

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. 1. No. 64.]

QUEBEC, TUESDAY 24TH JULY, 1838.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

POETRY.

DEATH'S FINAL CONQUEST.

The glories of our birth and state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armor against Fate;
Death lays his icy hands on kings,
Sceptre and Crown,
Must tumble down,
And in the dust be equal made
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

Some men with swords may reap the field,
And plant fresh laurels where they kill;
But their strong nerves at last must yield;
They tame but one another still,
Early or late,
They stoop to fate,
And must give up their mourning breath,
When they, pale captives, creep to death.

The garlands wither on our brows,
Then boast no more your mighty deeds;
Upon death's purple altar now,
See where the victor victim lies,
All heads must come
To the cold tomb;
Only the actions of the just
Sweat sweet, and blossom in the dust.

SHILLBY.

THE SPANISH LADY.

THE STORY OF LADY OLIVIA DE CASTRO.

SAID TO BE AUTHENTIC.

It is strange, and often lamentable, to consider the influence which public events have upon private fortunes. I do not now speak of the widows made by war, of the other many and dreadful sufferings which that awful scourge inflicts upon humanity. The sense of the public destinies carries upon its face many a private shallop; sometimes by its current, and adorned by its course; but far more often, after a long succession of perils, wrecked and utterly dismayed.

Who, but a soothsayer, would have seen by connexion between the fortunes of Herbert Meynell, the son of an English knight and dame, born and bred in England, and those of Donna Olivia de Castro, the daughter of a Spanish grandee, whose only migration had been between her father's castle in Old Castile, and his palace at Madrid? And yet these two persons fixed the fate of each other's lives. And what brought them together? The course of public events.

Sir Herbert Meynell's father had been one of those gentlemen of knightly families, who sought the hereditary knighthood, which James I. constituted for pecuniary purposes, under the title of baronet. He was a favourite of the king, and his son was bred up very much about the person of prince Charles. Sir Herbert was thus, at the period of his father's death, which happened in the year 1620, when he was about two-and-twenty years old, far from being the coarse, uneducated, mannery bumpkin, which the mere country gentlemen of England almost invariably were at that day. He had been bred about the court, and among the best even there. He had great natural advantages, and he had cultivated them, whether of body or of mind, to the utmost. Accordingly, at the time that he succeeded to the vast estate of the extent of which he was fully conscious, he was one of the most accomplished gallants of the court, in which he fixed his residence. Coming from the middle, he had family connections with the lord of the ascendant, Buckingham; and, although not by office one of his retainers, he was constantly about his person, and was considered as one of his most favoured followers.

Accordingly, when that most extraordinary expedition, the prince's journey to Spain, was resolved on, Sir Herbert was singled out as one of the galaxy of noble and gallant persons who were to go direct to Spain, and form the retinue of the prince during his residence at Madrid. Buckingham had originally wish-

ed that he should accompany them; but, as their escort was literally limited to three—Sir Francis Cottington, Sir Richard Graham, and Endymion Porter—this was found to be impossible. He went out, however, with Lord Howarth, Lord Kensington, Lord Cecil, Lord Howard, and the other young nobles who formed the court of the prince at Madrid.

Never, perhaps, was there more youth, beauty, wit, wealth, and rank, concentrated together than in this cortege. The Duke of Buckingham, whose eminence itself had originally arisen from his advantages of person, was, at this time, in the very zenith of manhood, and an unparalleled course of continued success had added all the *vis vite*—the animation, buoyancy, and brilliancy—which are the usual attendants of good fortune. The young noblemen who had followed the prince to Madrid, were the very *élite* of the court. They had been singled out with reference to their showy and imposing qualities; and though the prince himself already indicated that cold and reserved temper, which afterwards proved of so much detriment during the course of his ill-fated life, yet it could scarcely have been possible for Francis I. or Henry Quatre to have gathered around him a retinue more distinguished for grace, vivacity, and *Poitrine Cour*.

But, even among these, Sir Herbert Meynell stood prominent. He was, at this time, scarcely five-and-twenty—tall, graceful, and athletic in form—with the eye of a falcon, yet a smile soft, sweet, and penetrating as that of a woman; and, too, under the eye of Buckingham, with this model of courtesy, grace and gallantry constantly in view, no wonder that he had imbibed much of that exquisite manner which even his enemies admit Buckinham to have possessed, and still less wonder that he should also have contracted some of those vices which even his best friends have never denied. Such was Sir Herbert Meynell, at the time that he arrived at the court of Spain, in person and outward manner; what he was in heart, the following narrative will probably show.

It was in the month of May, 1623, that a bull-fight was held at Madrid, for the purpose of displaying this national exhibition to the Prince of Wales. Splendidly as these shows are always put up, especially when honoured by the royal presence, the magnificence was redoubled on the present occasion, as may very naturally be supposed. And, indeed, if the object were to display to the English prince an exhibition of Spanish character, no means so well calculated for the purpose could have been chosen. It went, indeed, a little farther than was, probably, intended; for all the points of character that were displayed, were not, perhaps, quite in consonance with the ideas of the prince.

Certainly, in those days, a public bull-fight might be considered as a condensation, upon one spot, of all the most prominent parts of the national disposition in Spain. The love of display—not the light, gay, and giddy feeling of Frenchmen—but the more grave, more solid, I had almost said solemn—partaking rather of the nature of the tournament of old days than the hall-room of modern time—with such feelings did the Spanish cavaliers enter the arena, dressed splendidly, but rigidly national, and, casting up their eyes to the galleries, loaded with beauty, which stretched around the enclosure above, await with proudly-swelling hearts, the signal which was to give them the opportunity of exhibiting their persons and their prowess to such fair beholders.

And these very beauties formed in themselves no trivial portion of the exhibition. The ladies of the court, accustomed to mix freely in society, were there very much as the belles of London, or Paris go to the opera; but the great majority were persons who, living though they might be in rank, yet, being only in private life, were subject to the many and minute restrictions which the modes of life then prevalent in Spain enforced. To the

* Buckingham wearing the French costume was one of the first things by which he gave offence to the court of Spain.

a bull-fight was a gala looked to with eagerness, and enjoyed with delight. With all the advantages of dress—placed too in a position conspicuous, yet, at the same time, not painfully so, from its being occupied by all alike, few things could be more dazzling than this circle of loveliness and brilliancy. The Spanish ladies are, or, at least, then were, peculiarly fitted for this species of exhibition. Less light, lively, and vivacious than the French, they probably shone less in the ball-room; but the *salon*; put their full, deep, Cleopatra-like order of beauty, admirably became a position such as this, where they sat as the arbitresses and rewarders of the exertions of their *preux*. There is something in the repose of a Spanish woman's countenance, indicating, as it does, the slumber of profound, fervent, even fierce, passion beneath, which impresses the mind more than almost any other description of beauty.

Upon a foreigner, especially, this effect is strong, and the bold and loose gallants of the English court had not looked upon the fair Iberians unmoved; and, if report spoke truly, they had not failed to push the advantages of their position to the utmost. These advantages were many and great. Not only the romantic nature of the prince's journey had tended to draw the curiosity of all Madrid upon himself, and every one belonging to him; but, as they were foreigners, they were supposed to be, to a certain extent, privileged persons, and were held excused from many of those formalities and regulations of etiquette which tend so much to throw impediments in the way of speedy acquaintance. It is possible, indeed, that this exemption was already granted by person; who thought that there might be worse arrangements than for their daughters to accompany the Infanta to England, as the wives of the prince's courtiers. At all events, there seemed to be a general understanding that the Englishmen were not expected thoroughly to conform to all niceties of Spanish etiquette—an understanding to which the young ladies were very willing to accede, and the court gentlemen not at all. It may be supposed, indeed, that these last could by no means highly approve of such arrangements; and they hated their visitors, therefore, with a very cordial and hospitable hatred. Indeed, the chief enjoyment which the cavaliers promised to themselves in this bull-fight, was that for once, they would be the sole objects of attraction, as their foreign rivals, of course, did not enter into the arena. "I wish to heaven they would," muttered one of the combatants; "they would then see the difference between a true Castilian and these northern savages." Perhaps, it may not be considered quite a fair ground of contempt, that the foreigners did not understand this peculiarly Spanish exercise; but, even in our days, the same spirit exists—an Englishman despises a Frenchman, because he cannot defend himself with his fists, and a Frenchman an Englishman, because he cannot fight with a rapier.

The Spaniards, in this instance, had reckoned without their host. That division of the gallery in which the court sat, attracted more eyes than any court at bull-fight had done before; and it was not unnatural to attribute this to the presence of the prince and Buckingham, and of the gallant retinue by which they were attended. The seats in the arena were as dangerous, as skilful, and as gallant as usual; but the interest of the fair spectators in the vicissitudes of the fight was far less keenly excited. The cavaliers were furious, but it was quite natural—for bull-fights they saw frequently; but princess-errant and their train formed a sight most unusual indeed.

The Englishmen themselves, however, were warmly interested by the fine and daring spectacle which was passing before their eyes. As for its being cruel also, few people think the worse of any sport for that, even now. But then the very meaning of the term was not known by the great. Meynell alone saw but little of the fight. The bull made a splendid first rush, and as Sir Herbert was moving onward to get a fuller view of what would next happen, his eye lighted upon an object which put bull, and cavaliers, and

matadores out of his head in an instant. It was a young lady of about eighteen. She was seated just outside the space enclosed for the court and its followers. Being a little in front of where Meynell had been standing, he had not observed her till, as he was moving forward, a part of his dress becoming hitched upon the rail, he turned back to disengage it; and then his eyes rested full upon the loveliest face which, till then, they had ever beheld. The English court was, in the reign of James I., undoubtedly remarkable for the degree of beauty, which adorned it. But Meynell felt in an instant that any thing so lovely as this he had never seen. A picture of this lady hangs in the gallery at Arlescot-hall; but it is, in several respects, different from what she was at this time. There was health as well as beauty in the cheek; and, in lieu of that deep and desolate sadness which strikes every one so vividly as existing in the eyes of that picture, there were the brightness and animation of an unclouded spirit, and the pride of a beauty, a noble, and a Spaniard—mitigated and qualified, however, by an expression both of sensitiveness and kindly feeling. She was speaking at the moment; Meynell first caught sight of her, and pointing out something in the arena to a lady, who appeared to be her mother. The sweet, soft, and musical tone of her voice—the beauty of her lips as they moved in speaking, and displayed, from time to time, the exquisite teeth within—the formation of the rounded and delicate arm, as it was outstretched in the act of pointing—and, almost above all, the hand itself that pointed—the whole picture, in short, struck Meynell with the keenest admiration and delight—he stopped short, and, after a few moments, drew near to the rail—and sat down within a few paces of this enchanting vision.

Sir Herbert had, undoubtedly, been, to use a homely but expressive phrase, somewhat taken a-back by the sudden view of a creature so immeasurably lovely. But he was not a man to lose his self-possession—or, at least, not speedily to regain it—even under such circumstances as these. He looked, and looked again—to ascertain whether his first glance had deceived him: on the contrary, the more he gazed, the more he admired. His thoughts ran back to the memory of the English beauties whom he had wooed—but none could compare with this peerless Spaniard. He scanned the peculiar points of her national beauty, and thought them so many ingredients of perfection.

Meynell was not a man to let his admiration long remain unknown to its object. "I will wait," thought he, "a little while for an opportunity to accost her—and, if it does not occur, I will make one." It did occur, however, and that speedily.

The combat had been going on for some time, eagerly gazed upon by the lady, but not in the least looked at by Sir Herbert, who on the contrary, was occupied in watching the variations of her speaking face, as the events in the arena below fluctuated. On a sudden she turned pale as death, and uttered an exclamation amounting to a scream—and, at the same moment, there seemed to be a strong movement of anxiety and horror pervading the assembly. Meynell looked up, and saw that the bull was making a furious rush at a cavalier, whose horse was desperately wounded, and who was himself hurt. From the incapacity of the horse to move quickly, the destruction of the rider seemed inevitable; and, just as he disappeared from the sight of Meynell, in consequence of coming too near to the gallery in which he sat for his eye to reach the ground, it was evident that the cavalier was falling from his horse back-wards, the bull having already reached and attacked it in front. The lady leaped back in her seat, and covering her face with her hands, trembled violently. Meynell sprang forward, and, with some little difficulty, reached the edge of the gallery. He was just in time to behold the rescue of the cavalier. The bull had already stopped to gore him, when one of his comrades, rushing in at full speed, wounded the bull, and drew him off to another part of the arena.

Meynell immediately returned to her pious seat, and, leaning over, said to the lady, "Calm yourself, ma'am, he is safe." She withdrew her hands from before her eyes, seeing the young Englishman, whom she had observed spring forward at the moment of alarm, she answered, with the animation still remaining fear, "Are you certain, sir? I saw that terrible animal close upon him!" "Fair lady, I assure you, I saw the cavalier rise, and he was but slightly hurt; the gentleman, whom you see yonder on the chestnut horse, came in time to rescue him."

The conversation once begun, Meynell took sufficient care that it should not drop. At first, he was rather hampered by his difficulty in speaking Spanish; and he complained of his being a poor Englishman, who had not been long enough in Spain to overcome his northern ignorance, in a manner which announced that he was one of the prince's suite—a fact which he well knew was at that moment more likely to forward his suit with any lady in Madrid, than if he had been a grandee of the first class. But he did not yet know Olivia de Castro, or he would have felt how little impression such things as that made upon her mind. She relieved him, however, on the score of language, by asking him whether he spoke French. "My mother," she added, looking towards her, "is a Frenchwoman, and her language is, consequently, as familiar to me as my own."

(To be continued.)

THE STAIRS AND THE BANISTER.—Banister used to tell story of his having been introduced, with Mrs. Banister, to an elderly lady of exceeding "high notions," not improbably from circumstances the prototype of Colman's Lady Lucretia M'Tab, for she was "plagued proud and plaguy poor;" and a drop of noble blood in the veins of her visitors served to wash out every other stain they might have in their character and escutcheons. After the presentations had taken place, the lady asked a wit of the day who was present, "Who are the Banisters? are they of a good family?" "Yes," said the wit, "very good indeed; they are closely connected with the Stairs;" "Oh," said Lady Lucretia, "a very ancient family of Ayrshire—dates back 1450. I am delighted to see your friends."

TWO AGAINST TWO.—A gentleman, of the name of Man, residing near a private mad house, met one of its poor inhabitants, who had broken from his keeper. The maniac suddenly stopped, and, resting upon a large stick exclaimed, "Who are you, sir?" The gentleman was rather alarmed, but thinking to divert his attention by a pun, replied, "I am a double man; I am Man by name, and man by nature."—"Are you so?" rejoined the other; "why, I am a man beside myself, so see who will fight you two." He then knocked down poor Man, and ran away.

A WORTHY SCHOOLMASTER.—Mr. Squeers looked at the little boy to see whether he was doing anything he could beat him for; as he supposed not to be doing anything at all, he merely boxed his ears, and told him not to do it again. Hereupon Mr. Squeers began to ruminate, when the little boy gave a violent sneeze. "Holloa!" growled the schoolmaster, "what's that, sir?" "Nothing, sir," replied the little boy. "Nothing sir?" exclaimed Mr. Squeers. "Please, sir, I sneezed," rejoined the boy, trembling like an aspen leaf. "Oh! sneezed, did you?" retorted Mr. Squeers. "Then what did you say nothing for, sir?" In default of a bitter answer to this question, the little boy screwed a couple of knuckles into each of his eyes and he came to cry, wherefore Mr. Squeers knocked him off his seat with a blow on one side of his face, and knocked him on again with a blow on the other.—*Nicholas Nickleby, by Bos.*

There are at the present time, two hundred and seventy eight thousand French soldiers under arms in France, at a cost to the government of two hundred and six millions of francs.

The British have 32 men of war in the North America waters, amounting 1160 guns and carrying 10,210 men.

The celebrated Bazire, president of the convention at the trial of Louis XVI. and orator of the committee of public safety, is still living, he is one department. He has written memoirs of his life and times, which are expected to be immediately published, and of course the work will constitute the most interesting public history of this age that has yet appeared.

An Irish priest, on proceeding to the church one Sunday morning; through the burial ground, observed several sprightly girls seated on a tombstone, and wishing to be particular with them, asked what they were doing there? "Nothing at all, please your reverence," was the reply of one of them.—"Nothing?" said he. "What is nothing?"—"Shut your eyes, your reverence, retorted the girl, "and you'll see it."

UPPER CANADA.

KINGSTON, JULY 17th.—Last Saturday, 34 state prisoners were brought in from Toronto by Sheriff Jarvis, of whom the following 17 were sent to Fort Henry.—William Nelson, Ira Anderson, James Brown, Hugh D. Wilson, Randal Wixon, Peter Milne, Jay Cody, William Aboes, Joseph Goud, Robert Watkin, Solomon Siv, Horatio Fowler, Finlay Macdon, Joseph Hart, James Bell, John Arthur Tidy, Paul Bedford.

The following 17 were sent to the Penitentiary for three years, after that time to expire at themselves: John Wilkie, Colic Scott, John Rummerfelt, Peter Rogers, George Lamb, Francis Robins, Thomas Watts, Joseph Watson, John Dennett Staples, John Robinson David Porter, William Poole, George Barclay, Luther Elton, Edward Cannan. Jesse Doan, seven years.—*Herald.*

INQUEST.—On the 21st, an inquest was held on the body of one James Cannon, a private of the 83d Regt. of Foot, who came to his death under the following melancholy circumstances. It appears the deceased belonged to a detachment of the above regiment, and, while passing here, had got ashore with some of his companions, and drank to such an excess, that they were late at night found lying in a state of insensibility in the street. A wagon was procured to carry them to the guard-house, and on their arrival there, the deceased had breathed his last. There were no external marks of violence, and the post mortem examination evidently proved that his death was caused by proplexy from excessive drink. The jury, after a careful examination, returned a verdict—"he came to his death by intoxication."—*Bytown Gazette.*

ACCIDENT.—We regret to state, that on Wednesday last, a little boy, son to Mr. C. Bonward, of this town, was accidentally drowned in the mill pond of Messrs. Reid and Shepherd. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body, by Dr. Edmondson, and a verdict of "accidental drowning" returned. This little child, although but five years old, was capable of reading any chapter in the Bible; and his untimely death ought to prove a lesson to parents, to keep their children from the water.—*Bytown Gazette.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, as a young lad named George Clement was bathing in the river, he was suddenly carried out of his depth, and before any assistance could be obtained he was drowned. But few minutes elapsed before the body was brought on shore, when every experiment was made by Drs. Ridley, Hope and Dunham, to ascertain if life was yet remaining, but all proved fruitless. The deceased was a promising youth, and was the only son of Mrs. Clements of this town.—*Belleisle Intelligencer.*

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last, a fine youth, son of James Stevenson, Esq. of this place, on going into a field where there was a stud horse, the furious brute seized him by the arm, and tore it to such a degree, that amputation was necessary.—*Bytown Gazette.*

LOWER CANADA.

MONTREAL, 19th July.—We regret to state that a melancholy accident took place at Beech Ridge, on the 13th instant. The youngest daughter of Captain D. C. McLean, of the Two Mountain Loyal Volunteer Cavalry, named Susan, and aged sixteen months, accidentally came in contact with the fire, which communicated to her clothes. Her screams attracted the notice of her father, who ran to her assistance, and succeeded in immediately extinguishing the flames; but, melancholy to relate, not in time to prevent an injury which proved fatal to the little sufferer in a few hours.—*Gazette.*

It will be seen, from our advertising columns, that the Theatre Royal of this city, will be opened, for a limited season, on Monday next, the 23rd instant, with an entire new company; and it is to be hoped, that the enterprising Managers will meet, with the success which they deserve.—*Id.*

We have received the first number of a new paper published in the French language in this city, called *Le Temps*, which evidently appears to have proceeded from the font of the defunct *Mercure*, of revolutionary notoriety. Whether *Le Temps* is designed to follow the same course in factious and party politics with the *Mercure*, remains to be seen. Mr. J. T. Phelan, Advocate, announces himself as the Editor, and Mr. F. Lemaître as the proprietor of the new journal.—*Id.*

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

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, TUESDAY, 24th JULY, 1838.

LATEST DATES.
London, - - June 15. New-York, - - July 19.
Liverpool, - June 16. Halifax, - - July 10.
Barré, - - - June 13. Toronto, - - July 17.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

New York papers of the 19th instant were received by mail this morning.

The Liverpool packet ship *Siddons*, which sailed on the 16th, has arrived at New York, bringing papers from London to the 15th, and from Liverpool to the day of sailing.

In the House of Commons on the 14th June, the debate on the Municipal Corporations Bill for Ireland was continued, Lord John Russell moving for its recomittal for a week, pledging himself to bring forward good reasons against the passage of the bill was again taken up in committee. Lord John Russell's motion was carried, 286 to 266.

Another steam ship, the *Tiger*, was getting in readiness to proceed from Liverpool to New York. She is a vessel of the largest class, her size preventing her admission into any of the Liverpool docks.

The London Morning Herald states that the American houses which had been obliged to suspend payment, had been able to liquidate their engagements in a manner exceeding all expectation.

A fatal explosion took place on board the Hull steamer *Victoria*, on the 14th of June, while coming up the Thames. Five men were killed at once, and five or six others were so much scalded that there was little hope of their surviving.

The arrival of John Van Buren, Esq. son of the President, is announced in the London papers of June 15.

The weather in the fore part of June has been unusually cool and rainy.

PER STEAM-BOAT ARRIVED TO-DAY.

TWELVE O'CLOCK.—The steamer *Charlevoix* has just arrived, bringing Montreal papers of yesterday.

(From the Montreal Courier of yesterday)

The *Charlevoix* left Quebec on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and arrived here at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, having stopped at Batiscan, Three Rivers, Port St. Francis, Berthier and St. Sulpice.

The new bark *Wetherall* will be launched from Mr. MERRITT'S ship yard at the Cross, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Commissioners appointed some time since by the ordinance of the first Special Council, "to investigate the claims of Loyal Inhabitants of this Province" for losses sustained in the late rebellion, commence their operations this day, in the house at the corner of Craig and St. Gabriel Streets. The *Official Gazette* announces the appointment of J. C. Fisher, Esq. to the office of Clerk to the Commissioners.

His Excellency the Governor General arrived at Beauharnois on Saturday, and was expected to arrive in Montreal at three o'clock.

Captain Kirby, of the Countess of Mulgrave was buried on Monday the 16th, having died on the Saturday preceding, off Remouski. The ship proceeded on her voyage on Monday night.

The Theatre Royal at Montreal, will open on Monday evening, when Miss Melton, Mr. Edwin, and Mr. Latham, of the London Theatres, will appear in some favorite musical pieces.

H. M. S. Madagascar (16) arrived on Saturday last from Halifax, which port she left on the 6th ult.—She had on board a Company of the 93rd Regt. who proceeded upwards yesterday in the Steamers *Canada*.

The *Madagascar* was bound for Prince Edward's Island, with the company of the 93rd, but was spoken by the *Moltabur*, hence for Halifax, and ordered to Quebec.

MERCY.—This is the clap trap phrase of the day. It is good and praiseworthy to be merciful; but an indiscriminate extension of indemnity to those who have conspired against the peace and safety of society is not mercy at all. It is in the nature of things that the objects of Lord Durham's amnesty should henceforth argue that they had not done so very wrong after all, otherwise the reign of conciliation would have been over and they would have been punished. The result of the policy, erroneously called merciful by some, and by the criminals themselves regarded not as conferring a favour, but as a reluctant concession of a right—and that but a partial one—will be this. They will commence a new course of agitation—cautiously at first, by petitioning for what are called reforms, which as before will not be granted, or if granted will not satisfy them. Their petitions will again grow into peremptory demands. The government will have to make another stand; but it will then be on the brink of a precipice—Their footing will give way; and the sanguinary banner of successful rebellion will float triumphantly over the smoking ruins of the houses of those who rathed round the throne of their father-in-law in the hour of its peril, and in return are now denounced as a party, while the disaffected seem to be recognised as the people. Then it will be seen who are the really merciful—those who are ever proclaiming peace, peace, when there is no peace; or those who, because they believe it, fearlessly tell the British Government that they are fostering a viper which will ultimately sting them to the quick, and annihilate their power on the continent of North America, if the guardian Angel of the British empire do not interpose to save us from being swallowed up in the vortex of democracy.—*Niagara Reporter.*

From our Montreal Correspondent of the 21st—

"Montreal, Friday afternoon, July 20.

"This afternoon, at a quarter to four o'clock, about 36 of the Montreal Volunteer Cavalry landed from the *Princess Victoria*, having been absent since the beginning of the month at Misiquoi Bay, St. John, N.S., where they ordered in consequence of the industrious reports got up by a number of ex-officers of volunteers along the frontier, of a premeditated attack from the other side of the line.

"There is only one square-rigged vessel in the port of Montreal,—the *Othenburgh*."

At a Privy Council held on the 8th of June by her Majesty, the Earl of Gosford was again sworn as a member of the Council, having been a member during the reign of William IV. So it seems that his Lordship is not in disgrace at home.—*Gazette.*

(To the Editor of the Transcript.)

SIR,—Public situations in the Province have ceased to be hereditary, we believe; at least the principle has been admitted. It remains now to be ascertained whether the practice for the future will be in conformity thereto; for if, by previous arrangement, an incumbent can, before he dies, secure a successor, by allowing him to act for him, there is no case in which the exercise of patronage on the part of the Crown, for the benefit of the public, may not be thwarted. The old lever of corruption, which has taken such deep root in the Province ought to be extirpated, and no offshoot to be tolerated in its stead, otherwise the seeds of discontent will be again sown only to reap renewed disturbances and civil war. Canada repudiates her bastard aristocracy. Surely an enlightened administration will not pertinaciously oppose the feelings of the people so far as to generate a new evil in the room of that which death or any other cause may have extinguished. Obliteration of past favours can only be accomplished when the authors of them and their immediate descendants have sunk into obscurity, or otherwise vanquished from the scene. The peace of the country depends materially upon the adoption of such a course; and if motives of expediency be not sufficient to recommend such a measure, justice imperiously demands it.

Quebec, 23rd July.

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THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

Ma. Editors,—Belonging to the irritable genus of scribblers, I need scarcely add how sensitively I feel, whenever an article of mine undergoes amputation at the hands of a ruthless editor. The privilege assumed by editors, those despots of the press, of lopping off imaginary redundancies, and otherwise mutilating an article, is not to be borne with patience. A communication which appeared in the *Morning Herald* of Wednesday last, signed "P." is an instance of the Vandemism of its editor. To alter an article, is to destroy its piquancy, if not its very meaning. The fastidious editor who exercises his critical acumen in correcting the supposed pruriency of a communication, ought in charity to assume the paternity of the miscalled bantling himself, and not leave the reproach of an ill-gotten and mis-shapen brat to claim kindred with another.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have perused an article signed "Q." in the *Transcript* of Saturday. The microscopic eye of "Q." has detected errors in the article above alluded to, of which we also complain, caused by the printer and copyist of "P." but "Q." is silent upon the merits of the nomination in question. As to the owls and moonlight, and animalcule and sunshine, and all those beautiful figures which dance before the imagination of "Q." may they not apply with more propriety to the locust tribe which now swarms in the Province, and which bids fair, if not prevented in time, to eat us out of house and home? "Q." instead of criticising other's articles, ought to correct his own. In his next, he may perhaps explain what he means by "heinous laws making the country a hissing and a reproach to the American Continent," but *qui heret in litera heret in certice*.

From the *United Service Gazette* of June 2. 15th.—The depot will embark at Cork for Plymouth.

32d.—The depot will embark at Plymouth for Cork.

79th.—The first division landed at Dublin, from Glasgow, on Saturday.

84th.—Lieutenant Bolton has been appointed Superintendent Officer of the London Infantry Recruiting Subdivision, in succession to Lieutenant Wynnard, of the 85th, who has embarked to join the service companies of his Regiment in Canada.

85th.—The depot arrived at Cork, from Tralee, last Friday. The members of the County Kerry Club, last week, gave a very handsome dinner and supper in their rooms, at Tralee, to the officers of the depot, on the occasion of their departure for Cork. John Bateman, Esq. of Oak Park, took the chair, and after a handsome eulogy, proposed in a bumper,—“The health of the 85th, and long life and prosperity to them.” Nine times nine and one cheer more, with thundering applause.

Captain Pison, as Senior Officer, returned thanks for the honour conferred upon himself and brother officers. Mr. Quill drew from his pocket a copy of poetic lines, printed on a roll of white satin, and which he read with considerable feeling, and Captain Pison declared, placing them in his bosom, that that testimonial should, as long as he had a voice at the mess-table, be hung up in memory of Tralee. Lieutenant Dickson, in an appropriate speech, gave “The Ladies of Tralee,” which was drunk with nine times nine. William Bateman, Esq. returned thanks.

W. J. OFFICE, June 8th.—45th Regt.—Lt. J. Oakley, fm h. p. of the Regt. to be Lt. v. Bennett, &c.

79th do.—Lt. J. Cockburn to be Capt. by pur. v. Rooke, who ret.; Ens. H. Smith to be Lieut. by pur. v. Cockburn; R. D. Clephane, to be Ens. by pur. v. Smith.

83d do.—Sgt. Major R. M'Inroy to be Qr. Mast. v. J. Russer, who ret. upon h. p. MEMORANDUM.—Capt. J. Cunningham, upon h. p. of the 99th Ft. has been allowed to retire from the Army, with the sale of his Commission, he being about to become a settler in Canada.

COMMERCIAL.

The commercial adviser by the Siddons that age of most interest refer chiefly to the Corn Markets. The weather had become very favorable for the crops, which had tended in a great measure to remove the apprehensions that had been felt, in consequence of the now generally admitted fact, that the crop of last year was very deficient, and the stock of grain in England to meet the consumption up to next harvest exceedingly

small. Prices of Wheat and Flour were firm; although the sales were limited: bonded wheat was taken rather freely upon the 16th ult.—about 5000 quarters having sold at 7s. for fine parcels of fresh Baltic Red, up to 7s. 6d. per 70 lbs. for good mixed Dantzic.

The Ashes market was without any new feature—small sales of Pots at 26s. 6d., and dull.—*Montreal Courier*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED

July 20th.

Ship Margaret Johnson, McAuley, 6th June, Greenock, G. H. Parke, ballast, Brig Dorothy, Humphry, 30th May, Sunderland, Chapman & co, Brig 574, Watson, 4th July, Newfoundland, Chapman & co, ballast, Bark Brunswick, Veale, 3d June, London, Atkinson & co, ballast, 21st.

H M S Madagascar, Capt. P. P. Wallis, 46 guns, 6th June, Halifax, with one company of the 93rd regiment, Brig Scipio, Candish, 30th May, Whitehaven, Symes & Ross, ballast, Schr. Victoria, Babin, 2d July, Halifax, Leaycraft & co, rum,

Schr. Joseph Smith, E. Babin, 2d July, Aitchat, H. J. Noad, fish, &c.—10 passengers, Bark Olive Branch, Smith, 25th May, Newcastle, R. F. Maitland & co, coals,—2 passengers, Schr. R. M. C. McKeough, 5th July Gueybro', order, fish,

Brig Westmoreland, Robb, 19th June, Jamaica and Barbadoes, Maitland & co, ballast, 22nd.

Brig Spring, Robson, 2d June, Sunderland, Levey & co, coals,

Ship Thomas Worthington, Wakeham, 5th July, New York, order, naval stores, Brig Forster, McMourley, 3d July, Newfld. Gilmour & co, ballast,

Brig Martha, Cowman, 2d June, Liverpool, Schr. Martha, general cargo, Schr. Phoenix, Caldwell, 8th July, Bay de Chaleur, to order, ballast,—15 passengers, Schr. Marine, Blais, 1st July, Halifax, H. J. Noad, rum, &c.,

24th. (This morning.) Schr. L'Esperance, Halifax, 1st July, John Young, rum & sugar, Schr. Dolphin, J. Landry, Bay Chaleur, 13th July, Master, Rebecca, Portneuf, where she was stranded this Spring.

CLEARED.

July 21st.

Bark Sophia, Wetherell, Liverpool, D. Burnett, Bark Cato, Ormiston, Lynn, Pembertons, Brig Narcissus, Lawrence, London, Gillespie & co,

Brig Eliza, Richardson, Newcastle, Gilmour & co,

Brig Thomas Tyson, Wylie, Whitehaven, Gilmour & co, 22nd.

Bark Eweretta, Chaplin, Hull, Symes & Ross, Brig Ontario, Armstrong, Berwick-on-Tweed, Levey,

Brig Athelstone, Emmerson, Hartlepool, Levey, Bark Branken Moor, Nichols, London, Pembertons,

Brig Mary, Worthington, London, Price & co, Brig Johns, Fox, Sunderland, Levey & co.

Brig 574, spoke H. M. S. *Andromache*, off Pointe des Monts, on the 15th instant.

H. M. S. *Snake*, Commander Milne, arrived at Halifax on the 4th instant, in 21 days from Jamaica, with specie.

M. M. Packet *L. Melville*, Lieut. Webb, arrived at Halifax on the 11th instant, in 32 days from Falmouth, with the June mail.

St. John, July 10th.—We learn that eight of the crew of the ship *Prudence*, from Londonderry, now at Quarantine, have been in iron since the 10th of June, for mutiny on board the ship on her passage out, having fire arms and other deadly weapons in their possessions. We are informed that the passengers assisted very materially to quell the mutineers, and that two of them were wounded, one badly, in the struggle.—The mutineers are still confined on board the ship.—*Observer*.

Halifax, July 4th.—Cleared—Schr. Carleton Packet, Landry, for Montreal, rum, sugar and molasses 5th—Schr. Eliza Ann,

Landry, for Montreal, rum, sugar, &c. 7th—Eagle, Wilson, for Quebec, rum, sugar, &c. Charlotte, Dominique, for Montreal, oil, rum, sugar.

St. John, N. B. July 10th.—Cleared—Schr. Mary Jane, Spence, for Quebec, rum.

BIRTH.

On Friday, the 20th instant, Mrs. Price, of a daughter.

DOG LOST.

A ROUGH BEAGLE, marked grey, yellow, and white, answers to the name of "Ragman."—To be taken by Mr. Robinson, Coldstream Guards, at the Baze Barracks, who will pay FOR DOG'S REWARD. Quebec, 24th July, 1838.

PLEASURE TRIP, (WEATHER PERMITTING.) THE Steam Boat LUMBER MERCHANT, Captain Chabot, will leave Napoleon Wharf, on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, At Seven o'clock,

for St. Thomas, and will touch at Grosse Ile, and return at eight, P. M.

There will be an excellent Band on board. Fare—Five Shillings. Refreshments may be had on board if required. Quebec, 24th July, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER:—

450 MINOTS superior Marrow Fat Peas 100 do Boiling Peas 20 bushels Irish Cup Potatoes 10 barrels London Porter, 3 dozen each

—ALSO— 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.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY, 24, 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 novelist), Marryat, Bulwer, D'Iranch, the Misses novelists, Marryat, Bulwer, D'Iranch, the Pickwick Papers, and upwards of 500 others, b. various authors; a considerable portion of History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, &c.

TERMS:

Per Quarter, - - - 4s. 0d
Per Month, - - - 1s. 6d
For casual readers, per vol. 0s. 2d

Being one half cheaper than any other Library. * Drawings lent out to copy.

LANDING EX ST. GEORGE. PRIME & PRIME MESS FOK

Kafer, Mills Pastry, Superior and Fine Flour FOR SALE BY HUGH MURRAY. Quebec, 10th July, 1838.

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.

31st May, 1838. CREELMAN & LEPPER, Hunt's Wharf.

DEMERARA SPIRITS, GINGER, &c.

NOW LANDING, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:— 222 PUNS Strong and Fine-Flavoured Jamaica Rum,

79 casks do do do 20 barrels Ginger; ALSO, Hollands Gin, Cognac Brandy, and Refined Sugar.

LESLIE, STUART & CO. Wellington Wharf, 19th June, 1838.

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 HOTEL.

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

NOW LANDING AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:— 30 HIDS. VERY FINE GENEVA, 27 hids. Cognac Brandy, 500 kegs London White and Spanish Brown Paint. LEMESURIER, TILSTONE & CO. St. Peter Street, 5th July, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:—

100 CASES BARTON & COASTIER'S CHOUX CLARET, across, Leoville, and 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 cases Sparkling Silvery 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; Crate Glass; 2 aints, Sponge; 9-16, 11-16 & 8-Chains LEMESURIER, TILSTONE & CO.

LANDING,

EX "DOVE" AND "SPLENDID," 100 HIDS. ery Bright Muscovado Sugar, 110 punceons } Jamaica Rum, 15 hogsheads } 25 punceons } Demerara Rum, 2 hogsheads } 10 barrels C. O. B. 144 boxes Bunch Raisins.

H. J. NOAD, 31st May, 1838. Hunt's Wharf.

MADEIRA WINE.

A FEW CASES Howard, March & Co's Madeira Wine,—price 470 per pipe of 110 gallons.—for Sale by JOHN GORDON & CO. St. Paul Street. Quebec, May 31, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS;

FIRST-RATE HAVANAH CIGARS,—various brands, Natche Touche Snuff, American Gentleman do, Prince's Mixture, French Rappee, Macaboy do, Canister Tobacco, Spanish Cut do, Ladies' Twist do, and Plug Tobacco, &c. &c.

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

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

GILLESPIE, JAMIESON & CO. HAVE FOR SALE

MUSCOVADO SUGAR, in hids, tierces & hhds. Clayed do, in boxes, Jamaica Rum, in puns, hids, & qf Molasses, Bohoa Tea, Cherry Wine, Port do, Tennifer do, Linned Oil, Boiled and Raw, Upper amada Leaf Tobacco, do. Flour, Superfine, Fine & Middle g Quebec, 16th June, 1838.

MARSALA, SHERRY, & CHAMPAGNE

FOR SALE.

MARSALA WINE, in pipes, hhds, and gr. 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. ANGLAIS, 28th June, 1838. Fabrique Street.

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. of Sugar, 30 boxes Pipes, 40 barrels Roasted Coffee, 20 qr casks Superior Sherry Wine

—ALSO— Port, Madeira, Claret, L. P. Tennifer, &c wood and bottle; Teas—Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, 1 w an kay, Hyson Skin, Congou, and Bohoa

JOHN FISHER, Quebec, 3rd July, 1838.

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC AUTUMN RACES—1838.

Under the Patronage of

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

MONDAY, the 3rd, & TUESDAY, the 4th SEPTEMBER, 1838.

1ST DAY.—MONDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER.

Her Majesty's Plate of Fifty Guineas.

Entrance, Five Pounds: heats two miles and a distance. Open to all horses bred in the Province of Lower Canada, that never won match, plate or sweepstakes. Weights—three years old, 8 st. 2 lb.; four yrs. 9 st. 3 lb.; five yrs. 9 st. 9 lb.; six yrs. and aged, 10 st.

Ladies' Purse.

Entrance Five Dollars, to which the Stewards will add — Dollars. Free for all horses.—Weight for age—aged horses, 10 st. 7 lb. Each year under allowed 7 lb. Mile-heats, starting from the distance. Gentlemen riders.

Trial Stakes.

Five Dollars entrance, to which the Stewards will add — Dollars. For all horses bred in the Canada, which have never won a race in Quebec, Montreal, or Three-Rivers.—Weight for age—four yrs. 8 st. 7 lb.; five yrs. 9 st.; 6 yrs. and aged, 9 st. 7 lb. Heats once round the course and a distance.

Scurry Stakes.

Five Dollars entrance, to which the Stewards will add — dollars. Catch weights. One third of a mile. Gentlemen riders. Winner to be sold for \$40.

Bonnet Rouge Stakes of — Dollars.

Entrance One Dollar. For all horses bred to the satisfaction of the Stewards to be of thorough Canadian breed. One mile, starting from the distance post. Habitant riders.

2ND DAY, TUESDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER

Hurdle Race.

Four Dollars entrance, to which the Stewards will add — Dollars. Free for all horses. One heat of two miles, starting from the distance. Gentlemen riders. Weight, 11 st.

His Excellency's Cup, value \$100.

Entrance Ten Dollars. For all horses bona fide the property of Her Majesty's subjects residing in the Canada, and in their possession for one calendar month previous to these races. Once round the course, and a distance. Gentlemen riders. To close and name on the 3rd August. Horses to be handicapped by the Stewards—to be shown on the course at two, p. m. on the 27th August, and weights declared on the following day. Ten horses to start, or no race. Winner to be sold for one hundred sovereigns.

Quebec Stakes.

Five Pounds entrance, to which the Stewards will add — Pounds. Free for all horses; second horse to save his entrance. Weights as in the Trial Stakes. Two mile heats, starting from the distance. A winner of one race to carry 7 lb., and of two races 14 lb. extra. Three horses to start, or no race.

Garrison Plate of — Pounds.

Entrance Five Dollars: For all horses bona fide the property of Officers of the Army, one month previous to the races. Weight as in the Trial Stakes. The winner of any race to carry 7 lb. extra. Mile heats, starting from the distance. Gentlemen riders.

Beaten Plate.

For all horses beaten at this meeting. Entrance Five Dollars, to which the Stewards will add — Dollars. Heats once round the course, and a distance. To be handicapped by the Stewards.

ORDER OF RUNNING.

FIRST DAY:—Queen's Plate—Ladies' Purse and Trial Stakes, alternate heats,—Scurry Stakes,—Bonnet Rouge Stakes.
SECOND DAY:—Hurdle Race,—His Excellency's Cup,—Quebec Stakes and Garrison Plate, alternate heats,—Beaten Plate

N. B.—The Rules and Regulations of these Races may be had at T. CARV & Co.'s Printing Office
None but subscribers of Five Dollars to enter a horse.
No public money given for a walk over.
Horse to be entered for the first day's races before twelve o'clock on _____, at Payne's splanade.

Admission Tickets to the Stand House, Half-a-Dollar each, to be had at the Printing Office of Messrs. T. CARV & Co. and at the Stand.

All carriages admitted on the course to pay a quarter of a dollar each day. Horses, seven pence halfpenny.

Hours of starting—One o'clock each day. It is particularly requested that no dogs be brought upon the Course.

STEWARDS.

Captain Lord Clarence Paget, R. N.
Colonel Hon. C. Gore, K. H.
Lieut.-Colonel Greenwood, G. G.
Captain Hon. R. E. Boyle, C. G.
Captain Hon. F. W. Villiers, A. D. C.
Captain Tylden, R. A.
Hon. George Pemberton,
G. H. Ryland, Esquire,
W. K. McCord, Esquire,
C. Delery, Esquire,
Lieut.-Colonel Cury,
J. C. Fisher, Esquire and Secretary.

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 relaxation from the tedious of political speculation, and to entertain, in a trifling degree, some of the hours which might otherwise be burdened with ennui.

In this hope, it is proposed, by an Amateur in Literary 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 will, for a time, be 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 as can be readily acclimated, 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 luxuriant growth of native flowers as rich and fragrant 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 fictional, with occasionally one historical 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 twelfth, 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.

BEGG & URQUHART.

BEGG 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 Bibles, Black, Red, and Copying Inks, Ship's Medicine Chests, complete, Soda Water and Lemonade from the Fountain and in Bottle.
Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

Quebec, 17th May, 1838.

H. CARWELL,

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

FASHIONABLE GOODS.

THE subscribers beg to inform the public that they have received a splendid assortment of FASHIONABLE GOODS of every description, including Straw and Dustable Bonnets of the latest shapes, which, with the newest Gaze 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.

MOFFAT'S

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

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

BEGG & URQUHART, Agents.

Quebec, 5th May, 1838.
MORISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, general Agents for Morison's Pills, have appointed WILLIAM 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 stanzas delivered for that medicine amounted to three millions, nine hundred, and one thousand.

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

THE GEORGE INN.

H. PORTER respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a House of Public Entertainment, at the corner of the Calde-Sac, near the Market Place, Lower Town, where every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with their support.—Boarding and lodging on reasonable terms.—N. B. Good Stabling.

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. MARTIN (formerly LITTLE) respectfully announces 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.

T. COWAN,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
13, Baud 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, 9th June, 1838

WILLIAM BURKE,

BOOT 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 and deer-skin 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.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT ASTRONOMIC OCEAN BARREL by Parkinson & Frodham, London; a Two-Day CHRONOMETER; and a Superior SIMPLICIOMETER, at MARYN'S chronometer Maker, &c. &c. mt. Peter Street, 30th Jan.

BRITISH AND ITALIAN MARBLT CHIMNEY PICES, for Sale by RICHARDSON BROWN, Hope Street.
Quebec, 8th May 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' Barracks.

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, 23th May, 1838.

SCOTCH MARMALADE.

JUST RECEIVED.—A few cases NEW MARK MARMALADE, in lb. jars.
SCOTT & MCKONKEY,
Quebec May 31, 1838. Confectioners.

JAMES HOSSACK,

CONFECTIONER,
27, CHAMPLAIN STREET, LOWER TOWN.

GRATEFUL for past favours, begs leave to call the attention of his Patrons and the Public to his Stock of Confectionary, &c. which he at present has on hand, and which, for variety, flavour and quality cannot be surpassed.

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

CANDIES — Trystalized, Horehound, Acidulated, Barley sugar, &c.

ICE CREAMS—Jellies, Jams, Marmalade.
SODA WATER, Ginger Beer, Lemonade, Lemon Syrup, in bottle—CHIEF.

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

CRACKERS, Wine and Water Biscuits, &c. &c. in barrels.
Orders from the country carefully attended to.
Quebec, 31st May, 1838

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 MCKONKEY.
Quebec, 1st May, 1838.

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

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

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS

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

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

SAMUEL TOZER,

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

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY THOMAS J. DONOUGHUE, At the Office No. 4, St. Antoine Street, leading to Hunt's Wharf