanded the 29th at Barrosa. He was said to have purposely allowed his regiment to be surrounded. He thas addressed them—" Twenty-eighth, what confoundedly lucky fellows you are. This day you must be either extinguished or distinguished. Do as you like." The rear rank faced to the right about and repulsed the conemy.—And now the twenty-eighth wear the number of the regiment both on the front and back of their shakes.—[Shaw's Memoirs

COOKERY.—Mrs. Dalgarains says, in her "Practice of Cook ry adapted to the dusiness of every-day Life":—"A perfectly original book of Cookery would neither meet with nor deserve much attention; because, what is wanted in this matter, is not receipts for new wanted in this matter, is not receipts for new dishes, but clear instructions how to make those already established in public favour." This reasoning is very just, for none but the most thankless of gourmands, or the gourmet who wished to affect the sorrows of the great man of antiquity,—would sit down and weep for new worlds of luxury. Good cookery is too rarely understood and practised to justify any such wishes; and to prove this, let the steptic go through Mrs. Dalgarine's 1,43r eccipts, and then "time and begin again."—From a table contents we learn that among them there are the following methods:—Soups, 105; Fish, 115; Beef, 70; Mutton, 31; Veal, 60; Gravies, Sauces, &c., 104; Puddings, Pies, and Tarts 263; Creams, 132;—what more can mortal man desire, "may, or women either."

The LONGEST SPEECH VET.—The Hamil-

THE LONGEST SPEECH VET .- The Hamilton Express, reporting a recent trial in that place, says, "the Judge charged the Jury at great length, for nearly three years."



Queber, 2nd Vril, 1838.

PUBLIC NOTICE: is hereby given, that the Surveyor of Highways for the City of Quelec, hefore proceeding to the amelioration and singuration and and augmentation and widening of the RULLE D'ANTOINE, leading from Saultan-Matchot to St. Peler Street, in the Lower Town of this City, has deposited in this Office a Plan and Process Verba deposited in this Office a Plan and Process Verba determing thereto, according to have which Plan and Process Verba remain at the sand Citice for imperiors (in a process of the Progressions of gooding, houses or buildings adjaction; the sand citizen, in order that ther may, at any me, and executing one month from this date, lodg see a discreasing one month from this date, lodg see a discreasing and oppositions as they may hear a processing of which the said Plan and Plan execution in the first of which the said Plan and Plan execution in the first of which the said Plan and Plan execution in the first of which the said Plan and Plan execution in the first plan of the contraction of the contractio and put in exert on are able to the tenor and of feet thereof.

PERRAULT & SCOTT, Clerk of the Peace. EF One insersion weekly in all the newspapers published in this city in their respective languages, for one month from this date.

FOR SALL. No. 11, Notre Dome Street,

No. 11, Notre Done Street,
TEN bane, Pale Sa d'on,
270 to see longieu Song,
18 bane Gera Coffee,
10 pe se B andy,
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MIN FISHER

Quebec, in april, 1838.

#### WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY STORE.

THE Sussember, in returning tradis to his frien a and the public, for the liberts support be her received since be commenced besines, noot respectfully intuine to that he has constantly on hand a Choice Association of Winner, Spiritures Liquons, Groceries, S.c., all of the best quality. JOHN JOHNSTON.

Corner of the Upper-Town Market Place Opposite the Gate of the Jesuits' Barract

#### JOSHUA HOBROUGH. TAILOR,

No. 3, HOPE STREET, NEAR TO MR. J. J. SIMS

[MPRESSED with a due sense of gratitude for the IMPRESSED with a due sense of gratitude for the invaors conferred upon him by the genulemen residing in Quebec, and its vicinage, and by the public in general, avails brimself of the present insment, to return them his most heartfelt thanks; a the same time be assures them, that no effort on his part shall be wanted to insure a similar continuance of their future patronage and support.

J. H. takes this opportunity likewise, of reportfully informing the gentry and the puble at large, that he has received his Fall Supply, consisting of—Bearskin Cloth (superior to any intow., Pilot Cloths, Buckskins, Cassimeres, &c. suita'de to the season; and he is ready to receive and exe-

ing of—Bearskin Cloud Cassimeres, &c. suita Pilot Cloths, Buckskins, Cassimeres, &c. suita to the season; and he is ready to receive and e-cute all orders on the lowest terms for cash,

# T. BROOKBANK.

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, GLAZIER, &c.

No. 4. Assead Street, opposite the Ordance St ne.

IN tendering his thanks to those who have hith not patronised him, while in connection with Mr.

BOOTH, respectfully announces to them, and the citizens generally, that he has

COMMENCED RUSHESS ON HIS OWN ACCOUNT,

commenced business on his own account, and trusts that he may be favored with a continuance of that support, which it shall be his study to merit February 24, 1838.

### FIRE-WOOD.

FOR SALE,—in quantities of from One to Fifty Cords,—consisting of Birch and Maple.—Apply to Mr. Samuel Tozer, Upper Town Market. Quebec 13th Januay, 1838

# MORRISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE, CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

.....

NOTICE. THE subscribers, general Agents for Morrison's Pilts, have appointed WILLIAM WHITTAKER, Sub-Agent for the Upper Town, No. 27, St. John

LEGGE & Co.

That the public may be able to form some idea of Morrison's Pills by their great consumption, the foliosing calculation was made by Mr. Wisc, Clerk to be Stamp Office, Somerset House, in a period of the 18 stamp Office, Somerset House, in a period of Stamp Office, Somerset House, in a period of the time that Morrison's Pills have been before the public,) the number of stamps delivered for the medicale amounted to these actions, naive household.

The object in placing the foregoing before the public is to deduce observious the following powerful argument in favour of sir. Morrison's system, and to which the public attention is directed, namely, to which the public attention is directed, namely, that it was only by trying an amonous purgetive medicine to such an extent that the strain of the Hygeina system could possibly have been extablished. It is even that all the medical men in England, or the world, put together, have not treed a system of vegetable purgation to the extent and in manner preservined by the Hygeins. How, therefore, can they (much less individually) know any time about the extent of the imagerities it. the extent of its properties i

# COACH FACTORY.



THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully beg leave to aform the gentry and catzens of quebor, that they have leaved the large and extensive premises in Autre Street, opposite the English Cathedral, where they intend to carry ortheir business on an extensive

Carriages painted in the best style, and with the trees materials.

C & J. SAURIN Juebec, 14th March, 1838.

FOR SALE. AN EXCELLENT ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK by Partition & Frodsham, London; a Two Day Criti. No METER; and a Superior SIMPLE

MARTYN's, Chronometer Maker, &c. &c Si. Fere. Street, 30th Jan. 1838.

NEW PARTNERSHIP.

PIANO FORTE, CABINET, CHAIR & SOFA

MANUFACTORY, Carring, Penging, Model Making, &c-No. 27, Saint John Street.

the premies formerly occupied by J. & J. The

Lie premier formerly occupied by J. & J. Thornton J.A.M.E. M're.N.X.ZE returns cordial timale to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement he has hisberte received, and informs them that he has now entered into Partnership with THO-MAS BOWLES, as experienced Musical Intrument and Cubinet Maker, from New-York.

M'RE.N.ZEL & BOWLES beg to express their hope, that from the excellence of their materials their skil, as workinen, and the very general nature of their establishment, they will be able promptly to execute all ord is with which they may be favored in the above L. utioned, and in the FANCY line, in such a manner as to meet the unqualified approbation and increasing preference and patronage of their employers. eir employers.
Piano Fortes and other Instruments carefully

paired. Quebec, 29th January, 1838.

#### SAMUEL TOZER, BUTCHER STALL No. 1, UPPER TOWN MARKET,

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