

# THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I. No. 63.]

QUEBEC, SATURDAY 21ST JULY, 1838.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

## POETRY.

For the Literary Transcript.

### A GIRL'S INVOCATION TO SLEEP.

Sleep, Sleep, sweet goddess, from the silent skies  
Drop down thy ionied balm upon mine eyes;  
Soak up within my brain, each aching thought,  
Within my heart, each pang that love hath wrought;  
Oh! like a mother's lullaby descend,  
And sweet oblivion to my senses lend.

Thou wert not wont to shut me thus, oh Sleep  
There was a time when I could fondly weep  
Through all my griefs, until thy gentle power  
Did close my eyes, and dry the precious shower,  
And lay my soul in dreams' sweetest birth,  
Till I forgot that sorrow reigned on earth.

Oh! why not come, as when in girlhood's time,  
I never heard the clock's sad midnight chime;  
In thy dim beauty in the starlight hours,  
With cheek of softness, and with breath of flowers,  
Slit up my eyelids, hush my heaving breast,  
And calm my spirit to a babe-like rest.

No careful dreams upon thy reign intrude!  
No daily fears around, permit to brood!  
But make me all thine own, I dearly crave—  
Thy wing of silence still thy'er me wave,  
Each troubled passion sink in slumber deep—  
That when I wake, my soul may bless thee, Sleep.  
A G. L.

### ROMANCE OF IRISH HISTORY.

#### THE EARL'S PASS.

(Concluded.)

The gentle girl raised her head, and looked enquiringly at her lover; while a slight smile on either cheek showed that she was now smiling at her own apprehensions.

"I have good news, Agatha," continued Gilbert: "what thinkest thou that Friar Egbert hath consented to wed us; ay, and to-morrow night, with thy leave, sweetheart, we shall meet at his little oratory, and in half an hour after, laugh at loves chances, and defy the world to divide us." While he spoke, his eyes flashed in joyful anticipation of the happy moment when he should call all he held dearest on earth his own. He spoke, and his entire soul went with his speech, of future days of happiness and glory—of halcyon pleasures and unceasing delights. His fervid eloquence prevailed; and his pulse throbed with intense rapture as he caught her silver accents murmuring consent to his proposal. One warm embrace told the happiness of the lovers, and they parted.

The next morning at day-break, a single horseman, covered with dust and foam, galloped past the sentry, and dashed into the court yard of Strongbow's dwelling, calling "To arms, to arms!" He delivered a paper to Strongbow; which the earl had no sooner read, than he gave a shout, and commanded his trumpet to sound. In a few minutes, all was bustle and confusion in the different quarters of the town: the armourers were busy with their hammers, knights were mounting their barbed steeds, men-at-arms were readying their pikes and axes, and the bowmen were filling their quivers with the longest shafts. The dauntless earl was accompanied, on his forces, as they arrived to the mound where Castle-street now stands. "The brave Fitzstephens," cried he addressing his soldiers "is defeated in Wexford; and his enemies have driven him into the mountain fastnesses of that country, where he must perish if he is not succoured. His hath led me know this, and calls upon us to march to his rescue; therefore, I cry, to the rescue." The soldiers sent the air with shouts of "De Clare to the rescue." The earl turned round, and sharply engaged for his son, of Nichol, a warlike monk, who had assumed the equipments of a mounted archer. "Look where he comes," replied the monk; and presently Gilbert De Clare, in whom our readers will recognise the berandine lover, dressed in a handsome suit of armour, and nodding plume, spurred his white roan up to his father's side.

"We are for Wexford, Gilbert," said the

earl, "where we shall have sore rubbers, I suspect."

"Indeed, Sir," replied Gilbert, "I am sorry that you are taken thus suddenly from us; but, doubt not, I shall keep a watchful guard in your absence."

"Absence!" cried the earl, frowning; "thou shalt go with us. Yes," he continued, raising his gauntleted hand to heaven; "yes, by the sword of Norman William, I have sworn that thou shalt try thy mettle in a full field, ere the beard sprouts on thy chin. Therefore, forward!—soldiers, forward!"

This announcement and determination came like a thunder-clap on poor Gilbert; his fondly-cherished hopes were, at a word, shattered to the ground. His cheeks blanched with the thought that he might possibly lose his beloved Agatha; and he faintly would have expostulated with the harsh resolve that tore him from her arms, but that he knew his father's fierce and unbending temper, now rendered more so by the prospect of blood and battle.

With a sorrowful heart, he took his place in the rear of the advancing ranks, and brooded in silence over his misery. Nor was he selfish in his feelings; he trembled when he thought of Agatha, and the terrible pangs she should endure when she learned that he was exposed to all the perils of a wild and barbarous warfare; and how she should upbraid him with neglecting to send her some token by which she might still hope for a continuance of his constancy. He pictured her abandoned to grief, weary with watching and weeping in the solitude of her chamber, with none to pour the words of comfort into her ear, and to assuage her sorrows. In the bitterness of his heart, he cursed the fate that made him noble, and compelled him to support, by deeds of hardy valour, the adventurous honour of his blood. He recoiled from the scenes of war his alarmed soul depicted; and, after devising and giving up a thousand plans of relief, he came to the desperate resolution of risking honour, fame, and manhood, by returning to Dublin. Filled with this unfortunate idea, he watched every opportunity to escape. At length one offered itself. About noon, the army had, by winding paths, passed an extensive bog, and were entering the intricate mazes of an oak forest, when Gilbert, on the pretence of recalling stragglers, rode back to the extreme rear, where he busied himself bringing up the scattered soldiers into the line of march. No sooner, however, was the gleam of the last helmet lost in the dark umbrage of the forest, than he turned his horse's head, and made for Dublin, with as much speed as his jaded charger could bear him.

As the shades of evening fell, he entered the dusky city; and it is scarcely necessary to say, that, on that night, at the appointed hour, Gilbert De Clare and the beautiful Agatha became one in holy wedlock. In the mean time, Gilbert was not missed on the march; and the army continued its course uninterrupted until it drew near "The Earl's Pass," already mentioned. Here were found many traces of the enemy; such as the smoking embers of half-extinguished fires, and large trees hewn down and laid across the path, to intercept the march. Loud hilloos were heard; and numbers of Irish appeared on the hills, hovering about the flanks of the army. Strongbow took precautionary measures to ensure himself against surprise; and, having overcome the difficulties on the road, pushed forward. The Irish clans, however, were increasing their numbers every moment, and seemed, by their movements, as if they were concentrating their strength with a view to stop the further progress of the earl's army. Presently a wild shout was raised; and a ferocious-looking chieftain named O'Ryan, with a numerous force, appeared in front, and commenced an attack by letting fly a shower of arrows and stones. In an instant the engagement was general; and Strongbow's soldiers were assailed on all sides with such fury, that the English were driven back ere they could well recover the first panic of surprise. The

tremendous bravery of their leader, however, inspired them with courage; and they rallied with irresistible strength: every long shaft of the English archers told with deadly aim, while the arrows of the Irish fell harmless from the mailed breasts of their adversaries. Still the Irish were far more numerous than the English; and they were bidding fair to win the day, when an arrow from the bow of Nichol, the monk, pierced the brain of the Irish chief, who instantly dropped dead. This event decided the fate of the day: the Irish, dismayed at the death of their leader, fled in the utmost confusion, and were pursued by the English with considerable slaughter. The battle lasted till dark, when the army rested for the night in the defiles of "The Earl's Pass."

As the morning dawned, the earl was pacing the green spot in front of his rude tent; his doublet unbraced, and a cap drawn far over his forehead. The usual savage gloom sat on his brow. "Eustace!" he called aloud; and his favourite squire was promptly in attendance.

"Eustace, heard'st thou aught since of my son?"

"No, my Lord."

"Think'st thou he fled to Dublin?"

"So many gallant knights have avowed."

"Fled—fled just before the battle, saidst thou?"

"Even so, my Lord."

"Eustace," said the earl, in a subdued but determined tone of voice, "send a herald to Dublin, on the instant, and let him proclaim Gilbert De Clare, son to the earl of Cheppaw a traitor to his king, and a recreant knight; and see that such a sum be set upon his head as shall induce the affectionate citizens to deliver him up to justice; and such penalties appended to harbouring him, as shall make their fingers ache to catch him. Eustace, I charge thee, as thou valuest thy life, see that my commands are put in force to the letter."

As the earl spoke, he clenched his hands, and bit his nether lip so violently, that the effort, feigning personal harm might be the effect of further delay, vanished, without a murmur, to do his moody master's bidding.

The earl retired to his tent, where he sat a long time, buried in profound melancholy: his thoughts were of his son. Brave himself, he abhorred cowardice in others as an unpardonable vice; and (as he deemed) the ignominious flight of his son, on the eve of battle, called on him to make a terrible example for the general good. At the expense of parental feelings, of his peace, and perhaps of his popularity, he determined to sacrifice his son. With such bloody reflections as these did the earl fill up his otherwise vacant thoughts; and was about deliberating as to the mode of his child's execution, when a loud huzza from the soldiery called him to his feet. A horse at full speed stopped suddenly at the tent: a horseman leaped from the saddle, rushed into the tent, and Gilbert De Clare was kneeling at the feet of his father.

"Joy, joy!" exclaimed the almost breathless youth; "joy to thy victory, most noble father."

"Coward!" roared the earl, quivering with rage, "darest thou mock me by naming my victory—me whom thou hast disgraced for ever by thy rank cowardice?"

"I am no coward, my lord," replied Gilbert, standing up proudly, and repelling the charge as well by gesture as by words.

"Thou liest, traitor—slave—scandalous coward," continued the earl, swelling with rage as he spoke. "The blood of the Norman De Clare no more flows in thy veins than does the noble spirit of the falcon inhabit the body of the mousetrap owl." "Coward!"—and he struck the youth across the face with his scabbard.

"By St. Mary, a blow!" cried Gilbert, as instinctively he laid his hand on his dagger.

"Traitor!" cried the earl, "wouldst thou add parricide to thy cowardice?" and, losing all possession of himself in the whirlwind of his passion, he drew his sword, and buried it to the hilt in the bosom of his son.

The ill-fated young man fell, and expired without a groan; and at that instant the fearful cry that had first started the earl on the night of his nuptials, wafted through the tent.

The earl's passion passed away as suddenly as it had been kindled; and when he saw before him the stiffening and gory body of his only son, he tore his beard in a frenzy of grief, cast himself on the corpse, and gave way to the most violent, but, alas! unavailing flood of lamentations. When his attendants entered, and beheld the melancholy spectacle, it was with the utmost difficulty they could remove the earl from the cold remains of his murdered son. The body was sent to Dublin, where it was interred in Christ's Church; and the now heart-broken earl moved towards Wexford no longer a sceptic in the prophetic knowledge of the spirit that had foretold the bloody tragedy of "THE EARL'S PASS."

Reader, on the south side of the great aisle of Christ's cathedral lies the rude tomb of Stronglow and his son, on which was formerly the following epitaph, probably the work of some enemy, to perpetuate the memory of the unfortunate event is calls to mind:—

"Nate ingrate, meli pugnanti terga dedisti.  
Non mihi, sed Geni, Regno quoque terga dedisti."

FAMILY DISTINCTIONS.—A Commodore's Son.—From a diverting story told in the Norfolk Herald, we derive the particulars annexed:

It is now nearly a quarter of a century since the warm-hearted Dr. C. one of Erin's favorite sons, in consequence of persecution for opinion, (as the country emigrated to the city of New-York, where he was received with open arms, and soon made himself comfortable. He lived with all his feelings as they ought to be. His heart was always in the right place, and his head was seldom wrong. His conversation of every description knew where to find a friend. When he had money, they shared—when he had none, he gave good advice—which was always well meant. But to my story; the doctor had a servant girl named Kitty, (she too was from the Emerald Isle) who had waited on us for months; and occasionally had a word or two with the visitors. After some time I missed her, and had just enquired what had become of Kitty for the last three weeks—when you should come in without knocking, but Kitty herself. All in the room spoke to her most kindly—the good old Doctor particularly. Many kind enquiries were made; she was employed elsewhere, and was doing well. Kitty walked near the Doctor, modestly bent her head, and the following dialogue took place, to which there were about six respectable witnesses, as the lawyers would say:

Kitty.—I want to kinsult, ye, Sir.  
Dr. C.—Well, Kitty, spake out, my dear, we are all friends here.

Kitty.—I've a notion of getting marrid, sir, I have!

Dr. C.—Well, 'faith there's not much harm in that, sometimes; but who is the fortunate man, Kitty?

Kitty.—Why, sir, it's one Jemy McLaughlin.

Dr. C.—Oh, ho! he's a countryman of ours, he?

Kitty.—Yes he is Sir—and there is n't a likelier boy among 'em!

Dr. C.—Faith, Kitty, I suspect you have made up your mind to marry him—whatever my advice may be?

Kitty.—Indeed I have, sir—for they told me that good husbands were scarce in the country, and I thought I'd better take him while I had the chance—feavin' somebody else might snap him up!

Dr. C.—Oh! by the powers—then it is all settled. But, Kitty, what's his business—his trade—how will he support you—what is he?

Kitty.—What is he? why, his father's a commodore!

Dr. C.—The Devil is—his father a Commodore!

Kitty.—(quite nettled) Yes, kit sir, his father is a Commodore.

Dr. C.—A Commodore! Why, is he an English, Irish, or American Commodore? Kitty.—I don't know which—but he is a Commodore.

Here the Doctor, much diverted, applied to all present for any knowledge they might happen to have of Commodore M'Laughlin. None had ever heard of him. Kitty was provoked. The Doctor soothingly asked her—'Well, Kitty dear, where does the Commodore live?' Kitty.—'He lives in Barling slip, sir—he does.'

Dr. C.—In Slip!—Kitty, what does he do? Kitty.—'Why he loads vessels with slaves, he does.'

Dr. C.—My dear, may he be a Stevedor? Kitty, (not at all bothered)—'Well Sir—I believe it is Stevedor, but what's the differ?' The 'Kia-sulation' here ended, amid as hearty a laugh as the most joyous could desire. We all drank a glass to the good health of Commodore M'Laughlin's son, who soon took Kitty for better or for worse.

SCOTCH INDEPENDANCE.—A cart in one of the ports in Scotland, had the misfortune to back his horse and cart over the pier—the horse was drowned, and the cart was broken. When the merchants of the town heard of the accident, they kindly resolved to assist the poor man to obtain another horse and cart, because he had always been very steady and industrious. But, lo, when they told him they were about to raise a subscription for him, the honest man scratched his head and said 'Na' gentlemen, I'm muckle obliged to ye for your good will, but I canna' consent to be begg'd for yet. Ye see the wheels o' the cart are no' broken, nor a bit the waur, and the sheen (shoes) o' the horse are a' four, as gude as new; and I have just ta'en off his skin and sold it to a gude market; and so w'e' the siller for it, and the little I laid up for a rainy day, I'll just try to do for myself' and so on. But I'm as muckle obliged to ye as if I could tak' your siller. It's no' pride ye see, but just that I dinna like ony thing in the shape o' alms.'

CLERICAL WIT.—The facetious Watty Morrison, as he was commonly called, was entertaining the commanding officer of a regiment at Fort George to part with a poor fellow sent to the halberds. The officer granted his petition on condition that Mr. Morrison should accord with the first favor he asked; the favor was to perform the ceremony of baptism for a young puppy.

A merry party of gentlemen were invited to the christening; Mr. Morrison desired Major to hold up the dog. 'As I am a minister of the kirk of Scotland,' said Mr. Morrison 'I must proceed accordingly.' Major said he asked no more. 'Well then Major, I begin with the usual question, you acknowledge yourself the father of this puppy?' The Major understood the joke, and threw away the animal. Thus did Mr. M. turn the laugh against the ensnarer, who intended to defile a sacred ordinance.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

CHIEF POSTAGE.—The British Parliament contemplates a very important reform in the English Post Office system, by which the postage on letters to any part of the kingdom is to be reduced to one penny, (two cents).—Albany Daily Ad.

A cast taken from the face of Prince Talleyrand, after death, is exhibited in Paris.

The Museum of the East India Company in London, has been opened to the public free, once a week. It contains the greatest collection of curiosities in the known world.

The remittances to America have caused a great scarcity of silver coin in England.

An extraordinary phenomenon in practical gardening, and its improved science, appeared in Covent Garden market on Saturday. One bundle of asparagus, consisting of 110 heads, weighed 28 lbs. It was purchased for 30s. for the royal table.—Times, May 30.

An interesting discovery is said to have been recently made by M. Montgolfier, who has succeeded in substituting wool for rags in the manufacture of paper.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE.

At the Book-Store of Messrs. W. COWAN & SON and at the Offices of the QUEBEC GAZETTE and QUEBEC MERCURY:—

THE NARRATIVE OF A COMMUTED PENITENTIARY, by J. W.—late of the 78th Regt. now Sergeant in Lieut-Colonel Maitland's Battalion Montreal Volunteers.—Price 5s. boards. Quebec, 23rd June, 1838.

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

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY 21st JULY, 1838.

LATEST DATES.

London, - - June 7. New-York, - - July 14. Liverpool, - - June 8. Halifax, - - July 4. Havre, - - June 8. Toronto, - - July 10.

The packet Ship Westminister, Moore, arrived at New York on Sunday last, from Portsmouth, whence she sailed on the 11th ultimo. She brings London papers of the 9th.

PARLIAMENT.—Sir J. Canning asked Lord Palmerston if the report was true that the French fleet had been ordered to lay off Toulon to intercept the Turkish squadron. Lord P. said he had not yet received any replies to the inquiry he had put to the English Ambassador at Paris, but he believed there was no truth in the report. Lord Brougham on the 8th, asked by what authority martial law had been declared in Canada.—Lord Gosford said with the advice of all the legal authorities. The Canterbury Murder and Maniac and the Irish Poor Law Bill are still in discussion. The Grand Junction Railway Bill has passed the Commons, also the Oxford and Great Western Railway. In the Commons Lord J. Russell justified the Martial Law in Canada, and thought no bill of indemnity required.

The Chief Baron of the Exchequer of Ireland, Mr. Joy, is dead. His death is especially mourned by the Times, who says it is unnecessary to mince the matter, that O'Connell will have the filling up of this important vacancy, as he is the dispenser of Government patronage in Ireland.

Lord Brougham spoke of the case of the maniac Courtenay, as one which evinced the necessity of education to remove superstition. The Times asks the Noble Lord if educated people are not superstitious, and if some of the members of the 'Confusion' [Diffusion] of Useful Knowledge Society do not sustain the 'revolving absurdities of Animal Magnetism,' and are believers in the late impostor Irving's unknown Tongues, and did not the Pope lately exhibit some relics to the populace of Rome as a cure for Cholera?

At the levee held at St. James's Palace on the 8th ult., Lord Gosford presented an address of condolence, &c. from the inhabitants of Quebec and its vicinity; also from the Catholic Bishop and Clergy of the District of Montreal and Quebec.

SPAIN.—In the sitting of the Chambers the 30th May, the Deputies rejected, 102 to 66, the proposition to reduce the tythes one half is before the house. The question of prosecuting Mr. Mendizabal for publishing certain public documents in the Echo, was under discussion the 31st. The Cortes would probably soon be prorogued to 1st October. The Government party were very active in disseminating inflammatory writings. Cardero and Garcia had been arrested at Zamora. Gomez is said to have deserted to the Christians. The Carlist chief Saturnino in Galicia, has been taken and his hand dispersed.

The funds remained firm on the Madrid Bourse on the 31st ult. The Active Debt (for money) was done at 20½; the Debt without interest, at 4.

The young Bey of Tunis seems disposed to make his peace with the Sultan, and has remitted a tribute of ten millions of francs. The French are determined the Bey-lick of Tunis shall not fall into the hands of the Ottoman.

Her Majesty Victoria held a great levee at St. James Palace the 8th.

BELGIUM.—The London Times says: Our Paris Correspondent, on authority that had never yet deceived, asserts:—'King Leopold will, if it be necessary to use arguments, be compelled by his father-in-law, King Louis Philippe, to accept the 24 articles.'

Lady Arthur, wife of the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and family, arrived at New-York by the packet ship Westminister, on Sunday last. It was being pretty generally rumored that Sir George Arthur had tendered his resignation; and it is stated in the Commercial Advertiser that His Excellency's agent in New York had received instructions from him not to make certain arrangements that had been ordered for the conveyance and comfort of Lady Arthur in her journey from New-York to Canada.

His Excellency the Governor General and Sir George Arthur, the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada arrived at Niagara on the 13th inst. The Earl of Durham was expected to set out on his return on Wednesday last.

COURT OF APPEALS.

This Court, as remodelled by His Excellency the Governor General, was opened yesterday by the Honorable Chief Justice of this Province (Sewell), the Honorable the Chief Justice of Montreal (Reid), Mr. Justice Panet of Quebec, Mr. Justice Vallieres of Three Rivers, Mr. Justice Rolland of Montreal, Mr. Thurton, and Mr. Buller. Commissions were produced and read constituting, in the absence of the Governor, the Honorable Chief Justice Sewell President of the Court for the trial of causes appealed from the District of Montreal, and the Honorable Chief Justice Reid President for the trial of causes appealed from the District of Quebec and Three Rivers.—A few unimportant motions were made, but no other business came before the Court in consequence of the absence of the Gentlemen of the Bar interested occasioned by the Judges not coming into Court till about a past 11 o'clock, while the hour fixed for its sitting is 10 o'clock. We have not for some time witnessed a more respectable appearance made on the part of the Gentlemen of the Bar as regard numbers and punctuality, with an evident anxiety to proceed to business, than was exhibited at the opening of the Court House at 10 o'clock yesterday.—These Gentlemen waited anxiously for the Judges till their patience was tired, but they not making their appearance at 11 o'clock, these Gentlemen, with one accord, left the Court House either in umbrage at the want of respect evinced by the Judges to the Gentlemen of the Bar by delaying their sitting so long after the fixed hour or on the supposition that the Court would not sit that day. This one whole day of this Term, which is very short, has like many more, been lost to the litigants, while there is more business before the Court than it could overtake in any one Term all the every day and night if it were made available. Such conduct on the part of the Judges we presume to say, is very reprehensible and will we have no doubt obtain the censure of His Excellency the Governor General who is well known to be strictly punctual in all matters.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

The Court of Quarter Sessions closed on Thursday last. We have not obtained a copy of the presentation of the Grand Jury. The following are the sentences on prisoners convicted during the Session:—

- Michel Murphy, larceny, 15 days imprisonment in the common gaol and at hard labour.
Nicholas Brookes, petty larceny, do do
Marie Bolduc, do one month, do do
Julia Corbett, do two months, do do
Marie Bourgette, stealing a pair of shoes, 1 month ditto.
Henriette Bouchard, disorderly house 12 months, do do.
Ignace Riepel, breaking windows, 2 months, do.
Alexander M'Guiness, do 48 hours in the common gaol.
Joseph Thibodeau, assault and battery, 1 month in gaol, at hard labour.
Joseph Latouche, do do fined £10, and to be committed to prison till paid.
William Clarke, assault, do £2.
Joseph Morrison, do 8 days imprisonment in the common gaol, at hard labour.

COURT FOR THE SUMMARY TRIAL OF SMALL CAUSES.

The Court of Commissioners for the Summary Trial of Small Causes opened on Wednesday in one of the rooms above the Quebec Bank which has been fitted up as a miniature Court of Queen's Bench. The following Commissioners took their seats on the Bench, to-wit after 10 o'clock, viz.—Messrs. L. T. Macpherson, R. Symes, Jas. Hunt, Jas. Gibb, P. Langlois, and William Patton.

The Commission, issued by Sir John Colborne, constituting the Court was then read by the Clerk, Mr. Fredk. Andrews. There were six cases on the roll which were summarily disposed of thus—two had been withdrawn—in another the defendant confessed judgment and obtained a week's delay of payment—and three stand over until the next sitting of the Court.

The Court then adjourned. The following brief particulars respecting the Act 6 Wm. IV. cap. 17, which we have extracted from the Provincial Statute, may

perhaps prove useful to some of our readers at the present moment:—

The present Commissioners are appointed in consequence of a petition from not less than two hundred proprietors in the Parish of Quebec, and are bound to hold a Court once every week and may sit oftener if necessary. They are to hear, try and determine in a summary way, according to the facts as proved, and to law, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, all suits and actions purely personal, to the amount of six pounds five shillings currency arising within the parish; except actions for slander, assault or battery; paternity, the civil estate of persons in general, seductions, lying-in expenditure, or for any fine or penalty whatever.—Witnesses are compelled to attend when summoned, under a penalty of not more than thirty nor less than ten shillings currency.—Costs of Court for every summons when the amount demanded shall be more than 100 livres, (old currency,) 1s. 3d; when under that sum, 1s; for every copy of a summons, 6d; for every subpoena, 1s; copy of do. 6d; for every execution, 1s 3d; for every attachment in the hands of a third person, 1s 6d; every copy thereof, 6d; entering every opposition, 6d; these are the principal costs of the Court. Lawyers may be employed, but entirely at the expense of the party employing them, as the Court allows no fees to these gentlemen—so that a defendant, though judgment be given against him, will not have to pay any thing for the services of the advocate on the other side.—Mercury.

The New York Star of Monday last says that Mr. Papineau is at present residing at Philadelphia where he had gone 'on a visit to his friend Dr. Narcedo.'

BURGLARY.—The shop of Mr. William Verner, jun., Des-Fosses Street, St. Roch Suburb, was broken open last night, and dry goods, to the amount of £100, and £5 in cash, taken away. A party of the Police set out after them this morning, and we learn that five persons were taken on suspicion, this mornng. The robbers had taken out so much that they were obliged to leave some in the street, which was brought to Mr. Verner this morning.—Quebec Gaz. of yesterday.

The new Police under the direction of Mr. Young, were actively employed the whole of yesterday in search of persons supposed to have robbed Mr. Wm. Verner, merchant of St. Roch. Between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock three individuals named Charles McLeod of Montreal, Joseph Hamel & James Thompson, who had been discharged from gaol on the day of the robbery, were arrested in a beer shop on Cote d'Abraham kept by one August. Carpentier. When brought to the Police guard room, Mr. Verner was sent for, and identified some of the cloths that had been taken, as his property—also some money found concealed in one of their hats—a watch was found on one of them, the string of which was tied round his arm, the watch being his under his arm.

The bodies of two of the unfortunate men mentioned in our last, as having been drowned near St. Augustin by a boat having been run down by the steamer Charlevoix, have been found, and the verdict of the Coroner inquest was, in both cases, 'accidentally drowned.'

We understand, with reference to an Extra from Sacketts Harbour, published below, that Lieut. Leary, R. N., Commanding the Bull Frog, with a party of Tars, landed on Grindstone Island last Thursday morning, got to the house or hut where the noted Bill Johnson, with 6 or 8 followers, were quartered; but being seen just as they were getting to the house, the pirates instantly made their escape through the brush, with the exception of two, who were taken, with two or three muskets. Lieut. L. with some sailors followed the fugitives, cutlass in hand, but not knowing the intricate track through the brushwood, they were unable to overtake any of them; they however, found out Johnson's strong hold, Fort Wallace, and obtained 12 or 15 stand of arms, several pistols and pikes, ball cartridges, a flag bearing the name of Sir William Johnson, &c. &c. The two prisoners were handed over to Captain Gwynn, of the American Army, Commanding the Steamboat Telegraph. By arrangement, the arms, ammunition, &c. are retained by Lieut. Leary, until the Commandant's instructions are had regarding them.—Kingston Chronicle 14th July.



# THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

(From the Quebec Gazette of yesterday.)

A letter has been received in town, dated London, 9th June, from Andrew Stuart, Esq. he was busily occupied, preparing papers on Education, and on the Boundary question.

It has been reported here, that His Excellency the Governor General is expected to return to Quebec at the close of the present week, or the beginning of the next.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of River de Loup, was struck with lightning on the 24th instant, and was much injured in the roof and rafters—the ethereal fluid descended from the ceiling to the stove, by the wire that suspended the pipe,—no injury was done below.

We believe that many of our Subscribers particularly those residing in St. Roch's Square have good reason to complain of some irregularity in the delivery of the Transcript. We have taken measures to prevent its recurrence. Any Subscribers who have been thus neglected will receive the numbers of which they are deficient on application at this Office—Sault au Matelot street.

We have received numerous communications, both in prose and verse, which shall be attended to in due time;

## COMMUNICATION.

*Sir,* *Andi alteram partem* is a good principle, in the strength of which I would beg the insertion of the enclosed in the Transcript.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRANSCRIPT  
*Sir,*—I imagined that the influence of the grave and important matters which now demand the anxious attention of the public had for a time annihilated those pigmy scries who make themselves ridiculous in the pages of newspapers by foisting on us their own silly views and crude and shallow projects as matters of vast importance to the world at large. I thought, I say, that our present situation precluded the possibility of such bootless trifling. I was however mistaken, and the perusal of your correspondent "Sam Slick" has recalled the owls into the moonlight; or rather, to use a more appropriate figure of speech, has brought the animalcules into the sunshine.

One of these wraiths, who writes in the Morning Herald under the signature of P. would be unworthy of notice were it possible to make a selection from the flock. This same P. is however, a rare specimen of the race of our half-breed scribblers to whom I have already alluded. Attempting to appear wise, he is mysteriously nonsensical, and straining to be witty and sarcastic, he is only rude and flippant. He seems to imagine that to become a satirist it is merely necessary to outrage the common decencies of life, and that an entire want of sense and argument is supplied by childish nicknames, common places, and superlatives. It were easy, in fact, to answer and refute his letter by the transposition of a few of his own sentences and using his own inflated language. *Excipiti gratia:* His proposition is—the impropriety under existing circumstances, of selecting strangers to fill certain situations under government. He tells us that "the late appointments of Mr. Donkin and Lord Petre would appear to challenge comment. All the labor and much of the responsibility connected with the subject upon which they are to institute an investigation and enquire resting as it does mainly with the person who acts as secretary to such commissions." Waiving any comment on the grammatical construction of this extract, which is certainly enough to drive Lindley Murray into an ague-fit, and if we merely allow, what is now allowed by every body, namely, that any measure, proceeding from, or supposed to be influenced by, either of the two parties into which this country is divided, would, if it were not wholly rejected, be received by the other with unwillingness and distrust; admitting this, does it not follow of course, that persons belonging, as all the resident inhabitants do, to one party or the other, must therefore, *prima facie*, want an essential requisite to enable them adequately to discharge the situations they are appointed to fill? then the conclusion is inevitable, especially when we remember the fact, of "all the labor and much of the responsibility resting as it does mainly with the secretary." Now before Messrs. P. Sam Slick, the writer of police reports, robbent of impudent dulness, et hoc genus omne—before such persons sneer at "imported writers," and the like, they should first prove either

that literature is in itself a bad thing, or that we were already sufficiently supplied with the article; tasks, I am inclined to think, beyond the capacity even of men possessed of intellects superior to those which generally fall to the lot of buffoons.

But to return to Mr. P. It is unnecessary to criticise the effusion of a gentleman who, speaking of the "labor and" responsibility of certain persons tells us that "it" does so and so; that "all" the said labor "is mainly" rests with them, &c. &c.—His epistle abounds with such absurdities, but there are sufficient for a sample. Personalities are, at all times, to be deplored, but they become insufferably disgusting, when, as in the production under review, the scintilla is not relieved by the least mixture of wit, sarcasm, or humour.

Measures are now under consideration which must be of vital importance to the future prosperity of the Province. The commercial community have been suffering under the influence of heinous laws which have paralysed the efforts, even, of British Merchants, and made the country a hissing and a reproach to the American Continent. It will, indeed be a matter of surprise to posterity how long and patiently these evils were endured. We are now, however, likely to start on a new race; and petty clerkships and the appointment of a few secretaries are, in comparison with the many important objects claiming our immediate attention, but as dust in the balance. It were foolish to trifle away our time in curing warts while we neglect or confirm ulcers.

Your obedient Servant,  
Q

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### PORT OF QUEBEC.

#### ARRIVED,

July 21st.

None.

#### CLEARED.

July 19th.

Ship Dryock, Hamilton, Liverpool, Symes & Ross.  
Brig Dove, Kell, Newcastle, Maitland & Co.  
Brig Eurus, Hudson, Dundee, Froste & Co.  
Brig Sarah Lovett, Morell, St. John, N. B. various shippers.  
Brig William, Chrisop, Sunderland, Maitland & Co.  
Bark Concord, Davidson, London, LeMessurier & Co.  
Ship Wilson, Vagler, Liverpool, Froste & Co.  
Schr. Fanny, Salmond, Prince Edward's Island, Tremain, White & Co.  
20th.  
Brig Wellington, Forrester, Newcastle, Gilbert & Co.  
Bark Glenaldale, Moor, Swansen, Pemberton.  
Bark Robert & Ann, Helm, London, Maitland & Co.  
Schr. Waterloo, Eisan, Miramichi, Symes & Ross.

(From the London Shipping Gazette to the 9th June inclusive.)

Gravesend, June 24—Sailed—Nereid, Longford, for Quebec.

Deal, June 31—Arr. and proceeded—Mariner, Clarkson; Pilot, Moore; Welsford, Brown, for Quebec.—June 9th—Remains—Brunswick, Veal, for Quebec.—Sailed—Pusey Hall, Ware, for do.

London, June 8th.—Cleared outwards—Viewforth, Bell, for Quebec, &c. in ballast—Tyne, Dunn, for do.

Passed the Pentland Frith June 3d—Bark Olive Branch, and Elizabeth Galbraith, from Shields for Quebec.

Liverpool, June 4th—Cleared—Blucher, Heron, for Montreal. 8th—Entered for loading—Kirby, Johnson; Chieftain, Davies, and British Heroine, for Quebec.

Bark Asia, Capt. Hannah, was advertised to sail from Liverpool for Quebec on the 11th June.

The Jessie Logan, Black, (of Quebec) from Singapore for London, was off Rummy on the 6th of June.

Whitehaven, May 30th—Sailed—Scipio, Candlish, for Quebec.

Cove of Cork, June 4th—Remains here—The Naïve, for Quebec.

Dublin, May 31st.—Sailed—Tom, Corlier, for Quebec.

Sunderland, May 31st.—Sailed—Dorothy, Humphry, for Quebec.

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

| Vessels.      | Tonnage. | Passengers. |
|---------------|----------|-------------|
| 1838.—July 18 | 545      | 173701      |
| 1837.—July 18 | 515      | 159027      |

More this year. 30 14674 14133 less

### DIED.

Yesterday, the Hon H W Ryland, Registrar and Clerk of the Executive Council, aged 78.  
On Thursday night, of apoplexy, Mr John Black, innkeeper, St. Charles Street.

## 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 Grande Ile, and return at eight, P. M.

There will be an excellent Band on board.  
Five—Five Shillings.  
Refreshments may be had on board if required.  
Quebec, 21st July, 1838.

## JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER:—  
450 MINOTS superior Marrowfat Peas

100 do Boiling Peas  
20 bushels Irish Cup Potatoes  
19 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.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber gives public notice, that in consequence of numerous complaints having been made to him respecting false Weights and Measures being in common use, he requests all persons in this District to send those used for sale of any articles to the Weigh House in the Upper Town, to be inspected, adjusted and stamped. Those who will not comply with the above will be sued for the penalty the law provides for neglect in such cases.

THOS. ATKINS,  
Inspector of Weights and Measures.  
Quebec, 18th July, 1838.  
\* \* \* Editors of all papers in this District will please give the above two insertions, and send their accounts to the Subscriber. T. A.

## CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

2½, Fabrique Street, Upper Town, Quebec

### J. JAMIESON

REGS 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), Maryatt, Bulwer, D'Israeli, the Misses Porter, Smollet, &c. the Pickwick Papers, and upwards of 300 others, by 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.

Quebec, 18th July, 1838.

## LANDING EX ST. GEORGE.

PRIME, & PRIME MESS FOK  
Kafer, Mills Pastry, Superfine and Fine Flour  
FOR SALE BY HUGH MURRAY.  
Quebec, 10th July, 1838.

## BRITISH AND ITALIAN MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES, for Sale by

RICHARDSON BROWNE,  
Hope Street.  
Quebec, 8th May 1838.

## AUCTIONS.

### EVENING SALE OF JEWELLERY, &c.

ON MONDAY EVENING next, the 23rd instant, at Seven o'clock at No. 2, St. Stanislas Street, near the Subscriber's Store, without reserve:—

A CONSIGNMENT and Elegant Assortment of London-made JEWELLERY, Ladies' Gold Watches, Chains, Seals, Keys, Brooches, Ear-Rings, &c.

### ALSO,

One Gold Pocket Chr. meter by Earnshaw, and a few Silver Watches, and two first rate Eight Day Clocks, Spy Glasses, &c.

Conditions—Cash on delivery.  
B. COLE, A. & B.  
Quebec, 18th July, 1838.

## FOR SALE.

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

—ALSO—  
Port, Madeira, Claret, L.P. Tonicifer, &c. in wood and bottle;  
Tea—Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Twankay, Hyson Skin, Congou, and Boha  
JOHN FISHER;  
Quebec, 3rd July, 1838

## MARSALA, SHERRY, & CHAMPAGNE.

### FOR SALE.

MARSALA WINE, in pipes, hhds. and qr. casks  
Sherry do. Pale and Brown, in butts,  
qr. casks, and octaves;  
—ALSO—  
24 dozen Superior Creaming Champagne, Vin d'Ar,  
40 dozen Champain, various qualities.

P. LANGLOIS,  
Fabrique Street.  
28th June, 1838

### NOW LANDING,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER:—  
30 HIDS. VERY FINE GENEVA,  
27 hhds. Cognac Brandy,  
500 kegs London White and Spanish Brown Paist.

LEMESURIER, TILSTONE & CO.  
St. Peter Street, 5th July, 1838

## JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER:—  
100 CASES BARTON & GUESTIER'S CHOICE  
CLARET—Carose, Leoville, and Saint Julien.

50 cases Sparkling Sillery Champagne.—Comet Brand.  
25 cases Old Cognac Brandy;

—ALSO—  
Port, Madeira, Sherry and Marsala, in wood and bottles; Brandy; French White Wine Vinegar; Corks; Wine Bottles; Window Glass, assorted sizes; Crate Glass; Paints; Spurge; 9-16, 11-16 & 3-8 Chains  
LEMESURIER, TILSTONE & CO.

### LANDING

EX "DOVE" AND "SPLENDID,"  
100 HIDS. very Bright Muscovado Sugar,  
110 puncheons of Jamaica Rum,  
15 hogheads of Demerara Rum,  
25 puncheons of Demerara Rum,  
7 hogheads of  
10 barrels Col. Oil,  
144 boxes Bunch Rabbits.

H J NOAD,  
Hunt's Wharf.  
21st May, 1838

### MADEIRA WINE.

A FEW CASKS Howard, March & Co's Madeira Wine,—price £70 per pipe of 110 gallons,—for Sale by

JOHN GORDON & CO.  
Quebec, May 31, 1838. St. Paul Street.

## JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER:—  
FIRST-RATE HAVANAH CIGARS,—various brands,

Natche Touche Snuff,  
American Gentleman do.  
Prince's Mixture, French Rappee,  
Macaroboy do.  
Canister Tobacco,  
Spanish Cut d.  
Ladies' Twist do. and  
Pine Tobacco, &c. &c

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

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

## GILLESPIE, JAMIESON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE:—

MUSCOVADO SUGAR, in hhds, tierces & bbls  
Clayed do. in boxes,  
Jamaica Rum, in puns, hhds, & qr casks,  
Molasses,  
Bohea Tea,  
Cherry Wine,  
Port do,  
Teneriffe do,  
Luscied Oil, Boiled and Raw,  
Upper and Lower Leaf Tobacco,  
Do. Flour, Superfine, Fine & Middling  
Quebec, 16th June, 1838

**QUEBEC AUTUMN RACES- 1838.**

Under the Patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY 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 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 Canadas, 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 proved to the satisfaction of the Stewards to be of thorough Canadian breed. One mile, starting from the distance post. Habitant 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. 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 Canadas, 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.* 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 Esplanade.

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 Gouge,  
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; and, as it would, to form a species of relaxation from the tedious of political speculation, and to enliven, if in a trifling degree, some of the hours which might otherwise be hurried with ennui.

In this hope, it is proposed, by an Amateur in 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 strength a growth of native flowers—so rich and luxuriant as the most beautiful of their foreign rivals.

With this view, it is proposed to issue, monthly, a Magazine corresponding to the above title, containing the usual variety of poetry and prose, of tales and sketches, historical and fictitious, with occasionally a more 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.**  
BEG to intimate to the public, that they have opened and stocked with Fresh Medicines, of the finest quality, that Shop  
No. 8, Notre Dame Street, Lower Town, (formerly occupied by the late DR. ROBERTS,) where they intend carrying on the business of CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS in all its branches, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

THEY HAVE FOR SALE—  
Very superior Stoughton Bitters,  
Black, Red, and Copying Inks,  
Ship'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 Dunstable Bonnets of the latest shapes, which, with the newest Gause Ribbons,—they will be prepared to show on Saturday. The other Goods are now preparing, and will be ready for sale early next week.

R. SYMES & Co. Who have also an assortment of Gentlemen's best and most fashionable BEAVER HATS. May 17, 1838.

**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. WINGO, Clerk to the Stamp Office, Somerset House, in a period of six years, (part only of the time that Morison's Pills have been before the public,) the number of stamps delivered for that medicine amounted to three millions, nine hundred and one thousand. 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 Cul-de-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 MARTYN (formerly Leighton) respectfully announces to 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.  
EP The Stabling attached to the above premises to let.

**T. COWAN,**

**BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,**  
13, Baude Street, Upper Town,  
HAS on hand a choice Assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES made by first-rate workmen.  
EP Orders executed on the shortest notice. Quebec, 5th 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 uncurried 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 ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK by Parkinson & Frodsham, London; a Two-Day CHRONOMETER; and a Superior SIMPLISOMETER, at MARTYNS' Chronometer Maker, &c. &c. 1. Peter Street, 30th Jan.

**BRITISH AND ITALIAN MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES,**

for Sale by RICHARDSON BROWNE, 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 Jussifs' Baracks

**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.  
EP Funerals furnished on the shortest notice. Quebec, 24th May, 1838.

**SCOTCH MARMALADE.**

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

**JAMES HOSSACK,**

CONFECTIONER,  
20, CHAMPLAIN STREET, LOWER TOWN,  
GRATEFUL for past favours, begs leave to call the attention of his Patrons and the Public to his Stock of Confectionery, &c. which he has at present 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—Trystallized, Horehound, Acidulated Barley sugar, &c.  
ICE CREAMS—Jellies, Jams, Marmalade.  
SODA WATER, Ginger Beer, Lemonade, Lemon Syrup, in bottles—CHERRY.  
WEDDING CAKES—Plain and Ornamented; Free Cakes of all kinds always on hand.  
CRACKERS, Wine and Water Biscuits, &c. &c. in barrels.  
EP 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 are always on hand a choice assortment of Fresh Confectionery as usual.  
SCOTT & MCCONKEY Confectioners. Quebec, 1st May, 1838.

**FOUR THOUSAND DOLLAR REWARD.**

WHEREAS WILLIAM COATES, of the City of Quebec, late First Teller, of the Branch of Montreal Bank, established at Quebec, was 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 offence, and whereas the greater part of the Notes so stolen, as aforesaid, has not been found traced.—Notice is hereby given, that the reward of

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

A. SIMPSON, Cashier 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 to thank a opp. timely attention to them that he has always on hand—Corned Beef, Beef, Briskets, &c.; also, Wuttin for Saddle Hames, all of the very best quality. Quebec, 13th January, 1838

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BY THOMAS J. DONOHUE, At the Office No. 4, St. Antoine Street, looking West towards the Hunt's Wharf