

# THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT,

## AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I. No. 78.]

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 25TH AUGUST, 1838.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

### POETRY.

(From Bentley's Miscellany.)

#### COUNT CASKO'WHISKEY AND HIS THREE HOUSES.

##### A TEMPERANCE BALLAD.

THERE is a demon in the land,  
A demon fierce and frisky,  
Who steals the souls of mortal men,  
His name is Casko'Whiskey.  
Let me mount on a fiery steed,  
He rides through town and village,  
And calls the workman from his shop,  
The farmer from his tilage.  
Clutch'd in his lankey red right hand  
He holds a mighty bicker,  
Whose polished sides run daily o'er,  
With floods of burning liquor.  
Around him press the clamorous crowds,  
To taste his liquor greedily;  
But chiefly come the poor and sad—  
The suffering and the needy.  
All those oppressed by grief and debts,  
The dissolute—the lazy,  
Drugg'd half-sots, and shiftless men,  
And young girls, lawd and crazy.  
"Give I give!" they cry, "give, give us drink!"  
Give us your burning liquor,  
We'll empty fast ayou can fill  
Your fine capacious bicker.

"Give I give us drink to drown our care,  
And make us light and frisky.  
Give I give! and we will bless thy name,  
Thou good Count Casko'Whiskey!"  
And when the demon hears them ery,  
Right quickly he laugheth,  
And holds the bicker out to all,  
And each poor drab qualifieth.  
The first drop warms thy shivering skin,  
And drives away their sadness,  
The second lights their sunken eyes  
And fills their souls with gladness.  
The third drop makes them shout and roar,  
And play each furious antic,  
The fourth drop doth their very blood,  
The fifth drop makes them frantic!  
And still they drink, the burning drangh,  
Till old Count Casko'Whiskey  
Holds his bluff sides with laughter fierce,  
To see them all so frothy.

More! more! they cry, come give us more!  
More of that right good liquor!  
Fill up old boy, that we may drain  
Down to the dregs your bicker!  
The demon spurs his frizy steed,  
And laughs a laugh so hollow,  
Then waves his bicker in the air,  
And beckons them to follow.  
On! on! he rides, and onwards rush  
The hell as thousands after,  
While over hill and valley wide,  
Resounds his diabolike laughter.  
On! on! they rush through mud and mire,  
The hell as thousands after,  
While over hill and valley wide,  
Resounds his diabolike laughter.  
They'll cause the little sense you have  
By incles to forsake you,  
They'll cause your limbs to faint and fail,  
And paikies due to shake you!  
They'll fill your homes with care and grief,  
And clote your back with tatters,  
They'll fill your hearts with evil thoughts—  
But never mind—what matters?

Though virtue sink and reason fall,  
And social ties disperse,  
I'll be your friend in hour of need,  
And find you homes forever!  
For I have built three mansions high,  
Three strong and godly houses,  
To lodge at least each jolly soul  
Who all his life carouses!

The first it is a gooly house,  
Black are its walls and high,  
And full of dungeons deep and fast,  
Where death-doomed felons lie.

The second is a Lazar-house,  
Rash, fold, and nably;  
Where, fettered by diseases foul  
And hopeless melancholy.

The victims of potation deep  
Lie on their couch of sadness;  
Some calling death to end their pain,  
And some imploring madness.

The third house is a spacious house,  
To all but us appalling;  
Where, by the parish boundy fold,  
Vile in the sunshine crawling.

The worn out drunkard ends his days,  
And cuts the dole of others,  
A plague and burden to himself,  
An eye sore to his brothers!

So drink the waters of this stream,

Drink deep the cup of ruin!

Drink, and like heroes madly rush

Each man to his undoing.

One of my mansions high and strong,

One of my goodly houses

Is sure to lodge each jolly soul

Who to the drags carouseth:

Into the steetis his cousin ploughes;

And all the crowd plunged after;

Wide over hill and valley ridez

Resounde' peals of laughter.

For well he knew, this demon old,

How vain was all his preaching;

The razged crew that round him flocketh

Were too far gone for teaching;

Even as they mallow in the stream,

They cry aloud quilty friske,

Here's to thy health, thou best of friends!

Kind, generous Casko'Whiskey!

We care not for the houses three,

We live but for the present;

And merrily will we make it yet;

And quaff these waters pleasant!

Look! laughte the head to hear them speak,

And hies his brimming bicker—

Drink, fools! quaff ye, here will pay your score;

I'LL HAVE YOUR SOULS FOR LIQUOR!

### THE DISPENSATION.

#### AN IRISH STORY.

BY MRS. C. S. HALL..

"I see them, not ten minutes ago, cross over to the corner of the round meadow, forent the hill. I'm thinking they're gone down to the Bleach Ground."

"Then I—who, Molly?"—continued a young man, whose inquiry had elicited the above information from the old village gossip, Matty Flinn.

"Why, Miss Mary Sullivan, and her Dublin cousin, Jessie Armstrong, and somebody else, to be sure; there's no getting sight or light to Miss Mary, since that one came to the country; but not what she's a nice slip of a girl, too, only not to be compared to our own born child—as I may call her." The young man smiled, and without further observation passed on the "round meadow."

"There's one ill be there afore ye, my boy," said the woman, as she leaned her withered arm across the half-hatched door and replaced her pipe in her mouth—"and one that'll make you look sharp if ye're after the same sport. Och hone!—Och hone!" she added, after a long pause, "it's sorrowful thinking what's afore the young."

I must now briefly explain who were the parties that excited even the sympathy of Matty Flinn.

Two brothers of the name of Sullivan, some years previous to the time at which my story commences, had quitted the North of Ireland to reside in the South. They were skilful, honest, and industrious; and the works of their hands naturally prospered. After the lapse of a few years they were universally looked upon as among the most substantial yeomen of the country, and were respected alike by rich and poor. Cornelius, the younger of the two, had established a bleach green, on the

banks of the stream that turned the elder brother's mill. The bleacher's dwelling stood always neatly white-washed, and surrounded by wild roses—at the bottom of a little dell, through which the clear water murmured and sparkled on its course; while the cottage of the miller was built by the mid-side. Cornelius had been blessed with only one child; and without the aid of poetic imagination in any way, Mary might truly be pronounced a most interesting if not a beautiful girl; but her father saw no reason why she should be more accomplished than her mother, who was, to use his own phrase, "as clean-skinned—as right-handed—as honest; and as pretty a woman, as you'd see in the country side." Had it not been for the miller's son, her cousin Alick, I really think she never would have learned even to read; but Alick proved himself the very model of a tutor. The boy would sit, hour after hour, pointing with a crow-quill to the half-legible words and letters of "the read-a-madeasy,"—causing, explaining, entreating—but never reproofing his gentle little pupil. It was, however, astonishing, how rapidly Mary improved when she could once fairly get through a book; she soon became teacher in her turn—would read aloud the Seven Champions, and the adventures of the robber Frenzy, with so much effect, when only thirteen, that Alick who was three years older, absolutely began to deliberate whether he, in his own proper person, would become eighth champion, or Frenzy the second.

Alick had only one brother—an elder but not a wiser youth; for poor Walter—or, as he was usually called, Watty—was considered so devoid of intellect, as to be unable to render assistance to his father in any way; he was impotent of control, idle, and restless; but shrewd wraith, and often keen of speech—sometimes as just as severe in his remarks; scrupulously honest, and full of truth; he loved wandering, and submitted to the restraint of a moderate quantity of clothes with evident reluctance; had a deep, melodious voice, and, in early boyhood, a deadly hatred to his brother—changed, however, by a simple circumstance into as strong as affection. The two youths were passing through a distant village when Alick had been sent to transact some business for his father; strange boys gathered round and mocked at Walter, who, with a wreath of scarlet poppies in his black and flowing curls, presented to their unholy feelings an object for mutual scorn; the colour deepened on the cheek of the insulted lad, but, before he could retort, Alick turned on the tormentors, and whistled a shrilly with so much spirit, that they fled in all directions; nor, however—a cowardly, ill-conditioned fellow—suddenly turned, and directing a stone at the hero, fell him to the earth; in another moment Walter was bending over his brother, uttering the most piercing shrieks, and wringing his hands in bitter agony; the effects of the blow were merely stunning; but the afflicted youth never forgot Alick's interference on his behalf; he became troublesome, officious and affectionate, and would weep like an infant if reproved by him, or prevented from following wherever he went.

Such are a few early passages in the history of these nearly-related families; they seemed more closely knit into one by time and circumstance. A few years passed—Mary was about eighteen—when another cousin, an only daughter, came from Dublin to visit her,—no trifling event, when we consider that Miss Jessie had gone day pupil to a boarding school in Stephen's Green—and informed her cousin, in a letter which though "illegibly written" was very difficult to read, that she would bring her all the bran new fashions, and a sky-blue muslin dress! She arrived at the appointed time, and certainly dazzled the whole village by her finery; a leghorn bonnet, spick and span new, with green bunches of ribbon under the brim, while from out of the middle of each peeped forth a red, red flower, like a rose blossoming in a ful-grown cabbage; then her hair!—such curls!—French curls, in full fizzy, bound up behind in the cat-knot fashion, and oiled to the destruction of clean-

ness and white caps; sandalled shoes—tortoise-shell combs—figured hand, and a black silk cloak. Jessie was a pretty, good-tempered girl, but partook of the Dublin mania for finery; and Mrs. Sullivan declared, that for the first week the Jessie was in her house, she could settle to nothing, from the shoals of people that came from far and near to get a look at the fashions, as exhibited on the person of Jessie Armstrong.

The young man who had inquired of the village gossip, Matty Flinn, whether these two damsels had wandered for their evening recreation, it may be necessary to state, was neither "cousin Alick," nor "poor cousin Walter,"—but the nephew and heir apparent of little Father Neddy Cormack, parish priest of Killane, and licentiate of the college of Salamanca. Stephen Cormack proceeded at a good pace, in search of the young girls, or sooth to say, in search of one, whom for many reasons he hoped some day or other to salute as Mrs. Stephen; he was a tall, light youth, whose features had more the dark and downcast character of the Milesian Irish, than the round and joyous expression of the more recent settlers; upon this occasion he did not seem in a particularly happy mood, for he swung his stick from side to side, and most industriously decapitated every plant and little shrub within his reach. As he passed under the branches of a lofty oak, and raised his arm for the purpose of destroying some scores of juvenile acens, that clustered above his head, his weapon of destruction was wrested from his hands, and, at the same moment, a wild and singular figure dropped from the branches.

The man of the oak might have served as the model of a Hercules; he had on neither shoes nor stocking, and his pantaloons hardly descended below his knees; a short, tight jacket was girded round his waist by a broad belt of untanned leather; his shirt collar was torn open, displaying a round, but supinely-moulded throat, on which a fine head was well and firmly set; he wore no hat, but his hair was bound with a scarlet kerchief, that, tied at the side in a large knot, added to his picturesque appearance. Though there was much of wildness, there was no indication of poverty about this wayward being; and as he laughed and bowed in mimic humility to the priest's nephew, a good deal of keen satiric humour played around his well-formed mouth, and danced in his large brown eyes, which in general were painfully listless to look upon. "And had ye no better amusement this fine summer evening, Saint Stephen?"—he said at last, after many extraordinary contortions, and having deliberately broken the thick stick with his fingers, as if it were a hazel twig—"had ye no better amusement than mooking about like an ill-contrived spirit, smashing and killing the sweet flowers, that the moonbeams kiss and the merry bees breakfast on! And then ye must attack the holy tree that the birds—the blue wood-pecker, and my spotted lady-thrush—nestle in, and "he added in a lower tone) "the good people themselves dance under, all the long summer nights! Go home, young war; keep the holy father's books, and attend to your duties; an Irishman should seem to strike any thing that couldn't strike again. Come, turn back, my tight chap, for I was just going to visit madam wood-pecker's young family, when ye stopt me?"

"Is there a nest in the tree, in earnest, Watty?" inquired Stephen, looking up amid the branches; "I can't see it!"

"Ye gawking gonesel!" said Watty, "dye think the old parents, that to my knowledge have brought up honestly nine nest-fulls of as pretty birds as ever stretched wing, would make a show of their children to please you? The longer the wild animals live in the world the wiser they get—and that's more nor can be said of you or I, Saint Stephen."

Stephen did not much relish the compliment; but he put his hand into his pocket, and extracting sixpence held it up before Watty, who he supposed had all the love of money that frequently characterizes those who, although endowed with quickness and

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susceptibility, are devoid of the stronger powers of reason. "I'll give ye the sixpence, if you'll bring me the young birds," said the tempter; "and it'll be doing good, too, for the quails are the ruin of the corn-fields. I won't hurt them," he continued, seeing Walter's look of distress; "I'll give them to your cousin, Miss Mary, as a present."

"I'm just thinking," replied Walter, after a brief pause, as he folded his arms, and gazed, not angrily, but scornfully, upon the countenance of Stephen—*"that you're the very moral of Old Nick, except that you haven't his courage—he's a powerful devil of course, that same eratic, as all must who go against God"—* were afraid of hurting their purity limbs and fine duds to go after the innocent birdies themselves, so ye keep one of the devil's pocket tokens, to tempt others to the mischief! Is it the corn they eat? His reverence'll expect his sacks as full, if the crows and quails ate up all the grain from this to Derry. And ye think a nest o' featherless birds, followed by the wails and cries of their broken-hearted mothers, a fit present to make a tender woman; and ye think, may-be, she'd lov' ye the better for having the heart to tear the parents? Ba! ba! Saint Stephen!—the devil's saint ye are, sure enough!" Without further query or waiting an answer, he sprang into the tree; and as he mounted amid its highest branches, his full, round voice trailed out the old song:

"Lady, I will give you the bells of Londonderry,  
When you are sad, to ring, to make you merry,  
If you'll be my true lover."

"Sir, I'll not accept of the bells of Londonderry,  
When I'm sad, to ring, to make me merry,  
Nor will I be your lover."

The wild-nistle chap?" muttered Stephen as he proceeded along the tangled path-way; "the fellow's always stinging—he's more knave than fool; fine times I've had of it, spying about the trees like a squirrel; the hares and birds know him so well, they'll hardly take the trouble to get out of his way!"

It was some time before Stephen perceived in the distance the object of his search; and when he did, he saw that she was accompanied, not only by Jessie, but by her cousin Alick; the two girls were seated on the shafts of a cart, that had been placed across a gap in lieu of a gate; and Alick was stretched on the grass, of which he occasionally pulled handfuls, and flung at the young maidens, in rustic sport—a compliment they were not slow to return; though Jessie, it must be confessed, did it tenfold. Mary threw the wild butter-cups at her former tutor, with what might almost be termed graceful awkwardness; and when Alick's sparkling glance met hers, the deep, quick blush told unconsciously of more than cousin's love.

"Mary! Alick!" exclaimed Jessie, "as I live, yonder comes Mister Stephen—*Saint Stephen*, as poor Watty calls him—don't blushing, now, Mary! Come, Alick, you and I will run away, and leave the lovers' to themselves, which is only manners, you know—*as we say in Dublin*."

"Whatever you may say or do in Dublin, I don't know," replied Mary, rising; "but I take it very unkind in ye to tease me after that fashion; the young man is nothing to me beyond a neighbour's son—so behave, Jessie, if you please."

"Behave, Jessie, if you please?" persisted the lively girl, mimicking Mary's serious manner—"I ain't going to behave like an angel? Come, cousin Alick! and she seized the hand of Alick, who certainly did not seem disposed to move. "Jessie! Alick!" exclaimed Mary, evidently much moved, "Do not make me appear foolish!—you know, Jessie, right well, that I have neither love nor liking for him."

"A likely story!" cried the provoking girl, "a very likely story!—you can't blind a *Dubliner* after that fashion—how holy we are indeed!—as if I did n't know what hung on that ribbon round your neck, besides the scapular and silver crucifix."

To be continued.

**OBTINENTAL MUNIFICENCE.**—A rich penurious old gentleman, presented a clock, which cost five hundred dollars, to the town in which he resided. Some person who knew how close the donor usually drew his purse strings, could not help expressing his wonder at this extraordinary act of munificence. "Why," replied the old gentleman, "I like

to bestow my money where I can hear it tick." How much money is there bestowed from the same questionable motive, but without the like honest confession? the inquisitive left-hand is seldom kept in ignorance of the charitable deeds of the right. Hence so many names are emblazoned on subscription papers, that are nowhere to be found on the rolls of private charity.

## LOWER CANADA.

Montreal, Aug. 23.—Yesterday morning a number of American's left town in the Princess Victoria for the United States, among whom we observed Mr. Forsyth the Secretary of the American Government. Mr. E. Ellice M. P., late Private Secretary to the Earl of Putham, has proceeded to Albany, for the purpose, it is stated, of coming to some arrangement with the government of the State of New York regarding the arrest of Captain Davidson by an American named Paddock, at Chateauguay four months ago. (Herald.)

**COMBINATION.**—Last week, five or six men were employed by Captain Robinson, to assist in discharging the cargo of the ship *Cour de Lion*, at the rate of 5s. per day. On Saturday night, after receiving their pay, they one and all declared they would not resume their work on Monday under 4s. per day, and made known their determination not to allow any other men to under-work them; yesterday they assembled at the ship's side and threatened to nail the Captain in case of his engaging any others, or any men that offered themselves. Information having been forwarded to the Police, Lieutenant Constance proceeded with one policeman, and took into custody the ring leader. A rescue was attempted, but proved ineffectual, as the police began to understand their duty better and will not again, we hope, suffer any prisoner to be taken from their hands. The prisoner has been held to bail to answer the charge at the Sessions. Another of the offenders being pursued by the Police, jumped into the river and swam out of reach.

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## THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 25TH AUGUST, 1858.

LATEST DATES.  
London, — July 29. New-York, — Augt 8.  
Halifax, — July 29. Halifax, — Augt 8.  
Liverpool, — July 18. Liverpool, — Augt 8.  
Toronto, — July 18. Toronto, — Augt 8.

New York papers of Thursday last were received by this morning's mail. The packet ship *Columbus*, 19th July from Liverpool, arrived on that day. The *Moderator*, which left Liverpool on the 22nd July, for New York, was hourly expected.

Her Majesty's steamer *Medea* will leave this afternoon for Halifax and Prince Edward Island, with their Excellencies Sir Colin Campbell and Sir Charles A. Fitzroy.

Her Majesty's Ship *Inconstant* and *Festal*, which left port yesterday morning, passed Crane Island at one o'clock.

The Brigade of Guards were reviewed on the Plains of Abraham yesterday forenoon by Sir Colin Campbell, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, accompanied by His Excellency Sir Charles A. Fitzroy, Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward's Island. The Brigade marched past His Excellency in slow and quick time, and afterwards went through a variety of field manoeuvres with that excellence for which the Guards are so much distinguished.

The Official Gazette of Thursday last contains the appointment of the Hon. Charles Buller to be Chief Commissioner of the General Commission of Enquiry into Municipal Institutions, and of William Kennedy and Adam Thom, (formerly editor of the Montreal Herald,) Esquires, to be Assistant Commissioners.

The Upper Canada Official Gazette contains a proclamation, dated the 31st of July, prolonging the Provincial Parliament from the 6th of August to the 15th of September next.

We learn from St. John, that it is reported, since the arrival of the last English mail, that the Earl of Munster is to succeed Sir Colin Campbell as Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, and that the latter is likely to succeed Sir John Colborne, as Commander of the Forces.

The wife of Sutherland is now at Rothesay raising subscriptions to enable her to meet the expenses of a journey to Quebec, to visit her husband.

In noticing the facility of intercourse between England and America by means of steam navigation, the New York Times mentions that the Hon. Julian C. Verplanck, on looking over a number of old New York papers, met with one published about the middle of last century, giving an account of the coronation of George the Third, which had been brought out in a vessel called the *Sally Ann*, from Bristol to New York in eighty days. It is a singular coincidence that the news of the coronation of Queen Victoria should be brought from the same port to New York, but at the unprecedentedly short voyage of fourteen days and a half, less than one fifth of the time taken by the *Sally Ann*.

The following are extracts from a letter dated "Siegnity of Noyan, August 21st.

"We are again led to believe that the patriots are preparing to come in, and kill and plunder. Cote and Gagnon have been at Champlain for some time, and the Canadians have been flocking over here from this side the line. It is said that Cote has been swearing them all to be true to his standard. I went over this day to Champlain to satisfy myself on the subject, saw Cote and a few Canadians lurking about the taverns. While there I was told that Cote is doing every thing in his power to keep up agitation. I am afraid we shall have troublesome times before long."

"Mr. Chapman's appointment of Assistant Commissioner to the inquiry at present going on, into the condition of the starving hand-loom weavers of England, has created quite a sensation here; and all sorts of unworthy motives have been imputed to the Government at home, for acting upon a principle so mischievous, as according to the objectors, the patronage of Mr. Chapman makes clearly manifest. It is impulsive upon parties who pretend to fair dealing in matters of this kind, to know something of the facts upon which they disparage others, before they commence their voluntary task. In the present instance as in most cases, where the Ministers of the Crown are concerned, this rule has not been observed. They are blamed for an appointment with which they had nothing whatever to do. The Board of Commissioners upon every Commission of Inquiry, have the appointment of their own Assistants. They indeed, may be very blameable for putting Mr. Chapman in a situation in which he can do so much injury to Canada, the connexion between hand-loom weaving and Canada disaffection, being too palpable to require any effort on our part to make it more clear than it is. But, for Her Majesty's ministers, they are as much concerned and enlightened at seeing the name of Chapman in the newspapers, as if Mr. John Thompson, or Mr. Thomas Johnson had been gazetted to this enviable piece of preferment,—which, by the way, instead of being worth from £1,000 to £1,500 a year, as represented, cannot exceed the humble pittance of from £200 to £300." (Mercury.)

## REMARKS.

If the *Mercury* is correctly informed, Mr. Henry S. Chapman's appointments as an assistant to the Commissioners for enquiring into the condition of the hand-loom weavers in England, and his salary, instead of £1,000, or £1,500 a-year, is only from £200 to £300. We were let into error by a newspaper paragraph, and supposed that he was one of the Commissioners, and consequently considered the Home Minister as responsible for the appointment. It is usual in England, it seems, for the Commissioners to name their assistants, and we have only to regret, that Lord John Russell submitted to Her Majesty the appointment of any Commissioners who could name such an assistant. We cannot suppose that they knew nothing of the history of Mr. Chapman, and the business in which he had been publicly engaged in England. Although the connexion between Canada disaffection and hand-loom weaving, as remarked in the *Mercury*, may not be palpable, it is very palpable, that Mr. Chapman's salary, which he got as an assistant to Mr. Roebuck, for pro-

moting treason and rebellion in Canada, is very opportunely replaced at the moment it had ceased on the failure of rebellion, by an equal sum to be paid out of the public money of the good people of England.

A Government which, whether directly or indirectly, countenances such appointments, may *convert* traitors; it may bring over a few of the most unprincipled of its enemies, and instead of false, malicious and seditious libels on its authorities, obtain "lip service"; but for one character of this description, which it "buys off," it exposes itself to the loss of the esteem and confidence of thousands of loyal subjects, those upon whom alone it can depend in the day of need. There may be men, and we believe the proportion is at great in the British North American Provinces as in any other part of the world, whose sense of duty to their country and its established authorities, can hold out against every temptation, but that Government whose excessive liberality, or culpable want of information, does not permit it to distinguish between notorious traitors and rebels and their abettors, and faithful subjects, incurs a heavy responsibility.

History to such Governments, is a sealed book; yet, it lies open to the whole world, for their condemnation.

The *Mercury* seems surprised at the sanction which Mr. Chapman's appointment has produced here. The Editor has, probably, not reflected that there are thousands of intelligent men who have greatly suffered in their peaceable and honest pursuits of industry, in consequence of the late rebellion of which Mr. Chapman was such an efficient promoter; that the are thousands who volunteered, at the call of authority, great personal sacrifices, to put down rebellion. These men are not the cannibals, breathing death and revenge, which they have been supposed to be, from some silly newspaper ebullitions; but they can have no wish to see these sacrifices again rendered necessary, by encouragement given to traitorous agitators. As inhabitants of Canada, they may be supposed to have some feeling for the country, and its character; as men and Christians, they cannot look at the ruins of St. Denis, St. Charles, St. Eustache and St. Benoit, with indifference, nor think of innocent families reduced to beggary, by the death, imprisonment or exile of their natural supporters and protectors, who were probably induced to engage in that rebellion, by the agency of Mr. Chapman; neither can any loyal subject of the British Crown, see without regret, the confidence and cheerful gaiety of a once happy peasantry changed into the gloom of suspicion, and perhaps the sinful and abominable spirit of revenge, all in consequence of the efforts of agitators so actively seconded by Mr. Chapman, who continues safely in London to enjoy, out of the British Treasury, the salary which was probably the original motive of his guilty exertions,—to the evil example of all others in like cases offending."—Gazette.

The harvest is now commencing in this vicinity. The reports of the farmers are favourable. Peas and oats are excellent crops. The quantity of wheat sown is but small in this neighbourhood, it is however generally good. Potatoes are likely to be abundant. The season continues favourable, although unusually warm, the thermometer, for some days past in the afternoon, having been frequently 80 and 90 degrees in the shade. A great part of the crops in the lower part of this district are now so far advanced that there is little danger from frost on a sudden change of temperature. —Gazette.

THE EDITOR OF THE TRANSCRIPT.

Mr. Editor.—The following few stanzas (extremely fragment) of a singularly wild and plaintive ballad, written many years since, was found among the papers of a recently deceased, worthy and talented member of the Mechanics' Institute.

It requires some acquaintance with the peculiar style of this sort of ballad writing, to appreciate it should be, the positive force and elegance of this most harmonious and beautiful specimen. Can there be any thing in nature more softly touching and interesting than the arraignment of Billy Kington, as here written? it cannot be surpassed for effect, excepting by the plain and unaffected defence which Billy sets up; the *verse* ending:

"If you but know'd my cruel situation,  
You'd cease to wonder at my playing such a card."  
I say touching in the extreme. However much we might, without having a cause alleg-

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ed, he inclined to blame Billy, "his cruel situation," when narrated by himself, and in such language too, commands the pity of his former friends—their indignation is at once appeased when further on he states in all the fulness of mortified pride,

"I resigned all control, and power and opinion."

In the paper I'd edited for such a long time—all the best feelings of the human heart are with him. Poor, poor Billy! he makes it appear that although he is made to hoist false colors, his real flag is "*true blue*."

JEFFERY.

To the old Ballad Tune of

"Oh! Billy Taylor was a brisk young sailor."

Billy Kington was a vagabond old fellow,

Full of anecdote and full of glee;

But Billy he sold his waly-able paper

To the present Dynasty.

Fiddle tol de re,

Fiddle tol de re,

Right fiddle of de de.

All his friends they blamed Billy

For an act so scandalously base;

But Billy cared not one brass farthing—

No brass came into his jolly black face.

Fiddle tol de re,

Fiddle tol de re,

Right fiddle of de de.

Oh Billy Kington, Billy Billy Kington,

Why did you try with the public—

What for did you sell your waly-able paper—

What for did you act so shockingly low ?

Fiddle tol de re,

Fiddle tol de re,

Right fiddle of de de.

Ah dear Public, said Billy Billy Kington,

Do not run me so very very hard—

If you but know'd my cruel situation,

You'd cease to wonder at my playing such a card.

Fiddle tol de re,

Fiddle tol de re,

Right fiddle of de de.

Know then, I pray, that the Baron so potent—

He that rules over us with such splendor & might,  
Did ordain and decree by an Act of his Council,

That my paper should be open for his Darby to write.

Fiddle tol de re,

Fiddle tol de re,

Right fiddle of de de.

And when I found that no good could result from

A half and half style, such as Flappy's and mine,  
I resigned all control, and power and opinion

In the paper I'd edited for such a long time

Fiddle tol de re,

Fiddle tol de re,

Right fiddle of de de.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### PORT OF QUEBEC.

#### ARRIVED

August 24th.

Bank Kingston, Lodge, 13th June, Cadiz, Price &c. salt and wine.  
Schr. Isabella, Chouard, 12 days, Magdalen Island, M. Bourne, fish, oil, &c.  
Big Larch, McAdam, 12th June, Dublin, Gilmour & co. bullet, 31 passengers.

*Reported this morning—33 miles below.*  
Ship City of Waterford, 16th July, T. Frost & Co.

Schr. Minerva, 13th August, New Carlisle, Montreal, fish.

Schr. Irene 2nd August, St. John Newfoundland, Duncumb & Co. Sugar.

Schr. Gaspe Packet 5th August, Halifax, Munson & Tobin, general cargo.

Schr. True Friend, 7th August, Leaycraft & Co. general cargo.

#### CLEARED.

August 23rd.

Schr. Comet, Betty, Baltimore, (Ireland,) Chapman & co.

Schr. Pilot, Moore, Bridgewater, Atkinson & co.

Schr. Condor, Stanigan, Halifax, Forsyth, Walker & co.

24th.

Brig Ann & Mary, Cunningham, Stockton, Gilmour.
Brig Elizabeth, Galbraith, Malden, Atkinson & co.

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

Vessels, Tonnage, Passengers.
1838. Augt. 25 670 209689 2236
1837. Augt. 25 633 194164 20512

Make the year. 46 15530 18214 tons

### OFFICE OF CROWN LANDS.

*DEPARTMENT OF WOODS AND FORESTS,*  
*Quebec, 22nd August, 1838.*

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given, that the usual Sale of Licences to Cut Timber in the Districts of Quebec, Three-Rivers, and Montreal, will take place at this Office, on THURSDAY, the 13th September, at Noon, and for the District of Gaspe, in Carleton, at the Office of WILLIAM McDONALD, Esq., the Agent of the Land Department for that District, on MONDAY, the 1st day of October next, at Noon.

The up-keep of Oak Timber } per 1蒲nd.  
Red Pine, } cube } 1蒲nd.  
White Pine, } foot, } 1蒲nd.  
Red Pine Saw Logs of 12 feet, } 7蒲nd.  
White Pine do, } do, } 6蒲nd.  
Spruce do, } do, } 2蒲nd.

Non-enumerated Timber, at the rate of £10 on every £100 of its estimated value.

#### CONDITIONS:

One-fourth of the purchase money down; the remainder to be paid on the 1st October, 1839, for which a bond will be required with sufficient securities.—The whole payable in coin current in the Province.

Persons intending to purchase, are to lodge a specification of the tracts on which they wish to bid for Timber, which is to be filed on the day previous to the sale.

When Licences are required on surveyed Land, the lots and ranges of the Townships to be specified.

All persons holding Licences are, on being requested so to do, presented them to the Forest rangers, who may be appointed by this department to visit Timber Estates in the several Districts.

**THE** several Newspapers published in this Province, are requested to insert the above advertisement once a week, in their respective languages until the 11th day of September next; but those offices which issue more than one paper, will insert the above only in that which they consider their leading publication.

### PIANO-FORTES.

**THE** Subscribers have JUST RECEIVED, and offer for Sale, four elegant CABINET PIANO FORTES, best Metallic Plates, and fortified for climate. Manufactured by SMALL, BRUCE & CO., GILLESPIE, JAMIESON & CO.

Quebec, 23d August, 1838.

#### WANTED.

**A SITUATION** as MILLER or MILLWRIGHT or both. The most satisfactory certificates of character and capabilities can be given—Apply at the Office of this paper.

Quebec, 14th August 1838.

### WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Jewellery Establishment.

**GEORGE SAVAGE & SON** beg most respectfully to thank their numerous friends and the public in general for the liberal encouragement they have heretofore received, and embrace the present opportunity of informing them that they have

OPENED A SPLENDID STORE, Corner of Notre Dame and Saint Gabriel Streets, MONTREAL,

and have received, direct from the manufacturers, a Rich and Fashionable assortment of Clocks, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery of every description, Silver & Plated Ware, Table and Hanging Lamps, Superior Cutlery, Japanese Trays, Tea Caddies, Tea and Coffee Urns, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Dressing Cases, Bronze Ware, Britannia Metal Goods, and a great variety of Fancy Articles.

Montreal, 2nd August, 1838 2m2w

### NEWSPAPER & PERIODICAL AGENT.

**G. P. BRADFORD** begs respectfully to inform the Proprietors of Newspapers, and others, that he has commenced the above business, and he trusts by attention and care to merit any confidence placed in him. No exertion shall be spared to further the interest of his patrons.

No 2, Saint Stanislaus street, 16th August, 1838

f

## PROUDLEY'S ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL.

**MANY** Masters of Vessels, Gentlemen and Families visiting Quebec, and seeking the accommodations of an Hotel, have been led now, error by supposing that the subscriber occupies the house built on the spot where the St. Lawrence Hotel formerly stood, and which was kept by him previous to the fire by which it was destroyed. He therefore deems it necessary respectfully to inform them, that he has removed to the house fronting on the Queen's and Napoleon's Streets, and

#### OF F P R O S T E

**To** the Establishment he formerly occupied : and he trusts, by assiduity and attention in promoting the comfort of his visitors, that he shall continue to receive the same moral patronage and support with which he was favored in his former establishment.

#### H. PROUDLEY.

Quebec, 18th August, 1838.

#### T. HOBBS,

**Cabinet, Sofas, and Fancy Chair Manufactory,**  
No. 18, ST. JOHN STREET,

IN returning thanks to his friends and the public for the interest shown in him, in addition to the Cabinet stock of Furniture on hand, he has commenced the

#### F A N C Y C A B I N E T B U S I N E S S

in all its branches, having engaged experienced workmen for that purpose. On hand, and nearly finished, 500 Chairs of various patterns and colours, various Canings made to any pattern, or the customer's materials.

All orders in the above line executed with despatch.

43<sup>rd</sup> Funerals furnished on the lowest terms—

Please to let

Quebec, 16th August, 1838.

#### N E W G R O C E R Y S T O R E .

**THE** Subscriber begs now respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has opened a GROCERY STORE, in the house during the corner of St. John and Faubourg streets, known as GENERAL WOLFE'S COTTAGE, where he has on hand and a choice selection of Wines and other Liquors, Teas, Sugars, Coffees, and all other articles usually connected with his inc.

Mr. J. is determined to procure the best articles the market can afford, and to dispose of them at the lowest possible profit, and by strict attention to all orders with which he may be favoured, he trusts to merit a share of public patronage.

#### H. J. JAMESON

N. B.—For sale at a very reduced price, 33 dozen of superior London's particular O LP, and O LP T, warranted eleven years in bottle

Quebec, 16th August, 1838 11. J. J.

#### S W A I M ' S

#### C E L E B R A T E D P A N A C E A ,

**A N** invaluable remedy for RHEUMATISM, SCROFULUS, and ULCEROUS DISEASES, and all disorders arising from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD. For sale by

#### M U S S O N & S A V A G E ,

Chemists and Druggists, Quebec, 16th August, 1838 Upper-Town

#### W I N E S .

**G I L L E S P I E , J A M I E S O N & C O .** have received

their usual supply of—

Sparkling Champagne,

fine Old Hock,

Claire, Lafitte,

Sauterne,

They have also on hand, in wood—

Fine Old Port,

Sherry, Pale and Brown,

Madera,

Upper-Town, 16th August, 1838

#### G I L L E S P I E , J A M I E S O N & C O .

#### H A V E F O R S A L E .

RUM, Jamaica and Grenada,

Sugar, Muscovado and Ceylon,

Molasses,

Bohea Tea,

Cognac Brandy,

Hollands Gin,

U C Flour,

Upper Canada Leaf Tobacco,

Pickles, Sauces, &c.

Blackning,

Lined Oil, Boiled and Raw,

Mahogany.

Quebec, 14th August, 1838

#### M U S S O N & S A V A G E ,

#### C H E M I S T S A N D D R U G G I S T S ,

Upper-Town,

Have just received a supply of

M O F F A T ' S L I F E P I L E S ,

#### A N D

P H O E N I X B I T T E R S .

Quebec, 16th August, 1838

### Oatmeal, Pot Barley, Sails, &c.

#### F O R S A L E .

**A FEW** TONS OATMEAL, in bags and bushels

45 barrels Pot Barley, superior quality ;

Also,

A variety of Sails, comprising Fore-sails, Top-

sails, Top-gallant-sails, and Gaff-sails, suitable for

vessels of from 200 to 800 tons,

10 cwt. 2, 3 & 4 Spun Yarn, and

A few cwt. Oakum.

1000 2, 3, and 4 bushel Bags and Sacks

JAMES S. MILLER,

Commercial Buildings, St. Peter Street

QUEBEC, 16th August, 1838

#### E N G R A V I N G S , &c.

**J. JONES**, Visiting Card Engraver and Printer,

REMOVED to NO. 18, Coulard Street,

two doors from St. John Street, Upper Town,

Quebec, 23rd July, 1838 3m 2

#### S U P E R I O R

#### C H A M P A I G N E A N D C L A R E T W I N E S .

**THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED,**

And offer for Sale—

**56 BASKETS JOLLY'S CHAMPAIGNE,**—

price 80s. per dozen,

10 boxes Jolly's Champagne, Cup Brand, 90s.

per dozen,

74 cases Laute and St. Julien Claret, 70s. per dozen.

JOHN YOUNG.

Quebec, 14th August, 1838 d

#### O N S A L E ,

#### U P P E R C A N A D A F L O U R ,

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

Also,

Single and Double-barreled GUNS, of the very

best quality. These Guns are all proved, and war-

anted by far the most superior fowling pieces ever

imported into Canada; and will be sold at whatever

they will bring.

R. MCINTYRE,

No. 5, Saint-Jean Street.

Quebec, 11th August, 1838

#### M O R I S O N ' S U N I V E R S A L M E D I C I N E .

#### N O T I C E .

**THE** subscribers, general Agents for Morrison's

Lids, have apprised WILLIAM WHITAKER,

Sub-Agent for the Upper Town, No. 27 St. John

Street.

#### L E G G E & C o .

That the public may be able to form some idea of

Morrison's Lids by their great consumption, the following

calculation was made by Mr. WING, Clerk

to the Stamp Officer, Somerset House, in a period of

six years, (part only of the time that Morrison's

Lids have been before the public,) the number of

shells delivered for that medicine amounted to three

million, nine hundred, and one thousand.

The object in placing the foregoing before the

public is to deduce therefrom the following

powerful argument in favor of Mr. Morrison'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

Hygeian system could possibly have been establish-

ed. 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 Hygeians. How, therefore, can they (much less individually) know any thing about

the extent of its properties.

#### G R O C E R Y S T O R E .

**THE** Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends

and the public, for the liberal support he has

received since he commenced business, most respect-

fully intimated that he has constantly on hand a

choice Assortment of Wines, Spirituous Liquors,

Teas, fine-flavoured Teas, Penner's Cider, &c.

every article in the general Grocery line.

July 16.

Corner of St. John & Stanislas Streets.

#### B R I T I S H A N D I T A L I A N M A R B L E C H I M E R E P I E C E S , for Sale by

RICHARDSON BROWNE,

Hop Street.

# THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

## QUEBEC AUTUMN RACES. 1838.

*Under the Patronage of  
HER EXCELLENCE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL  
MONDAY, the 3rd, & TUESDAY, the 4th  
SEPTEMBER, 1838.*

FIRST 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 a match, plate or sweepstakes. Weights—Three years old, 8 st. 2 lbs.; four yrs., 9 st. 3 lbs.; five yrs., 9 st. 9 lbs.; six yrs., and aged, 10 st.*

*Ladies' Purse.*

*Entrance Five Dollars, to which the Stewards will add — Dollars. Free for all horses. Weight for —st. 1 lbs., 10 st. 7 lbs. Each year and after allow 7 lbs. Miles-head starting from the distance, gentlemen riders.*

*Trial Stakes.*

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

*Scorby 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 £10.*

*Bonnet Rouge Stakes of — Dollars.*

*Entrance One Dollar. For all horses proved to be satisfactory of the Stewards to be of thorough Canadian breed. One mile, starting from the distance post. Gentleman riders.*

SECOND 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. Gentleman riders. Weight, 11 st.*

*His Excellency's Cup, value £100.*

*Entrance Ten Dollars. For all horses born & the property of Her Majesty's subjects residing in the Canadas, and in their possession for one calendar month previous to these races. One heat of the course, and a distance. Gentlemen riders. To close and name on the 3d 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 entrance. Weights as in the Trial Stakes. Two miles heats, starting from the distance. A winner of one race to carry 7 lbs., and of two races 11 lbs. extra. Three horses to start, or no race.*

*Garrison Plate of — Pounds.*

*Entrance Five Dollars. For all horses born & 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 lbs. 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—Scorby 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 my be had at T. CARY & Co.'s Printing Office

None but subscribers of Five Dollars to enter a horse.

No public money given for a walk over.

Horses to be entered for the first day's races before twelve o'clock on , at Payne's Maplanaide.

## THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

Admission Tickets to the Stand House Half-a-Dollar each, to be had at the Printing Office of Messrs. T. CARY & 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. G. Gore, K. H.  
Lieut.-Colonel Greenwood, G. G.  
Captain Hon. R. E. Bayley, C. G.  
Captain Hon. F. W. Villiers, A.D. C.  
Captain Tylden, R. A.  
Hon. George Pemberton,  
G. H. Ryland, Esquire,  
W. K. McDowell, Esquire,  
C. Dury, Esquire,  
Lieut.-Colonel Guyz, J. C. Fisher, Esquire, and Secretary.

### BEGG & URQUHART.

BEING retained by the public, that they have opened and situated with Fresh Medicines, of the finest quality, that Shop.

No. 8, Notre Dame Street, Lower Town, (formerly occupied by the late Sir 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 Straight Bitters,  
Blair, R. A. and Company's, Sulphur Medicine, Soda Water and Lemonade in the Fountain and in Bottles.

Medicinal Pills and Phoenix Bitters Quebec, 17th May, 1838.

### MOFFAT'S

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

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

BEgg & Urquhart,

Agents.

Quebec, 5th May, 1838.

### WHOLESALE & RETAIL, GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers, in returning thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, most respectfully inform the public, 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 Jesuit's Barracks

### NEW CONFECTIONERY STORE.

No. 52, St. John Street.

THE subscribers most respectfully inform their friends and the public at large, that they have always on hand a choice assortment of Fresh Cakes and Confectionary as usual.

SCOTT & McCONKEY.

Quebec, 1st 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 Damask Boudoirs of the latest shapes, which with the newest Gauze Ribbons, &c., are 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 Gentleman's best and most fashionable BEAVER HATS.

May 17, 1838.

### H. CARWELL,

REMOVED from Palace Street to Fabrique Street opposite the Upper Town Market.

Quebec, 15th May, 1838.

### SCOTCH MARMALADE.

UST RECEIVED.—A few cases NEW MARMALADE in lb. jars.

SCOTT & McCONKEY,

Confectioners.

### AGENCY FOR THE TRANSCRIPT IN THE UPPER TOWN.

MR. JAMESON, LIBRARIAN, No 2, Fabrique Street, opposite the Market Place, is AGENT FOR THE TRANSCRIPT IN THE UPPER TOWN; he is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., and from him the paper may always be had immediately after publication.

N. B.—The Rules and Regulations of these Races my be had at T. CARY & Co.'s Printing Office

None but subscribers of Five Dollars to enter a horse.

No public money given for a walk over.

Horses to be entered for the first day's races before twelve o'clock on , at Payne's Maplanaide.

Port, Madeira, Claret, L P Teneriffe, &c. in wood and bottle;

Teas—Hyson, Young Hyson Gunpowder

hay, Hyson Skin, Congou, and Bohea

### NOW LANDING

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—

### 30 HINDS, VERY FINE GENEVA,

27 hinds, Cognac Brandy,

300 lbs London White and Spanish Brown

Pain.

LEMESURIER TILSTONE & CO.

St. Peter Street, 5th July, 1838.

### JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER:—

### 450 MINOTS superior Marrow Peas

100 do. Boiling Peas

20 do. Indian Cup Potatoes

10 barrels London Porter, 3 dozen each

—Also—

A general Assortment of Wines, Spirituous

Liquors, nicely flavoured Teas, Powdered Cakes,

and every article in the general Grocery line.

July 16.

T. BICKELL

Corner of St. John & Stanislas Streets.

### MADEIRA WINE.

A FEW CASKS Howard March & Co's Madeira

Wine—price 4/- per ptg. of 110 gallons—for

Sale by JOHN GORDON & CO.

Quebec May 1838. St. Paul Street.

### JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:—

### FIRST-RATE HAVANA CIGARS,—various

brands.

Nature Touché Smooth,

American Gentleman do.

Prince's Mixt. French Brandy

Macarthy do.

Canter Tobacco

Spaniard do.

admiral's twist do. and

King Tobacco & Co.

ALSO,

Their usual Stock of LEATHER,—consisting of

English, American, and Casual manufacture, to be

sold low for CASH or approved credit.

C. F. TRATT & BROTHER,

Foot of Mountain Street Lower Town.

Quebec, 12th June, 1838.

### JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:—

### 100 CASES BARTON & GRETTER'S CHOICE

C. GRETTER, LAROCHE, LIOUVILLE, and S. ST. JUILLIEN.

50 cases Sparkling Sherry Champagne, —Comte

Brand,

25 cases Old Cognac Brandy;

ALSO,

Port, Madeira, Sherry and Marsala, in wood and

bottles; Brandy; French White Wine Vinegar:

Cockles; Wine Bottles; 3 Windows Glass; assorted

size; Crate Glass; Plates; Spoons; 9½-11½-12½-18½-Champagne

LEMESURIER, TILSTONE & CO.

BRITISH AND ITALIAN MARBLE CHIM

NEY PILSES, for Sale by

RICHARDSON BROWNE,

Hope Street,

Quebec 2nd July 1838

### FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:—

### SIX HUNDRED MINOTS PEAS,

50 cwt Ship Biscuit,

20 barrels Boston Crackers,

30 bags Butter,

30 cases Salts OIL,

40 casks Hull Cement,

Green and Blue Paint.

CHEELMAN & LEPPER,

BROWN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES

CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 9, outside St. John Street Gate.

Quebec 2nd July 1838

6 to 2

### FOR SALE

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

No. 11, Notre Dame Street

### 20 BASKETS ENGLISH CHEESE

70 casks Superior London Porter

70 do. Leith Ale

150 boxes Liverpool Candles

200 boxes Soap,

8 hds. Loaf Sugar,

30 boxes Pipes,

40 barrels Roasted Coffee,

20 gr casks Superior Sherry Wine

ALSO,

Port, Madeira, Claret, L P Teneriffe, &c. in

wood and bottle;

Teas—Hyson, Young Hyson Gunpowder

hay, Hyson Skin, Congou, and Bohea

JOHN FISHER

Quebec, 3rd July, 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 curried Goat Skins, of a superior quality, for Gentlemen's Summer Boots, which will be made upon the first style and on the shortest notice.

Quebec, 31st May, 1838.

### BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT,

Mrs MARTYN, formerly Leighton, respectfully acquaints the Public that she intends again opening a Boarding Establishment in the House formerly occupied by Sir John Caldwell, St. Peter Street, Lower Town and hopes by strict attention to merit and repute to make it a success.

22<sup>nd</sup> June 1838.

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