

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I. No. 55.]

QUEBEC, TUESDAY, 2ND JULY, 1838.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

POETRY.

For the Literary Transcript.

THE BANDIT BARK.

BY JASPER BERRY, ESQUIRE.

In the far young West, where the pine-wilds flourish
To a leap flows a rushing river;
And it pours its watery thunder down,—
Down, down, descending ever.
On its banks were leasoms of strife alight,
And hot blood mantling high,
When a sudden sight did sore affright
Dim midnight's drowsy eye.
A blazing bark pot'd a pale wild gleam
O'er rapid, and wood, and sky;
A bandit crew, by that tyrant stream
Were bore all first wrapp'd by,
And the whirlpools whir'd and the flames 'gan sear
—Woe, woe to those bandit men!
If ever loath'd strife's wild-fire torch,
Methinks they loath'd it then.
On wildly she sped,—on wildly she dash'd,
O'er her billowy way;
A lurid glare, by that tyrant stream
On the cataract's shaft of spray,
Ah! many a day and many a night
Those swarthy rocks had seen;
But never before such a woful sight
As was there that night, I ween.
On to the verge of the cur'd abyss
The bark of the bandits swept,
And down with a roar and a smother'd hiss
The blazing burden leapt.
Gone was the glare!—'twas night, black night—
The trembling river boom'd on,
The stars above glitt'ring gently bright—
So vanish for ever such recreants all!
Let dross Oblivion fling
O'er their names and fancies the ignoble pall
Of her shadowy raven wing!

THE PLACE OF THE PIOUS.

A LEGEND OF MOUNT ETNA.

For some years before that terrible eruption which wrapped Catania in a sheet of fire, two young gentlemen, Tomaso and Antonio by name, distinguished themselves for their gentle and studious habits, which at once rendered them the admiration, and their parents the envy of the whole neighborhood. These youths were, as nearly as could be, of an age, and so strongly resembled each other in figure, mien, and countenance, that they were often by strangers supposed to be twins. But nature had not continued the resemblance in the structure of their minds. Here they differed totally. For, though both of virtuous habits, and high principles, their tastes and inclinations led them so wide apart in their search after happiness, that no two young men in Catania were less together than Tomaso and Antonio. The former, mild, placid, reserved, appeared to have something of hauteur in his demeanor, and kept himself much alone. He loved to converse with the spirits of the long dead, through those mystic characters which bind distant ages together; and as he rose by those means above his companions in knowledge, he, imperceptibly perhaps, imbibed some degree of contempt for them and their pursuits.

Antonio, on the other hand, loved to mingle much with persons of his own age, joined readily in the dance and the song, and had always a salutation and a smile for whomever he met. He was, accordingly, on all sides, the greater favorite. In fact, every one greeted Antonio with a friendly air and hearty embrace; and few pleasure parties were made up in which he was not included. Still, in the midst of all this diffusive geniality, he preserved almost unimpaired his love of study, and his heart remained untouched; while Tomaso had scarcely emerged from the region of boyhood, before his affections become entangled by the charms of Maddalena, a Mattei, his junior by a single year. This youthful passion he took no pains to conceal from his parents. On the contrary, from the native ingenuousness of his character, he often spoke to them in terms of high admiration of Maddalena, dwelling more, indeed, and more frequently, on the rare excellence of her mind

and temper, than on that bloom of external beauty in which she confessedly excelled all the ladies of Catania.

"It is seldom that persons so worthy of each other as Tomaso and Maddalena are brought by circumstances together; and still less frequently, when they have met and loved, are their hearts suffered by fortune to go along with their hands.

"A life such as theirs, promised to be diversified by few incidents, and seemed likely to proceed as it had begun, to the end. Each day appeared very much like the preceding. They were happy, and nothing more could be said of them. One evening, however, in the beginning of summer, Tomaso having passed nearly the whole day in a rural excursion with Maddalena and her sisters, stole forth with her, before bidding good night, into the garden, to terminate a conversation which, in persons situated as they were, appeared singularly absurd. It was, in fact, a discussion, altogether serious, of their misfortunes; though Providence had hitherto withheld from them the knowledge of what the words meant. The human heart, however, is marvellously inventive in the matter of calamities; and in the midst of thrilling and gushing delight, seems, like the nightingale, to lean voluntarily against some thorn, as if by self-torture to disarm the Nemesis, who unwillingly beholds man soaring towards that felicity which belongs properly to higher natures.

"I am very far from being happy, love!" said Tomaso. "My heart bounds and flutters at I know not what indelible apprehension. It seems as if I should lose you yet, either through my own fault or yours. I can, indeed, see no reason, and know no cause for this fear: which, nevertheless hangs like a cloak over my imagination, and assuredly your tone and manner this evening, have been ill calculated to expel it."

"Them I have lost my labor," answered Maddalena.

"But to what did your labors tend?"
"Towards dispelling your gloom. But, instead of effecting my purpose, I have myself caught the infection. This, however, may arise from our perfect congeniality of nature; for, perhaps, in the moral atmosphere, as in the physical, plants of the same kind are always simultaneously affected, and droop or flourish together."

"It may possibly be so," answered Tomaso, musingly.

"And yet," continued continued Maddalena, "it were but reasonable to expect to be cheerful on such a night as this; for assuredly nature was never more lovely. Look upward, Tomaso, on the left. Behold how the evening star glitters between those two horns of the mountain, like a distant beacon gleaming down a deep valley. And see, too, how in the cloudless east, the moon floats upward through the ether, appearing to diffuse around a warmth with her pearly rays, and weaving about the crests of the rocks and forests a wreath of radiance, like that which trembles yonder on the sea. I feel, too, in the air, a glow balminess like that of noon; somewhat oppressive indeed, but sweet, and abundantly welcome in the present state of my feelings."

"And see the cause, love!" exclaimed Tomaso, "in yonder prodigious column of black smoke, intermingled with ruddy flame, which has just reared its crest above the edge of the crater. Heavens! how it surges upward! It seems as if it would devour the stars. There will certainly be an eruption to-night, though neither thunders nor earthquakes have come before to announce its approach. But the heat we feel is as true a signal."

"Nay, but it may end in nothing, as such appearances often do," replied Maddalena. "And yet, indeed, the volume of vapors is unusually vast. But what a grand spectacle! Never was Gibello more beautiful. The black trunk of smoke springs upward through the gigantic foliage of flame, like the stem of an alga amidst its leaves. Ah! Holy Virgin! the wind is rising and driving it, in

a pitchy flood in this direction. It will presently be over our heads—and but hark! they call within, and you must leave me, Tomaso."

"Maddalena! Maddalena!"
"Subito Francisco, subito! There, now they are growing impatient. Pray, love, go; and let me see you to-morrow."

"They parted, and Tomaso went his way, slowly and unwillingly, for the gloom which he had complained of at the beginning of the evening, still hung heavily on his mind. It happened that their dwellings stood at nearly opposite extremities of the city, so that he had a considerable distance to go, and as he walked slowly, it was perhaps an hour before he reached home.

"Old Matteo, the major domo, or rather factotum of the house, had sat up for him, and had sought to keep off the attacks of sleep by taking a practical lesson in meteorology. In other words he had been watching the mountain, and observing it belch forth more fire and smoke than appeared to him consistent with a healthy state of the stomach, he felt persuaded it would be clearing out in the course of the night—a suspicion which he very frankly communicated to his young master.

"I can't pretend," said he, "that I at all admire the looks of the thing. There is something ugly about that smoke. Depend upon it there is mischief afoot. The very stars look sick if they get the smallest whiff of it up their nostrils; and I am sure I would much rather they than I, for it must be an infernal dose."

"Good Matteo go to bed, replied Tomaso. "You have been watching until you are half asleep, and the hour of dreams is already begun."

"Very true, my young master; and I grow many a new dream which will not be at the same sport to-morrow night. I remember the eruption that destroyed the village of Cava.—The old mountain began opening his jaws exactly as he does at this moment—first blowing the smoke on one side that he might see his way down the cliffs, and find out in what direction he could best spout forth the lava which made him uneasy in the inside—and before morning nine hundred honest people had been roasted to a cinder."

"Ah! and are appearances now as bad as then?"

"Worse, by a great deal. For even while we are talking, I see the edges of the crater reddening, like those of frying-pan, which a cook has forgotten, half full of oil upon the fire."

The alarming symptoms, however, were not of long duration. The smoke diminished—the flames shrunk back within the crater—no thunders were heard, nor did the earthquake, that ancient concomitant of violent explosions, announce the near approach of an eruption. Matteo owned himself at fault, and wishing the Gibello a good night, comfortably put on his nightcap, and advised Tomaso to do the same. But the lover had secretly determined to watch, and with this view, placed himself in an arm-chair, near his open bed-room window, which commanded a view of the fortifications on the land side, and over the whole of that broad hollow slope extending from the base of Etna to the city. Several times, as he gazed on the terrific scene, fresh causes of alarm appeared to present themselves. Dusky clouds, while he marked them not, had gathered overhead. Bright flashes shot up from time to time, from the crater, and crimsoned the clouds, which seemed to open their bosoms, and allow them to pass heavenward. Then darkness, deep as that of Egypt, would wrap the whole prospect from his sight and produce a corresponding obscurity in his mind. His reflections, however, assumed by degrees, the form of mere reveries, which at length terminated in sound sleep.

How long he continued in this state is not known. It must have been at least some hours, as we may infer from what took place. When he was roused, it was by the shock of

an earthquake, so abrupt and violent that the chair on which he reclined seemed to be raised from the floor. He started to his feet, and looking around him, knew not, for a moment, where he was. The chamber was filled with thick smoke, and a ruddy glare, as from the mouth of a furnace, entered through the window. On recovering, in some degree, his self-possession, he looked forth, and beheld a spectacle strange beyond measure, and terrific, met his eye. A flood of fire, issuing forth a tremendous gap in one of the inferior craters having already precipitated itself down the heights, was rolling far and wide over the inclined plane on which Catania stands, and the first waves of the torrent, swelling upward like the bore of the Indus, was even now within a few score yards of the ramparts. Cries, meanwhile and shouts, and wailings, and lamentations, mingling in confused murmurs, as when a capital city, with all its matrons and maidens, had fallen by storm, filled his ear. Upon the broad expanse lying between him and the wall, dark clouds of human beings were sweeping along; while the voice of priests, chanting a hurried *De Profundis*, was, here and there, audible above the groans and sobs of the multitude. Numerous groups had formed in various parts upon the platform, and, as their dusky figures stood relieved against the blood-red glowing lava that covered the plain, he could distinguish that some were lifting up their hands to heaven, others gazing in stupid amazement at the mountain; others clapping their children in their arms, seemed buried in deep despair. Still the fiery deluge, wave after wave, came pouring on, and even while he looked, it had reached and filled the moat, and begun to press upon the wall. At this silent horror arose from the multitude, and immediately the greater number fled. Scattered at intervals on the distance, trees, detached houses, and small hamlets were on fire, and the flames of these diminutive conflagrations, light hued and aspiring upward, contrasted, in a very striking manner, with the dark, sullen lava, glowing like a sea of motion iron, but yielding no flame. Above, instead of the lofty, clear transparent roof of ether, fretted with stars and constellations, which he had viewed with delight on the preceding evening, an awning, pitchy black, but reflecting the saugine glare of the lava hung low over the earth, and seemed to have contracted the horizon to the resemblance of a subterranean vault, through which the lightning flashed, and the thunder pealed, and the earthquake vibrated along, with a rumbling sound more terrible still.

Tomaso's first thought, when the power to reflect had returned was of Maddalena. Could he save and fly with her? Would there be time before all Catania should be on fire to reach her dwelling, and snatch her from swift-striking perdition?—As the question flashed through his mind, he rushed forth into the corridor, and was hurrying towards the great staircase, when a light streaming into the passage through the half open door of his mother's chamber, arrested his movements. Whither was he going? The author of his days lay there buried in sleep, which, if he fulfilled his actual intention would presently be death. There, enfeebled by age, where the hands that had nursed him—there the knees on which his helpless infancy had reposed—there the lips which had taught his own to move in expressions of fondness and joy, and the eyes in whose once bright orbs he had first beheld his own image reflected. The spirit of childhood came back upon him. He thought of the deep fountain of a mother's love. His breast throbed with the feeling, the noblest and purest which the heart of man knows, that binds the child to the parent, and the parent to the child. Every vestige of selfishness fell away like bonds of tow from about his soul. He saw what was his duty, and determined to perform it. Yet not, it must be confessed, without a struggle. Apprehensions for Maddalena shook his best resolves, and kept him, for some moments inactive.

"Ah! Wretched son!" thought Tamara within himself, "shall the passion of a day, however hollow and pure, silence the voice of nature, which at God's bidding, hath commanded us to honor our father and our mother: that our days may be long in the land? Maddalena, if at this time speed, will one day perhaps, be old, as my own parent now is; and her children, if I set them the example, may for the sake of others, be better able than she to fly, desert her feeble age, and suffering her to perish; preferring before her some new object of affection, good, perhaps, but not tried like a mother, the sacred transmitter to us of the torch of life, kindled at the creation. And my father too—the guide of my mind, shall abandon me, also, but beneath the weight of years, to be consumed by fire in the bed? Oh, my parents! both beloved, forgive that, in this hour, a thought of leaving you could cross my mind. God protect Maddalena! but my duty lies here. The tenderness of years may now be repaid in a moment. Antonio! Antonio! rouse thee quickly. We must fly for our lives. Before morning Catania will be no more."

To be concluded in our next.

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT

IS PUBLISHED

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

TO ADVERTISERS.

The weekly circulation of the Transcript, at present amounts to upwards of FOUR THOUSAND copies; and it consequently offers the most decided advantages to persons desirous of giving publicity to their advertisements.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, TUESDAY, 24 JULY, 1858.

LATEST DATES.

London, --- June 3. New-York, --- June 28
Liverpool, --- June 1. Halifax, --- June 25
Baltimore, --- May 30. Toronto, --- June 24.

New York papers of the 28th inst. were received by mail this morning. They contain nothing later from Europe.

The Sub-Treasury Bill, which has occupied much attention in the United States, has been lost in the House of Representatives on a division of 125 to 111.

The Steamer *Charlevoix* arrived from Montreal this morning. We received by her the Montreal Herald of yesterday.

The Steamer *Canada* arrived here this morning about five o'clock, with eight prisoners from the Montreal Gaol, who are under sentence of transportation during Her Majesty's pleasure, amongst whom are Nelson and Bouchette. They were immediately put on board H. M. S. *Vesta*, which will shortly sail for Bermuda.

The New York papers contain accounts of the sailing of the *Great Western*, on her second voyage for England, on the afternoon of Monday, the 25th ultimo, at four o'clock. Great multitudes had assembled on the wharves to witness the departure of this fine vessel, and the waters were covered with boats of all descriptions, having persons on board for the same purpose. The *Great Western* was attended a considerable way down the river by a number of steamboats, which only parted from her as night began to fall, giving her many hearty cheers for a safe and speedy voyage. She had a hundred cabin passengers on board, in the list of whom we meet with the following names, Lieut. Col. McGregor, 93d Regiment, Capt. Irving, British Army, Mr. Waddell, Dundas, 83d Regiment, Mr. M'Vicker of Edinburgh, Capt. Perry, U. S. Navy, Messrs. T. Kinnear and S. Benjamin, of Toronto, and D. McFarlane, of Montreal. As many persons sent off their letters, before they were aware of an extra fee being expected for their transmission, they will be pleased to learn that the agents on learning this, very considerably sent all the letters forward that reached New York in time.

The Kingston Chronicle of the 27th says, The attack upon Major McGrath's Lancers, given in our last, has been confirmed. The Lancers soon afterwards attacked the Brigands in the swamp near Chippewa, and took six-

teen or twenty prisoners. It was with difficulty that Major McGrath restrained his men from putting the ruffians to death on the spot; they are composed of Refugees and Americans. His Excellency Sir George Arthur has gone to the Niagara frontier with detachments of Regulars and Militia. It is said that a Special Commission will immediately issue for the trial of the Brigands just taken;—we trust the sentence of the Court will be promptly carried into effect.

It was stated not long since by one of our contemporaries, that an attack had been made upon Dundas, by a band of pirates from Fort Covington, and that they were repulsed with the loss of their Commander. This report has been contradicted by the *Cornwall Observer*, in which it is stated that no attack of the kind had been made, and that none was expected to be made.

On Saturday morning the 43d regiment left Montreal for Upper Canada in obedience to orders from Quebec. There are now, in the sister province, six regiments of regulars, with a corresponding force of artillery, besides a considerable number of thoroughly disciplined volunteers.

The Prescott Sentinel and private letters from Prescott combine in stating, that there was to be an immediate execution of such of the Pirates, as had been taken near Long Swamp on the Niagara Frontier.

His Excellency the Governor General will leave Quebec to-morrow in the *John Hall* Steamer upon the tour of inspection which is his intention to take throughout the two Provinces of Upper & Lower Canada. As it is the Noble Earl's intention to visit the defences upon the whole of our frontier line, he will be accompanied by Sir Charles Paget the Vice-Admiral upon the station and Sir John Colborne, Commander of the Forces. Sir Charles Paget will proceed to-day in H. M. S. *Melina* to Montreal, where he will await the arrival of the Earl of Durham. His Excellency will remain, it is understood, three or four days in Montreal. He will then proceed at once to Kingston U. C. thence to Toronto, minutely inspecting the defences, naval as well military, by the way. Upon his return His Excellency will probably deviate materially from the direct course to visit such portions of the Provinces as may seem to require his presence.

The new Committee of Trade at Montreal, consists of J. T. Broadgast, H. Stephens, James Janison, H. L. Routh, O. Bostwick, John Logan, A. Cuvillier, A. Ferrie, T. B. Anderson, T. Kay, J. Leyscrait, W. Ritchie, Esquires.

ESCAPE OF L'HUSSIER.—The Sheriff of the Montreal District conceiving this criminal to be at large, has offered One Hundred Pounds for his apprehension. The Officials at the jail have affected to believe he was in the sewer; but the man is safe at Burlington, in the United States. The public dissatisfaction is great—and not without reason.

MEDICAL BOARD.

Yesterday, at a Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Examiners, held at the Hotel-Dieu, the following Candidates were admitted to practice. Mr. O. Robitaille, M. D. of Quebec, with a Diploma from Beaudouin College, Brunswick, in the State of Maine and another from Harvard College, Boston, in the State of Maine. Also Mr. Picault from Montreal, and Mr. Berthelot of Quebec. There were also three gentlemen admitted as qualified to study Medicine.

St. John Dorrit Inspector General of Hospitals and all Literary Institutions was present at the examination.

The New York papers state, that the Prince De Joinville sailed from Newport, for France, on the 22d instant, after having given a grand fete at Newport, on board of the French ship of the line, *Hercule*, to the French residents at New York, in return for the entertainment which these gentlemen had given to the Prince, at the *Astor House*.

AGRICULTURE.—The accounts from the country continue extremely favourable. The crops here are now about as far forward as usual, at this season. Early sown spring wheat is coming in ear: nothing can be more favorable than the weather, light rains followed by heat and moisture. Thermometer this day at two, P. M., 88° in the shade.— *Gazette*.

"Justice and mercy:—Justice towards the guilty— Mercy towards the misguided."
(Lord Durham's Reply to the Wesleyan Ministers.)

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DURHAM GOVERNOR-GENERAL, &c. &c.

MY LORD.—The admirable expressions at the head of this communication, so becoming the person selected by our Most Gracious Sovereign to preside over the British North American Colonies, were of a nature to inspire confidence in the hearts of all Her Majesty's loyal subjects. To revert even to a former period of time, the nomination of a nobleman distinguished as your Lordship is universally admitted to be, for talent, independence, energy, and integrity, was hailed with satisfaction, as a proof of the interest of Her Majesty in her transatlantic possessions. Your advent was looked for with anxiety, not unmingled with apprehension, lest some unforeseen and untoward event should be the means of arresting into some other channel those talents which we fondly hoped to see exercised in our behalf. Your arrival was the subject of general joy and congratulation; we felt that at length a Governor had appeared amongst us unshackled by precise instructions from Downing Street, with a mind untrammelled by prejudice, capable of grappling with and overcoming the difficulties of our situation. For a moment the strife of faction ceased; all classes of Her Majesty's subjects viewed you as a mediator come to reconcile contending parties, and to unite them by the chain of allegiance to our Sovereign.

"Celsa sedet, Aulis arce,
Sceptra tenens, motique animos et temperat ira."

The first acts of your Excellency's administration were calculated to strengthen and confirm the favorable prepossession we entertained. As Britons, we felt that our loyalty was unshaken—as Constitutionists, we knew that our demands were just; we acknowledged however that it would be premature to call for any immediate expression on the part of your Excellency on the grievances which have long so peculiarly pressed on us, and we therefore intimated our intention, at a fitting period, through the medium of a body whom we had appointed to convey to your Excellency a representation of the nature of those grievances.

The reply of your Excellency was satisfactory in the highest degree. We were not blind to the obviously intentional omission of a recognition by your Excellency of the Quebec Constitutional Association as a body; and we wished not to force such a recognition, satisfied that your Excellency, using those means of obtaining information which would naturally present themselves to a person in your exalted station, would speedily ascertain, that the British and Irish inhabitants of this Province, united as one man, precluded as they have been from all share in the popular branch of the Legislature, had found it necessary to select persons in whom they could confide,—not as may perhaps have been falsely represented to your Lordship, for the purpose of overawing the Government, but of obtaining, through constitutional means, remedies for the abuses under which they suffered.

Your invitation to personal and individual communication was all that we required, believing that our demands, based in equity, needed not the force of numbers to carry conviction.

The acts of your Lordship generally, on your assumption of the reins of government served to strengthen the growth of the nascent feelings of confidence which were springing up within our breasts. The evident assent by your Lordship of the entire responsibility attaching to the government of these provinces, was an act which confirmed us in the opinion we had already formed of the manliness and energy of your character. We felt the difficulties of your situation; and each man amongst us however humble his sphere, acknowledged it as a sacred duty to yield his support, and assistance if required, to lighten the difficulties of your arduous undertaking.

The principle on which the appointments to your Excellency's Councils were made, was such as to command almost universal assent: for integrity and talent your Lordship's nomination was considered a sufficient guarantee, whilst the best pledge for strict impartiality was to be found in the very recent connection with the Colony of nearly all the members.

These circumstances so auspicious to the result of your mission, my Lord, are introduced to show that on the part of the British and Irish inhabitants of this Province, so far from a

disposition to thwart and embarrass your Excellency, there was and is the most anxious desire to co-operate with the exertions of your Lordship for the peace, welfare and good government of the Province. But, my Lord in proportion to the pleasing hopes which your Excellency's character and acts have fostered will be their disappointment should their prayers be disregarded, and they again be subjected to the complicated evils under which they have long suffered.—They feel, my Lord that without any fault of theirs, they are deprived of those rights which from infancy they have been instructed to prize above life itself, that they live under a government possessing not even the outward semblance of freedom. They patiently acquiesce however in the temporary privation of their liberties but they call on your Lordship as the Governor of this Province so to direct its affairs as to make their *yoke easy and their burden light*. They call on you to respect the few rights and privileges left to them: one of them is that of Trial by Jury guaranteed to the inhabitants of this Province by the Imperial Act 14 Geo. 3 Chap. 83, commonly called the Quebec Act.

My Lord, the humble individual who now addresses, with all respect to address you through the medium of the public press, pretends not to any influence in society, he merely expresses his own opinion, but he fearlessly asserts that a few more Ordinances of a similar character with that which is the first to emanate from your Excellency's Special Council will fix a brand on your administration not easily to be eradicated.

"Heaven's face hath gow,
Yea, this solidity, and compact mass,
With trifling visage, as against the dawn,
Is though-sick at the Act."

I am no advocate for severe measures but the punishment inflicted by this ordinance is so utterly disproportioned to the nature of the offence committed as to excite but one feeling that of astonishment at the extreme lenity of the sentence. After your Lordship's declaration quoted at the head of this letter we had at least the right to expect that the legal forms of a trial should be gone through, that the majesty of the laws should be upheld, and the guilty be brought to condign punishment. But in lieu of this fulfilment of our just expectations, perfect impunity is afforded, for surely no person will contend that the removal to the islands of Bermuda, to be subject there merely to such restraint as to prevent their return to this Province is to men situated as are Bouchette, Wolfred Nelson and others, any punishment. As this Ordinance expires on the 1st of November 1842, these men will then be free to return amongst us to concoct new treas, perhaps with a more successful result than on the late occasion.

Although high treason, my Lord, is now considered so venial a crime as to justify the remission of the penalty attached to its commission, still as necessary to the barbarous murder of the gallant Lieut. Weir, Wolfred Nelson should stand indicted. It was whilst under illegal duress imposed by Nelson, after his unfortunate captive had appealed to him for protection, asserting that he had fallen into the hands of butchers, that Nelson left him in the charge of those wretches who so well sustained the opinion entertained of them by their victim.

And are
"Treason and murder, ever kept together,
As two yoke-devils, sworn to either's purpose,"

to go unpunished? Is it becoming the government of this Colony to exert its power to set aside and pervert the calm and even course of justice, to interpose the egis of its protection to shield culprits whose only claim seems to be the enormity of their crimes? Of such an intention I unhesitatingly acquit your Lordship, but I fear it will be difficult to vindicate your character from the charge of having too slightly and superficially viewed the circumstances of the case; of having been led astray by those principles of liberality so beneficial when properly applied, but when overstrained so pregnant with danger to the framework of civil society.

My Lord, I shall not dwell further on this painful subject, I shall not enlarge on the injury done to society, or the insult offered to public opinion, by the liberation of such men as Girouard, Scott and others, who, in conjunction with the banished traitor Papineau, were the exciting cause of the late insurrection. Had the laws been permitted to take their course the whole of the facts connected with the late rebellion would have come to light; and had the leaders or any of them been convicted, your Lordship would, I am convinced, exercising a sound judgement on each individual

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case have so tempered justice with mercy as to uphold the majesty of the Empire, and establish the future security of the Province. It has been asserted that jurors would not have convicted even on the most conclusive evidence: this is such an imputation on the character of one class of Her Majesty's subjects as is not to be believed without ample proof; but even if admitted, the fact would show more plainly the necessity of establishing such a system as would prevent for the future the ends of justice from being defeated.

My Lord, there can be no desire on the part of the writer to limit or restrict the exercise of the most pleasing right of the Sovereign, the mitigation of punishment, and the pardon of offences: that right however involves a duty to society which is not to suffer from the mistaken lenity of the administrator of the laws. How far the interests of the loyal inhabitants of this Province have been promoted by the lenity shown to those in connection for political offences is a question which time and Public Opinion to which all power is subservient must shortly decide.

In concluding this my first communication on the subject of your Lordship's Administration.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant, A CONSTITUTIONALIST-Quebec, 2nd July 1838.

THE ARMY.

Montreal, 30th June.—The 43d Regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Booth, marched this morning to Lachine, on its way to Upper Canada.

Four companies of the 78th Light Infantry have been brought over today from St. Helens, to do duty in this garrison.

From the United Service Gazette of the 26th May. 24th.—The officers of the depot have presented to their messman a silver teapot, value fifteen guineas.

22d.—The depot is ordered from Devonport to Ireland, and will be replaced by the 15th. 66th.—The depot, under the command of Major Wingfield, were to march from Fermoy to Youghall, on Wednesday, to relieve the 58th depot.

85th.—The depot, under the command of Major Jackson, will march from Tralee for Cork on the 21st instant, and will arrive there on the 28th, for embarkation for England.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 1.

Royal Regt. Horse Guards.—T. B. Proctor, to be Lieut. by pur. v. Tomkinson, who ret.; C. R. P. Morewood, to be Cor. by pur. v. Proctor.

21th.—Ens. G. A. Ferrier, to be Lieut. by pur. v. Bernard, who ret.; M. Steadman to be Ens. by pur. v. Ferrier; Surg. W. Lowrimer, from the 1st W. L. Regt. to be Surg. v. Short, prom.

34th.—Ens. E. P. A. Talbot, to be Lieut. by pur. v. Daniel, who ret.; H. B. Bertless, to be Ens. by pur. v. Talbot.

85th.—Ens. C. E. Dering to be Lt. without pur. v. Crofton, dec. April 17; Ens. J. W. Grey to be Lt. by pur. v. Dering, whose prom by pur has not taken place; F. J. C. Fortye, gent. to be Ens. without pur. v. Gray.

Hospital Staff.—Surg. J. Short, M. D. from the 24th Regt. to be Asst. Inspector of Hospitals.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF QUEBEC. ARRIVED, June 30th. Bark Hope, Harmer, 20th May, Liverpool, Symes & Ross, general cargo, Bark Concord, Davidson, 24th May, Bristol, LeMesurier & Co, ballast,—3 passengers, Bark Royal William, Agar, 17th May, London, LeMesurier & Co, ballast, Bark Atlantic, Hardenbrooke, 21st May, Greenock, Price & Co, ballast,—12 passengers, Brig Buchanan, Haigh, 10th May, Sunderland, LeMesurier & Co, ballast, Br g Robert, Brodie, 25th May, Rochelle, Atkinson & Co, ballast, Schr. Fanny, Saumon, 14th June, P. E. Island, Tremain & Co, potatoes, &c, Schr. Dolphine, Hamel, 14th June, Halifax, R. Peniston, 2 passengers, Brig Sisters, 2nd June, Gaspe, Maitland & Co,

July 2nd. Ship Dunfrieshire, Gowan, 29th May, Belfast, G. H. Parke, salt, 277 steerage and 10 cabin passengers. Sclar. Caroline, Jonas, 28th May, Richibucto, ballast, 3rd. Brig Mary & Dorothy, Teasdale, 30th June, Halifax, Curry & Co, ballast,

CLEARRED. June 30th. Brig Auckland, Voy, Stockton, Atkinson, Ushore & Co, Brig King William, Smith, Sunderland, Gilmore & Co, Brig George Lockwood, McKenzie, St. Michael's Mount, Levey & Co, Ship Courtney, Ellis, Cork, Froste & Co, Schr. Victory, Ernest, Montego Bay, (Jamaica), Leslie, Stuart & Co, Schr. Consolation, Allen, Jamaica, D Fraser, Bark Rilla, Stephenson, London, Price & Co, Ship Ale one, Muir, Waterford, Froste & Co, Brig Sci vance, Crathorne, Cardiff, LeMesurier & Co,

July 2nd. Ship Ulvestone, Packwood, Waterford, Froste & Co, Brig Naparima, Morris, Dublin, Ryan Brothers, Bark Ann, Wallace, Hull, H. Hurstall, Bark John, Jackson, London, Pembertons, Bark Lord John Russell, Young, Cork, Schr. Hertford, Bateau, St. John, N. B., R Peniston.

MARRIED. On Saturday last, by the Rev Mr Mackie, Colin McCallum, Esq. to Miss Georgiana Burn, youngest daughter of the late John Burn, Esq. of U. Canada. On the 21st June, Mr Joseph Eaton, confectioner, to Ann Elizabeth, widow of the late James Schultz.

DIED. On the 17th ultimo, at Wolfe's Cove, Quebec, Mr Michael Donovan, a native of Ireland, aged 38.

FOR SALE. JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 11, Notre Dame Street. 20 BASKETS ENGLISH CHEESE, 70 casks Superior L. do. Port, 70 doz. Leith Ale, 150 boxes Liverpool Candles, 200 box's Soap, 8 hds. Lard Sugar, 30 boxes Pipes, 40 barrels Roasted Coffee, 20 qr casks Superior Sherry Wine, &c.

JOHN FISHER. JUST LANDED, Et Canadian Eagle, 100 BARRELS BEEF, single quality, A small quantity Fresh Lard, FOR SALE BY HUGH MURRAY. Quebec, 2nd July, 1837.

ATTENTION. FRANCIS PALMER, (formerly of Saint John Street,) respectfully informs the public that he has OPENED A PAPER & BAZAAR, at No.—Buade Street, Upper Town.—Admittance Gratis. Quebec, 2nd July, 1838.

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 Cathedral, 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.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE, At the Book Store of Messrs. W. COWAN & SON, and at the Office of the QUEBEC GAZETTE and QUEBEC MERCURY.—THE NARRATIVE OF A COMMUTED PEN-SIONER, by J. W.—late of the 78th Regt. now Sergeant in Lieut-Colonel Maitland's Battalion of Montreal Volunteers.—Price 5s. boards. Quebec, 23rd June, 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. St. Paul Street. Quebec, May 31, 1838.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

(SEE SOUS-LE-FORT—QUEBEC.) GEORGE ARNOLD, PROPRIETOR. IS now open for the reception of visitors. The situation and accommodation of the premises combine advantages unequalled by any similar establishment in Quebec, and unsurpassed in the Canadas. The arrangements have been made under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, and as the business will be conducted by himself personally, every attention will be ensured to those who may favor him with their visits. To those gentlemen in particular who are connected with the business of the port, the situation of the premises, in the direct vicinity of the Steam-Boat Wharves, and Custom House, offers great advantages; and to the public in general, the arrangements of the establishment are such as to present every convenience. On the ground floor are an extensive Saloon and Reading Room. On the first floor are two spacious rooms, which by means of folding doors between, may, who ever required, be converted into one magnificent apartment of 80 feet by 32 feet, and 15 feet high; dimension which render it a most eligible place for meetings, &c. The numerous apartments contained in the three upper stories are fitted up for the accommodation of families and individuals. A spacious gallery on the roof commands a splendid view of the harbor of Quebec and the surrounding country.

The Wines and other liquors of the establishment will be of the 1st order; refreshments of all kinds may be had throughout the day; and it will be the study of the proprietor, in providing for his guests, to combine moderate charges, and superior accommodation. Quebec, 23d June, 1838.

NOTE.—Lumber Merchants and others connected with that branch of commerce, will meet with every accommodation and attention, at the above establishment, the proprietor having for many years past had an extensive acquaintance with parties in that line, from the Upper Province and the United States.

MARSALA, SHERRY, & CHAMPAIGN.

FOR SALE. MARSALA WINE, in pipes, hds, and qr. casks, Sherry do. Pale and Brown, in butts, qr. casks, and octaves; ALSO, 24 dozen Superior Creaming Champaign, Vin d'Ag, 40 dozen Champaign, various qualities.

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

GILLESPIE, JAMIESON & CO.

HAV FOR SALE—MUSCOVADO SUGAR, in hds, tierces & blis Clared do, in boxes. Jamaica Rum, in puns, hds, & qr casks, Molasses, Boha Tea, Sherry Wine, Port do, Teneriffe do, Lined Oil, Boiled and Raw, Upper anna Leaf Tea, &c.

Do. Flour, Superfine, Fine & Middling. Quebec, 16th June, 1838.

FOR SALE.

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

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

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL.

H. PROUDLEY returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement which he has received since he has left his old residence, and begs to inform them that he has REMOVED Opposite the old "St. Lawrence Hotel," (fronting on the Queen's and Napoleon's Wharves, under the sign of the ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL.)

He will have constantly on hand the best LIQUORS the market can afford.—ORDINARY on the Table each day at ONE o'clock. Quebec, 2nd June, 1838.

AGENCY FOR THE TRANSCRIPT

IN THE UPPER TOWN. MR. JAMIESON, LIBRARIAN, No 24, Esplanade 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. Transcript Office } Quebec, 14th June, 1838 }

WINES.

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

DEMERRARA SPIRITS, GINGER, &c.

NOW LANDING, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.—222 PUNS, Strong and Fine-Flavoured Jamaica Rum, 79 casks do do do 20 barrels Gin; ALSO, Holland Gin, Cognac Brandy, and Refined Sugar. LESLIE, STUART & CO. Wellington Wharf, 19th June, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:—FIRST-RATE HAVANAH CIGARS,—various brands, Natche Touche Snuff, American Gentleman do, Prince's Mixture, French Rappee, Macabady do, Canister Tobacco, Spanish Cut do, Ladies' Twist do, Plug Tobacco, &c. &c. ALSO, Their usual Stock of LEATHER,—consisting of English, American, and Canada manufacture, to be sold low for cash or approved credit. F. BRATT & BROTHER. Foot of Mountain Street, Lower Town. Quebec, 12th June, 1838.

LANDING,

EX "DOVE" AND "SPLENDID" 100 HHDS. very Bright Muscovado Sugar, 110 puncheons } Jamaica Rum, 15 hogheads } 25 puncheons } Demerrara Rum, 7 hogheads } 10 barrels Cod Oil, 144 boxes Bunch Raisins.

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

FOR SALE.

UPPER CANADA FLOUR and MESS FLOUR, warranted best quality. The Pork is delicious to the taste, being young and nicely cured during the winter. It is well suited for private families, and will be sold low.

Fork Hams very superior flavour, cured in the Yorkshire style. Just arrived,—A beautiful assortment of STRAW BONNETS; very fashionable fancy Tuscan and split straw, the newest shapes. A Consignment of Single and Double-barrelled GUNS, all proved and warranted the best ever imported into Canada; to be sold at reduced prices.

From bound cases very clean and well made, having contained silk Goods, Cashmere and Thibet Wool Shawls. They will be sold cheap.

JUST RECEIVED.—2 bales White and Black Wadding, 4 bales Pastebard. R. McLIMONT. Quebec, 20th May 1838.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:—100 CASES BARTON & GUESTIER'S CHOICE CLARET,—Carose, Leoville, and Saint Julien, 50 cases Sparkling Sillery Champagne,—Comet Brand, 25 cases Old Cognac Brandy; &c. &c. 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; Sponge; 9-16, 11-16 & 3-8 Chains. LEMESURIER, TILSTONE & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

J. EATON, CONFECTIONER, Sault-au-Matelot Street, (facing the street leading to Hunt's Wharf, will open, on Thursday next, the 21st inst. A REGULAR EATING-HOUSE. Hot Drinks every day, (Sundays excepted,) from Twelve to Two o'clock.—Snacks, Tea, and Coffee got ready on the shortest notice. Five Steady Single Men can be accommodated with Board and Lodging; with separate bedrooms, or Lodging alone. Excellent Cellar Room to let. Quebec, 14th June, 1838.

REMOVED.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public in general that he has
REMOVED,
FROM HIS LATE STAND,
(FOR ONE YEAR ONLY.)
TO THE
LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. M'NIDER,
FABRIQUE STREET.
He has received per the EKUOTERIS, from
LONDON, and DACHFOUR, from BRISTOL, an ad-
dition to his usual assortment of
GENUINE ARTICLES.
J. J. SIMS,
Apothecary and Druggist.
Quebec, 27th May, 1838.

BEGG & URQUIHART.

BEGG to intimate to the public, that they have opened
and stocked with Fresh Medicines, of the
finest quality, that Shop
No. 8, *Notre Dame Street, Lower Town,*
(formerly occupied by the late DR. ROBERTS,)
where they intend carrying on the business of
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
in all its branches, and hope by strict attention to
business to merit a share of public patronage.
THEY HAVE FOR SALE—
Very superior Stoughton Bitters,
Black, Red, and Copying Inks,
Sole Medicine Chests, complete,
Soda Water and Lemonade from the Fountain
and in Bottles.
Miller's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.
Quebec, 17th May, 1838.

MOFFAT'S

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply
of the above.
BEGG & URQUIHART,
Agents.
Quebec, 27th May, 1838.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.

NOTICE.
THE subscribers, general Agents for Morison's
Pills, have appointed WILLIAM WHITFAXER,
Sole 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 fol-
lowing calculation was made by Mr. WING, Clerk
to the Stamp Office, Somerset House, in a period of
six years, (part only of the time that Morison's
Pills have been before the public), the number of
stamps delivered for that medicine amounted to three
million, nine hundred and one thousand.
The object in placing the foregoing before the
public is to deduce therefrom the following powerful
argument in favour of Mr. Morison's system, and
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
Hygeic system could possibly have been establish-
ed. It is clear that all the medical men in England,
as in this world, put together, have not tried a system
of vegetable purgation to the extent and in manner
prescribed by the Hygeic. How, therefore, can they
(much less individually) know any thing about the
extent of its properties.

THOMAS PAUL,
VETERINARY SURGEON,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Officers of the
Garrison and Gentlemen of Quebec, that he has
removed into those premises in St. John Street, for-
merly occupied by Mr. GRAYE, and lately by Mr
TUCKER, where he has every accommodation for car-
rying on the various branches of his Profession; and
he hopes, by strict attention and reasonable charges
to merit a continuance of that support which it shall
be his study to merit.

N.B.—Horses contracted for by the year, or sold
at the following rates:—
New Shoes, per set, £0 4 6
Removed, " 0 1 6
2nd June, 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 a share of Public Favour.
The Stabling attached to the above premises
is to let.

SCOTCH MARMALADE.

JUST RECEIVED,—A few cases New MAR
MALADE, in lb. jars.
SCOTT & MCCONKEY,
Quebec, May 31, 1838. Confectioners.

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

WHILE so many publications of a political cha-
racter find a liberal support in public intelli-
gence and generosity, it surely will not be deemed
presumptuous to hope that one of a purely literary
nature may find a corresponding degree of favor and
encouragement; tending, as it would, to form a
species of relaxation from the tedious of political
speculation, and to entertain, in a trifling degree,
some of the hours which might otherwise be bar-
tered 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 broken 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 ac-
climated, there is little danger but that they will ex-
pand as fully as in their native soil, while, by im-
planting in native hearts the germ of honorable emu-
lation, they may assist in fostering into strength a
growth of native flowers as rich and luxuriant as the
most beautiful of their foreign rivals.

With this view, it is proposed to issue, monthly,
a Magazine corresponding to the above title, contain-
ing the usual variety of poetry and prose, of tales
and sketches, historical and fictitious, with access-
sions, they may assist in fostering into strength a
growth of native flowers as rich and luxuriant as the
most beautiful of their foreign rivals.
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 pos-
sible to attain. The price is fixed at Three Dollars
per annum in advance—postage being, as mat-
ter 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 appear-
ance of the ninth number, between which period and
the publication of the twelfth, it is confidently an-
ticipated 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.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LONDON HAT WAREHOUSE,
(Next door to Prescott Gate)

THE subscribers are now receiving their usual
large assortment of Goods in the
HAT LINE
of the newest and most fashionable shapes. Their
stock is large and varied, which makes further com-
ments unnecessary.

Cloth Caps of great variety,
Naval and Military Caps made to order.
NO SECOND PRICE.
W. ASHTON & CO,
Quebec, 2nd June, 1838.

T. COWAN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
13, Boute Steet, Upper Town,

HAS on hand a choice Assortment of Ladies' and
Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES made by first-
rate workmen.
Orders executed on the shortest notice.
Quebec, 5th June, 1838.

WILLIAM BURKE,
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
black Buck and carried 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; & Two-
Day CHRONOMETER; and a Superior SIMP-
SON METER, at
MARTYN'S,
Chronometer Maker, &c. &c.
St. Peter Street, 30th Jan.

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.
Atan, loat and shoe-maker, where he hopes by strict
attention and moderate charges, to merit and re-
ceive a continuance of the liberal support he has hith-
erto received.
Orders furnished on the shortest notice.
Quebec, 20th May, 1838.

**BRITISH AND ITALIAN MARBLE CUM-
BENEY PIECES,** for Sale by
RICHARDSON BROWNE,
Hope Street.
Quebec, 5th May 1838.

JAMES HOSSACK,
CONFECTIONER,
29, CHAMPLAIN STREET, LOWER TOWN,

GRATEFUL for past favors, begs leave to call the
attention of his Patrons and the Public to his
Stock of Confectionery, &c. which he at present has
on hand, and which, for variety, flavour and quality
cannot be surpassed.
He would particularly recommend the following:
LOZENGES—Peppermint, Cinnamon, Cayenne, Gin-
ger, Bath and Lemon;
CONFECTIONS—Almond Comfits, Coriander, Car-
raway Seed, &c.
CANDIES—Crystallized, Horehound, Acidulated,
Barley Sugar, &c.
ICE CREAMS—Jellies, Jams, Marmalade,
SODA WATER, Ginger Beer, Lemonade, Lemon
Syrup, in bottles—CHIEF.
WEDDING CAKES—Plain and Ornamented; Fresh
Cakes of all kinds always on hand.
CRACKERS, Wine and Water Biscuits, &c. &c. in
barrels.
Orders from the country carefully attended to.
Quebec, 31st May, 1838.

NEW CONFECTIONERY STORE.
No. 52, St. John Street.

THE subscribers most respectfully intimate to their
friends and the public at large, that they have
always on hand a choice assortment of Fresh Cake
and Confectionery as usual.
SCOTT & MCCONKEY.
Quebec, 1st May, 1838.

REMOVAL.

JOHN PHILLIPS, COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
has removed from his late residence in St. Peter
Street, to that Convenient and Commodious House
in the Square of the Lower Town Market place,
adjacent to the Church, where every attention will
be paid to those who may favour him with their sup-
port.
Quebec, 17th May, 1838.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends
and the public, for the liberal support he has re-
ceived since he commenced business, most respect-
fully 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 esults' Baracks

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 hith-
erto received; and takes this opportunity of informing
them that he has always on hand Corned Rounds
of Beef, Briskets, &c.; also, Mutton for Saddles
and Hamlets, all of the very best quality.
Quebec, 13th January, 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 Gauze Ribbons,—
they will be prepared to show on Saturday. The
other Goods are now preparing, and will be ready
for sale early next week.

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

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

M. WHITE,
HARDWARE, TINWARE, PAINTS, OIL, &c.
Four doors from the Theatre, St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.

PROSPECTUS
QUEBEC & MEGANTIC LAND COMPANY.
CAPITAL £30,000.

In Shares of Fifty Pounds each.
PAYABLE IN TEN YEARLY INSTALLMENTS OF
TEN £4 to £7 LBS. EACH.

DURING the administration of Lord Aylmer, who
at all times was most anxious for the improve-
ment of the Eastern Townships, a purchase was
made of an unsurveyed Tract round Lake St. Fran-
cis, in the County of Megantic, on similar terms as
those granted by the His Majesty's Government to the
British American Land Company.

The purchase embraces a tract of 220,000 acres
of Land of good quality, lying contiguous to the
unsurveyed Block of the British North American
Land Company, within 50 miles of Quebec.

The projectors of the Company intended throwing
open the Stock on receiving the confirmation of the
Secretary of State for the Colonial Department to
the sale thus made by Lord Aylmer, taking it for
granted the same facilities would be given to Com-
pany, consisting of individuals either natives of or
residents in Canada, as had been conceded to the
British American Land Company, the greater part
of the Stockholders of which reside in England. No
such confirmation has as yet been given, the Secretary
being referred to the late Commission, the Secre-
tary of which in his last letter stated a report had been
sent to England, but since that period, December,
1836, nothing has been done.

It is proposed to divide the Stock into 600 shares
of £50 each, payable in ten annual instalments, vary-
ing from £4 to £7 1/2 each.

It will be well to say a few words in favour of the
project and to state at once that there will be
no exclusion whatever of any class of Her Majesty's
subjects, in the settlement of the tract, industry
and sobriety being the requisites of those whom the
Company will be anxious to encourage.

Megantic has been a long neglected, and unless
some stimulus is given, by the prospects of exten-
sive improvement, it is to be feared the well settled
country on the Chaudiere and the thriving Townships
of Leeds, Inverness, Halifax, &c. will be much re-
tarded.

To every resident in Quebec the prospect of set-
tling 220,000 Acres within a day's journey of the
city cannot fail of being interesting, for not only
will all the necessaries of life be abundant but all
property will be enhanced in value, for sooner
or later this must be the outlet of the Townships.

The Company will be carried on most economi-
cally, as only two Agents and one Surveyor will be
required, one of the former to reside at Lake St.
Francis or where the most eligible site in the tract
would be chosen for a town, and one in Quebec.
A board of three unpaid Commissioners would be
chosen by the Stockholders under whom the Agents
would act.

The British American Land Company will doubt-
less, act hand in hand with the present Company, if
formed, for every additional settler thrown in, near
their unsurveyed tract, will enhance its value, and
the projectors of the Quebec and Megantic Land
Company feel assured that if it goes into operation
it will add new life to their operations, as the Stock-
holders in England will think more favorably of
the investment they have made in this Province when
they see that residents are desirous of making simi-
lar ones precisely in the same tract of country.
Quebec, 23rd April, 1838.

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS
REWARD.

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

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS

currency, will be paid to any person or persons who
shall give information by which the whole of the said
stolen property shall be recovered, and a propor-
tionate part of the above Reward according to amount
which may be so found and recovered upon applica-
tion to the undersigned at the office of the said Bank
in St. Peter Street, in the city of Quebec.

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

WANTED.

A GARDENER—Apply at the Office of this
Paper.
Quebec, 31st March, 1838.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY
THOMAS J. DONOUGHEE,
At the Office No. 4, St. Antoine Street leading
Haut Wharf.