

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. 1. No. 25.]

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 7TH APRIL, 1838.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

[For the Literary Transcript.]
GREEK SONG.

BY A BARBARIAN.

Sweet fondly love a dark grey eye,
And some the laughing blue,
And jetty orbs can raise a sigh,
With smiling hazel too.
But red for me, the sparkling red,
For that's the hue of wine—
Here, boy, a chaplet for my head
From blossoms of the vine.
While on the sward I lie along,
And strike the trembling lyre,
To Bacchus consecrate my song,
While Phœbus shall inspire.
Around, in fancy's vision, come,
The lovely sister-nine,
Far from their desecrated zone,
Avail to hallow mine.
Yet ere the goblet's lip, adored,
To mine is prest in love,
Do each libation duly poured
To heavenly powers above.
And first, thou God of light, to them,
—To whom the lyre we own,
The poet's guardian deity,—
The brimming drop shall flow.
Then next to them, the sister band,
The maids of Helicon,
Who'd desolate their own dear land,
Their native worship gone!
Yet not for ever,—Greece again
Hath caught the Spartan spear,
And Grecian maids, and Grecian men,
Athena's soil shall rear.
Bend, Pallas, from thine awful throne,
To foes, thine ægis send,
Their bodies blast to living stone,
As long their hearts have been.
Oh, place again thine olive crown
On Athens' beaming brow,
Will tyrants tremble at her frown,
And Kings be proud to bow.
Fill first in arts and arms once more,
And beauty's gentle reign,
Peace, pleasure, smile along her shores,
Thy worthy land again.
Evo, Bacche, thy victor lay,
The conqueror of Ind,
The vine wreath, thy type of joy,
Around my brows I bind;
And stretched along the flow'ry sod,
I sing with jocund glee,
Be with me now thou merry god,
I pour this last to thee.

A. G. L.

THE WRECKERS.

BY JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES.

It was a March morning—dark, yet without a drop of rain or breath of wind—that kind of murky-black, compact sky, which is the sure forerunner of a storm. The night had been a raw and cold one—too cold to sleep with comfort in the open air; yet such was the chamber which a peasant girl, a native of a little fishing hamlet upon the coast of Cornwall, had chosen for repose. Her couch was a hard and fearful one—the verge of a cliff that rose nearly a hundred feet perpendicular from the sea shore; and yet not the softest couch that ever was spread in hamlet, town, or city, contained a tenant, in form, for symmetry—in feature, for beauty, the mistress of her who occupied that strange, appalling place of rest. Her slumbers were disturbed, yet deep. Neither the full dawn could break them; nor yet the pressure of a hand that had taken hold of hers, nor the tears that fell upon her face from the eyes of one who was hanging over her—a young man about her own age, or a little older, and who seemed to belong to the profession of the sea.
“And hast thou slept out again all night?” he murmured, his tears still flowing. “And does it grow worse and worse with thy poor wife? and shall I never see the day when I can make thee my wife? They will not let me marry thee, because, as they say, thou art mad, and knowest not what thou dost; but when thy mind was sound, I was loved by

thee! Had I married thee then, thou still hadst been my wife!—thou still hadst been cherished and loved! Why must I not marry thee now? I could watch thee then at night. My arms would enfold thee then, and prevent thee stealing from thy home to sleep in such a place as this.”

The attachment which united this young man to the being whom he so pathetically apostrophized, was of that pure and steadfast nature which can never take root except in the unsophisticated heart. She had lost her reason in consequence of having been witness to a transaction of blood, which made her an orphan. She was to have been married to him; but, in the unfortunate state of her intellects, no clergyman would celebrate the rites. But she did not the less enjoy his protection. Beneath his mother's roof she lived as a sister—the object of a passion in which frustration, and almost hopelessness, had only produced increase of strength.

“Kate, Kate!” he called, “rouse thee. Don't be frightened; it's only William. Get up, and come home.”

He offered to raise her, but she checked him—looked round and fixed her eyes inquiringly upon the sea.

“Where is it?” she exclaimed, her voice tremulous with intense emotion. “Where is the storm? I see the black sky, but I want the thunder and the wind; the white, white sea, and the big ship driving upon the reef; or is it all over? No,” she added; “'tis coming—I will be here; I see it.”

She rose, and passively accompanied her watchful lover to his mother's cottage; where leaving her under the custody of his mistress, the young man repaired on urgent business to a town at some distance from the hamlet.

That morning the storm came on; three days it continued—it was now the third day, a lee shore, a boiling sea, and on the coast of Cornwall. A wild and fearful offing. Foam, foam, foam, which way soever you looked—nothing but foam. Black reefs of rocks, that even in the highest spring tides were never completely covered, discernible now only by a spot here and there—so quick the breakers fell upon them. The spray flying over the cliffs, fifty, sixty, ay, a hundred feet and more above the level of the sea, and spreading over the land for acres.—And all above pitch black though at noon day. Every thing seemed to cover before the spirit of the storm—every thing except man. The shore—which consisted partly of huge masses of rock, partly of shingle—was lined with human beings; some in groups, some alone, promiscuously furnished with boat-hooks, gaffs, grapples, hatchets and knives, ready to dispute with the waves the plunder of the fated ship that might be driven within the jaws of that insupportable bay. Expectation glistened in their eyes, that kept eagerly prowling backward and forward, far and near, over the waste of waters—they were wreckers. Not a few women, as well as children, were among them; nor were these unprovided against the approach of the wished for prey—all seemed to have their appropriated places; for which, if they stirred, it was only a step or two, to be the next minute retraced. Little was spoken.

At one and the same moment almost every head was turned toward the cliff, at the wild and shrill howl that wrung from it.

“'Tis only Kate,” cried one, here and there as the maniac rapidly descended by a crevice, which few of the lookers-on would have attempted, and that with wary feet.

“The crazy slut will break her neck,” carelessly remarked one to another. But she was safe in her recklessness or unconsciousness of danger, and in a second or two stood among them.

“A lovely day—a fair lovely day,” she exclaimed to the first she came up to. “Good luck to you! Any thing yet. No, no,” she continued, replying to herself; “white to the north—white to the west—white to the south—all white; not a speck upon the water. But 'tis coming,” she reiterated, dropping her voice to her lowest pitch; “I saw it here last night—a big black hull—one mast standing out of three—cannons and stores overboard

—rising and sinking—rocking and reeling—driving full bump upon the reef where the William and Mary was wrecked seven cursed years ago; I saw it,” she repeated, eyeing the standers-by with a look that dared incredulity; then all at once, her voice sinking to a whisper, “hist, hist!” she added; “'twill be a haulful or two for you—and a load for you—and more than one can carry, for you,” addressing this person and that successively; “casks, cases, chests, gear and gold—but what will it be for Black Norris? It will be a brighter day for him than for any of you. When do they say his time is out?”

“Whose time?” inquired one among the group she was addressing.
“One, two, three,” she went on without noticing the question until she had counted seven; “his seven years were out last May, he was transported three years before his hopeful son murdered my father.”

“Hush, you crazy wench,” exclaimed those around her; “if Norris hears you, you may chance to take a swim in the creek where he is standing.”

“Crazy!” she echoed. “Yes! I bless heaven that made me so! It knows best what it does. I saw my father murdered, though his murderer saw not me; they were struggling which should keep possession of the prey; Old Norris's knife decided it! I was powerless with fright! I could not speak. I could not stir! I became mad, and the judge would not believe me! I could tell my story better now, but it would be of no use, for they say I am crazy still. There she is!” vociferated she, pointing toward the offing at the southern extremity of the bay.

“Where—where—where?” inquired her auditors.

“No, no,” she resumed after a minute or two of silence, during which her eyeballs kept straining in the direction toward which she had pointed. “No,” she resumed, dropping her hand; but she is coming; and Black Norris will neither want roof nor board, gold or gear, to welcome back the father that bred him up to his own trade. But where is he?” inquired she; “where but upon the long reef where I saw him!” Saying this, she proceeded to the southern extremity of the bay.

A stalworth figure, in advance of the regular line, sat stationed upon the landward end of a huge reef of rocks, that gradually dipped into the sea. His hair, black and lank, thrown back from a swarthy, ill-favoured visage, hung half way down his shoulders; his eye dark, small, and glistening bright, directed toward the sea, in quick and restless motion, was everywhere at once. A long boat-hook, clenched with both his hands, rested across his knees; and in a belt, which encircled his waist, were stuck a clasp knife of more than ordinary size, and a hatchet. The wave repeatedly washed more than half way up his lower extremities, but he paid no more heed than if he were a part of the rock that scattered it in his mist.

“A lovely day—a fair, lovely day!” cried the maniac, approaching him. “How best thou, Black Norris? Nay, I am good now,” continued she, in a deprecating tone; “don't look angry. I'll never say again that it was you.”

The wrecker moved his hand toward his knife.
“Step stop, Black Norris,” cried she coaxingly and hurriedly laying her hand upon his arm; “keep it for other work! You'll want it to-day; before night there will be a hull ashore. There will be need of knife, axe, hook and all; for the storm is lively, yet the sea shows not signs of going down—the breakers keep tumbling upon the shore. Mark how they sweep the shingles up, and back again! By-and-by they will have something else to roll. 'Tis coming, Black Norris! 'tis coming! A huge, black hull—one mast standing out of three—cannons and stores overboard—rising and sinking—rocking and reeling—driving full bump upon the reef where the William and Mary was wrecked; the very reef on which you stand, Black Norris! ay, and the very spot!”

“Silence, jade!” exclaimed the wrecker,

looking from beneath his hand, which with the rapidity of lightning, was raised to his brow, and placed there horizontally, and leaning eagerly forward.

“In the south?”
“Yes.”

“Just clear of the point?”
“Yes—the looming of something; 'tis a sloop—I see but one mast.”

“'Tis a ship, Black Norris; the other two have been cut away.”

“Peace, jade! what know'st thou of the matter?”

“'Tis a ship,” she continued; “I told you so! There is the huge black hull!”

“'Tis there indeed!” exclaimed the wrecker. “Art thou a witch as well as a crazed?”
“'Tis there, indeed; she is driving right into the bay, coming broadside on.”

A huge black hull it was; high out of the water, as if every article of weight that could be spared had been thrown overboard. Reeling and pitching she came on, staggering every now and then, at the stroke of some wave that broke over her. Fast was she nearing the shore.

“Now, now, now,” ever and anon exclaimed the wreckers; but she was floating still, so much had those on board lightened her. At length she was fairly among the breakers. She touched, and touched—yet went on; at last she struck, and a long continued crash came undulating upon the ears of the lookers-on, accompanied with halloo and shrieks. The shore was now all astir.

“That does for her!” exclaimed several voices all at once, as an enormous wave towering, as if charged with her doom, came foaming toward her. In another minute it broke upon her with a fury that sent the spray to the clouds, and totally hid her from the shore. When she again became visible, the whole of her larboard broadside was stove in. In a moment, men, women, and children were up to their middle in the surf. Another billow—she was gone! Planks, pulleys, spars, and cordage, now came floating in, and every one went to work—every one but Black Norris.

He kept his station upon the reef—a post which common consent seemed to have yielded up to him. No one ventured to dispute his right to it. In advance of him stood the maniac, constantly looking in one direction—a kind of cone produced by a forking in the reef. Thence she never took her eye, except to throw a glance at Black Norris whenever he made a movement, as if about to quit the stand which he had chosen.

“'Twill be here,” she kept repeating; “'twill be here—that which will be worth the hull to thee, were it high and dry, and all thine own; wait for it! 'tis sent to thee—'twill be here. Did it not tell you of the huge black hull, and came it not? As surely that will come, which in that hull was sent to thee. Be ready with thy boat-hook. The minutes are counted. The wave that is to bring it is rolling in. There it is! I know it! Here take my place and be ready. Here it is—a body—hook it by the clothes! I keep it clear of the rocks! Round—round—round here in to this nook! Look if it does not lie there as if it were made for it! What think you now of crazy Kate? Softly, softly,” she continued, as the wrecker, substituting his hands for the instrument, began to draw the body up to the beach. “Softly—the pockets are full! Softly, lest any should drop from them—That will do! that will do!”

Scarcely was the body clear of the surf when the wrecker began to rifle it. The pockets were full: one of them was speedily emptied, when a laugh from the maniac, who squatted, sat gibbering at the head, arrested Black Norris in the act of examining the contents.

“What laugh'st thou at, jade?” he inquired.

“Go on,” she replied—“'tis a fair lovely day, as I told thee; is it not, Black Norris?”

“Peace, jade!” exclaimed the wrecker—

“Jewels!” he ejaculated, cussing, a small case which he had opened. The maniac laughed again. “Willst thou stop thy cursed mouth,” vociferated the wrecker.

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH INFANTRY, CORRECTED TO THIS DAY.

From the London Times of February 1.

In England.

13 Regiments of Cavalry—viz: 1st Life Guards, 2d Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Dragoon Guards, 8th Dragoons, 10th Hussars, 12th Lancers, 15th Hussars, and 17th Lancers.

43 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 2 battalions of Grenadier Guards, 2d battalion of Coldstream Guards, 2d Battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards, 20th, 86th, 88th, 97th, and 98th, and the 2d battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

23 Regiments of Rifle Regiments—viz: 1st Regiment, (2d Battalion) 5th, 14th, 23th, 37th, 40th, 50th, 52d, 56th, 63th, 69th, 71st, 74th, 78th, 80th, 83d, 84th, 85th, 89th, and 90th.

In Ireland.

6 Regiments of Cavalry—viz: 1st and 2d Dragoon Guards, 1st and 2d Dragoons, and 7th and 8th Hussars.

16 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 1st battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st Regiment (2d battalion), 7th, 10th, 13th, 22d, 23d, 25th, 38th, 48th, 71st, 78th, 94th, 95th, 98th, and 99th.

25 Depots of Regiments—viz: 8th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 18th, 33d, 34th, 35th, 46th, 53d, 58th, 59th, 62d, 65th, 66th, 68th, 72d, 73d, 76th, 77th, 82d, 85th, 87th, 92d and 93d.

In Scotland.

2 Regiments of Cavalry—viz: 9th Lancers and 14th Dragoons.

2 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 42d, and 79th Highlanders.

3 Depots of Regiments—viz: 64th, 74th, and 76th.

In India.

4 Regiments of Cavalry—viz: 3d, 4th, and 13th Dragoons and 16th Lancers.

20 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 2d, 3d, 14th, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 26th, 31st, 39th, 40th, 11st, 44th, 39th, 54th, 55th, 57th, 62d, and 63d.

In the Mediterranean.

8 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 5th, 47th, 53d, 59d, 69th Rifles (1st and 2d battalions), 73d and 92d.

In Canada.

8 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 1st Royals (2d battalion), 15th, 24th, 32d, 42d, 62d, 83d, and 85th.

In the West Indies.

7 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 14th, 36th, 67th, 69th, 74th, 76th, and 89th.

In Gibraltar.

5 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 33d, 46th, 52d, 81st, and 82d.

In Jamaica.

9 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 6th, 37th, 50th, 49th and 84th.

In New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

5 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 21st, 26th, 50th, 51st and 80th.

In Ceylon.

3 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 56th, 61st, and 50th.

At the Cape of Good Hope.

3 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 27th, 72d and 75th.

At the Mauritius.

3 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 12th, 35th, and 87th.

In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

2 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 24th and 65th.

At Bermuda.

2 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 11th and 30th.

At St. Helena.

1 Regiment of Infantry—viz: 91st.

On Passage or under orders for Home.
11th Light Dragoons, from India; 29th Regiment of Foot, from the Mauritius; and 45th from India.

On Passage to Colonies.
68th, from Gibraltar to Jamaica; 70th, from Malta to Barbadoes; 73d, from Malta to Gibraltar, on route to Canada; 93d on passage to Halifax.

Total—26 Regiments of cavalry; 109 Battalions of infantry.

PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.—During the past year no less than 35 ensignies have been given for good conduct to men who entered the army as private soldiers; and we understand it is the intention of the Government to bestow at least an equal number yearly, as an inducement for a better class of men to enter the service.

A VOICE FROM ALBANY GAOL.

[From the Montreal Courier.]

Gen. Van Rensselaer's captivity of wretch upon President Mackenzie, the appropriation of which in the *Albany Daily Advertiser* of Friday, we noticed in our issue, is too long for insertion entire, being an affair of some eight or nine columns of our measurement. We cannot help giving an extract or two from it, to show how famously the two wretches are bent on undeciphered brother Jonathan's exploit each other's character.—"With a requisite, to undertake the superintendance of a crusade against Great Britain."

The letter begins with a long account of the General's acceptance of his high commission, and his disclosure of his intensely patriotic motives therein; of his early faith in William Lyon Mackenzie, from whom in conjunction with the celebrated Dr. John Rolph, "President of his Executive Committee," organised before the rising near Toronto, "the said Commission emanated."—and of the many "causes of wrath," which, during the dull, wet, chilly month spent on the Navy Island, occurred to damp and cool the first warm feelings of the two great men, the Military and Civil heads of the infant Republic, towards one another, and at last to create an opposite emotion as warm as, or warmer than, ever had been its fiery forerunner. All these, and the embarrasments, and the unbecoming evacuation of the Island, we pass unquoted. The following *bijon* relates to the Hickey Island scrape, and to that first public declaration of their mighty wrath, by which the world was astonished, in the columns of the *Waterloo Jeffersonian* of the 15th of February.—"The General has been exceedingly minute and mysterious, in his narrative of arrangements made to secure the entire removal of the operations against Upper Canada, and to effect this the President's interference. To effect this, he at last sent him to Plattburgh, and orders him thence to Albany. But Mackenzie is angry because of the publicity thereby given to his rebel plot, and is obliged to change backwards and forwards, "an open enemy," while a fair subject for the "Red-bait." Throw dust in the eyes of the American army. An eloquent dissertation on the case with which, but for fate and Mackenzie, Kingston would have fallen before him, follows;—and then comes the following:—

"On presenting French Creek I was astonished to hear of M.K.'s return to Waterbury. It seems he had only been as far as Plattburgh, where he had to find the address of the Lower Canada Patriots in view of furnishing a condition as he had led the Upper Canadians to believe; that little was to be expected from their cooperation, and that the latter might be cast into some new mould, in consequence of his want of faith;—he suddenly turned about, and, it is not unreasonable to suppose, connected the anonymous device of overthrowing my expedition; so that the ceasing should be taken from his shoulders, and placed upon mine. While openly travelling on his backward route, he stopped at various places to deliver public harangues; and thus he was traced and watched, by a party from the other side. At Ogdensburgh he escaped being kidnapped by a mere unfortunate chance. The following is the Patriot officer before referred to, is one link in this chain of his black-hearted villainy.

[Letter No. 3]
Watertown, Feb. 17, 1838.

To Col.———
My Dear Sir,—It was decidedly arranged between you and me that Gen. Van Rensselaer should not interfere in our concerns on this frontier. He agreed to that himself and upon that condition, and that only, have means been supplied under sanction of the names of the refugees. You also told me that Mr. V. had gone west and had no intention of interfering.
(Comment by Col.———"I did not.")
If you are not fully determined to act as we agreed, the expedition and others connected with it, must be abandoned, if for Gen. V. R. is to interfere and direct. I must publicly declare that it is contrary to my determination against my best judgment, and advise all over whom I have influence to withdraw their countenance. The means furnished by the committee, at my request, will have to be retained and sold to defray costs, and the public in Canada disabled. I do not say this to convey an opinion of Gen. V. R.'s military control, beyond that of any other volunteer;—but as far as I can judge of the past, it tells

me that the General and myself cannot sail in a boat to be piloted as he thinks fit. These remarks are written in a spirit of good will and friendship; but the resolution I have made, as I told you at White's, I cannot and will not sever from. It would have been as well, I think, if you had candidly stated the agreement made with me to Gen. V. R. when he was last at French Creek, for it would have aided my efforts to prevent misapprehension.

This letter, lastly written, may be read to Gen. V. and he will at once see that if he persists further in controlling this expedition, the effort will be to break it up altogether, and whether he or I have the most interest in the result, I think is a question easily solved.

I think that, upon the broad principle of doing as he would wish to be done by, he will not persist so long in or disturb matters down here. The thousands in jail, and swamps are the way will lead by apology.

And I remain, yours truly,
Wm. L. McKENZIE.

Mr. V. R. is unacquainted with Canada.

Nearly the whole of that letter, which I took the liberty of copying myself, is a tissue of gross falsehoods. The Col. repeatedly assured me that no such arrangement was entered into between them, although M.K. did propose it. As for the assertion relative to myself, he has no other foundation for it, than to be found in my letter of Feb. 1st. The supplies were given by individuals through the Canadian committee without a single condition. Until within a very few days of the date of his communication to the Col. before he commenced his vile system of intrigue to injure me—I have not doubt that, with the same exertions, I could have procured tenfold more supplies than he. He always acted upon the presumption that it was his personal popularity alone—not the cause—which procured us so many favours, and his personal enemies in consequence lectured his friends when ever he went.

Whatever coloring may be put on the matter, the committee at Waterbury, fearful to withhold the supplies and convert the proceeds to his own use, eventually took them out of his charge, and put them into other hands. But it appears from his own presentation, let that be the character of a volunteer private in the service, has been tampered with an officer or doctor—for this is as liable to an officer. But that he has been swayed the reins of imbecillity in the army, because—further, I am not the pliant and be misled nor to be—in dereliction of his agreements as one of the Council, and of his various promises, cannot sail in a boat to be piloted as he thinks fit. His own choice, thinks, for this, he is subject to trial. As that he has written to members of the other side, without my knowledge, or consent, and desired them to join the expedition; at a stated time, of course, which said expedition, and others connected with it, he avows his intention to break up, if I can be directed. Should it appear that he has done so, and that his expressed countenance have encouraged new difficulties, or dangers, by interfering in his impolitic advices he ought to be condemned as a traitor, and hanged, and damned in the estimation of every honest and honorable man. Let us see how far he has acted to carry out his threats. In the Watertown *Jeffersonian* of Feb. 15, the annexed appeared:

"We must pass over the sequel of the Hickey Island narrative, in which the 'Vain-tweeter private' President is throughout handled without gloves. The persecution is too characteristic to be omitted. The 'seconded,' first honorably mentioned in it, is no other than Dr. A. K. McKenzie of Hamilton, Upper Canada."

To this I would, in conjunction with his ingrate name sake, I am indebted for the letter, and of public sentiment after the failure, is also for the necessity of this publication at this time. I have no patience left for them, or any thing else but the most unbounded contempt.

CANADIAN REFRIGERIES AND PATRIOTS! YOU have my regards for embarking with you in your perilous struggle for the dearest privileges and rights of man. When I assumed the responsibility of the part you assigned me, it was under a distrust of my own fitness; but as I then thought with a full knowledge of all the difficulties to be encountered. Should the service have suffered because no calculators were made against the dereliction of supposed friends, recollect you were all strangers to me, and that such offences were perpetrated on neutral ground when I had no control. You

"Go on," murmured the maniac. "Go on, Black Norris! You should not be angry with me. Did I not tell you it was coming? Go on. 'Tis a fair lovely day; isn't it, Black Norris?"

"Silence, again!" cried the wrecker.—"Gold!" exclaimed he to himself, as he emptied into his hand a portion of the contents of a purse, which he had taken from the other pocket—"hoop, heavy, yellow pieces!"—Another laugh from the maniac.

"I tell thee what, mad Kate," roared out the wrecker, "take to thy heels, or abide the consequences, if thou utterest that sound again."

"Softly, softly!" whispered Kate; "he hears you."

"Who, Jake?" cried the wrecker, starting from his knees.

"The owner of the diamonds and the gold." His lips have been moving for the last minute and now they are wide open.

"The wrecker just glared at the shipwrecked man."

"Get thee away, good Kate," said he, in a conciliatory tone. "Go Kate; leave me by myself, and I'll never be angry with thee again, good, good Kate; go!"

The maniac looked at the wrecker for a moment—spilled—nodded her head significantly, and rose.

"I am gone, Black Norris," she cried. "A good day to you! and a good fair day to it! and a lovely day! Let it, Black Norris! I'll leave you by yourself—I'll not stay. I'm gone!" and starting toward the pathway which led up the cliff, and the commencement of which was sheltered by a screen of rock, she was quickly out of sight.

The wrecker now began to reconnoitre all round him. Every one was engrossed with his own occupation, securing such portion of the wreck, as such articles of property as were brought within his reach. His hand approached his knife—grasped it—he drew the weapon from his belt; but suddenly replaced it, and now fastened on the axe—the counter-poise to the blades of which was a wedge-like piece of iron, broad and flattened at the end.

In a second the instrument whirred by his side. Once again he reconnoitred toward the beach; his eyes turned toward the aquatic man. He thought the boat's work: he trembled from head to foot. He advanced a step; he stopped—the fingers were in motion! A low sound—half voice, half breath—issued from the throat, which now evidently began to work. He advanced another step, though a tantalizing one—another—another! He was now within a foot or two of the head—the bank, or rather dropped upon one knee. The eyes of the seaman moved—they turned to the right and to the left, and at last glared back upon the wrecker! But hands now clenched the axe. Slowly it was lifted, the edge averted, and the light end suspended over the forehead of him that lay. It was raised! It hovered a moment or two, then fell with a short, dull crash—a pause for a moment or two more—limb, eye, everything were still—the wrecker raised his weapon behind him, and wiped from his brow the drops that stood thick upon it!

The wrecker turned, and beheld the maniac standing behind him with the knife in her hand, her eyes flashing.

"Nay, move not, Black Norris!" she continued, "unless you would have me give the corpse a felloe! Let me get farther from thee without forcing me to do thee a mischief, and I will tell thee something!" She retreated about twenty paces, without turning her back; the wrecker now perfectly unnerved not daring to move. "Black Norris!" she resumed, "did I not tell thee that it was a fair, lovely day?—and a fair, lovely day it is not, and a bonny one, too! And know you why, Black Norris? This day you have done—and this day seven years was the day, the fair lovely day, when you murdered my father, Black Norris! Now, follow me not, but good-by!"

She fled. The wrecker had no power to follow.

(To be concluded in our next.)

[From the Limerick Chronicle of the 20th Feb.]

As so many reports are afloat respecting the force to be employed in Canada, we subjoin a statement that may be relied on:—Cavalry, 500; Artillery, about 900; Brigade of Guards, 1,600; thirteen regiments of 600 rank and file each, 7,800. Total, 10,800.

The army can be augmented nearly 8,000 men without an application to Parliament, the present strength being about that number under the establishment.

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

are, however, to judge whether the amount of my stewardship is satisfactory or not. Having thrown upon my commission to disquit at the want of good faith, and the base insipidities of Mr. Kendal's my cross, which, however they may have been, cannot be pointed out to my own advantage. They may be pointed out for that of whoever you may select as my successor. He may also profit by your cross. You are not aware that there was not only a want of auxiliary leaders, but a total deficiency in proper arrangement, at the commencement of your rising; and no concert of action with the frontier movements during the latter part of the campaign.—They can and should be remedied.

To the many, bent upon a separation from the step-mother country, at all hazards you will demur at this suggestion, I say, abide your time. If again disappointed you may conscientiously buckle on your armour once more and change the tenor of your policy under my direction, and your late system of warfare.

When that time arrives, I may safely assure you the word "spangly" is not yet erased from the American vocabulary, or the feeling it expresses from American bosoms; but you will find it exhibited in the shape of many a well-manned rifle, in spite of a late law of Congress to prevent such an exhibition in your behalf for the next two years! Then, in guerrilla parties, you may burn, pillage and destroy—you may take the proffered services of the Indians—you may make your road-steps unsafe for the purposes of the red coat, or his abettors, except in large bodies; and thus you may eventually confine them to their fortified places, and cut off their supplies, until you starve, or tire them out.

LOWER CANADA.

The following gentlemen have been elected a Committee for the Montal News Room:—John Carter, J. Gibson, J. S. Davis, J. E. Mailhand, and J. E. Mills.—*Montreal Herald.*

We have been requested to announce that those having letters to be read for the Haulsons Bay Company's plot in the interior, will do well to send them to the Company's Office at Lachine before the 25th April instant, about which time it is proposed to send off the voyage and canoe.—*Id.*

During the past week, 28 prisoners have been discharged, some of them giving bail to appear when called upon to face their trial. Among this class, is Messrs. Blanchette, of St. Charles, whose bail bond is to the amount of \$1000.—Louis Moreau, of St. Urs, a partner of Soupras, and several other Marcheseans, one from L'Ancadie, the other from St. Antoine, and three Dominos, all of St. Charles, are also among the number discharged.—The whole number of prisoners remaining is we are told, 171.—*Id.*

Sturbridge, March 23.—On the evening on Sunday week, an alarm of fire was given in this town, and was found to be occasioned by a chimney having taken fire in the house occupied by Mr. Hughes, and adjoining the residence of C. F. H. Goodhue, Esquire.—Fortunately, through the exertions of a few individuals who immediately assembled, the progress of the fire was interrupted which from the prevailing character of the winds, would, in all likelihood, have ended in the destruction of much valuable property. There can be but little doubt that had the fire proceeded to greater extremes, the residence of Mr. Goodhue, South's Hotel with its stabling, and the store of Messrs. W. Brooks & Co. would have been consumed.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 7th APRIL, 1838.

LATEST DATES.
London, . . . Feb. 23. New-York, . . . Mar. 30.
Liverpool, . . . Feb. 21. Halifax, . . . Mar. 22.
Aberdeen, . . . Feb. 28. Toronto, . . . Mar. 30.

New York papers of the 30th inst., furnish Havre dates to the 30th February, brought by the packet-ship *Ulton*.

An earthquake had been felt in the provinces of the Danube, which was observed as far as Constantinople.

The Royal family gave a grand ball at the Tuilleries, which was attended by nearly 1000 individuals.

The Duke of Orleans is to accompany a new expedition against Abdel-Kader, in the opening of the present season.

From Spain, we learn that the Ministry are far from being united in feeling. Mr. Mendizabal held taken his seat in the Cortes.

The official Gazette of Thursday contains a proclamation, summoning the Special Council appointed to legislate in Lower Canada, to meet at the Government House in Montreal, on the 15th instant. The names of the gentlemen composing the Council have not yet been made public; their number, however, is said to be from fifteen to twenty,—selected from the five Districts of the Province.

We understand that letters have been received in town from the Earl of Gosford, in which His Lordship states that it is his intention to sail from New York in the Liverpool packet ship of the 10th inst.

Sir Francis Head was to sail in the packet of the 1st.

The court-martial at Toronto for the trial of traitors, was sitting on the 20th. Leont and Matthews, on being arraigned, both pleaded *guilty*. The Attorney-General gave notice that he should move for the judgment of the Court on the evening Thursday.

P. S.—The *Montreal Herald* received by this morning's mail says, "We were informed yesterday evening on the authority of a private letter from Toronto that Leont and Matthews had been condemned to be hanged for High Treason on the 12th instant. Nothing was mentioned of Sutherland."

Sir George Arthur, the new Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, has already given to the inhabitants "a taste of his quality," which must be gratifying to the loyalists of both Provinces. It appears that a number of rebels in disguise, styling themselves "Constitutional Reformers," presented an address to His Excellency, on the 27th inst. in favor of their confederacy now in confinement to which he made a reply, the general tenor of which may be collected from the following extract:—

"The specimens delinquent by which these unhappy men were seduced from their allegiance to their Sovereign, and were led to become accessories if not principals in the crimes of treason, robbery, arson and murder, was no other than *reform*. I cannot but regret that under these circumstances any portion of the inhabitants of this City should have felt it necessary at this moment to present themselves under the character of Reformers, as a distinct class of the people of this Province."

His Excellency Sir George Arthur has appointed Lieut. Frederick Leopold Arthur, of the 4th Foot, to be his Aide-de-Camp, and John Joseph, Esq., to be his Civil Secretary.

THE STEAM-BOATS—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
We understand that the following steamers will run during the approaching summer between this port and Montreal—*John Bull, British America, Canada, and St. George*, by the St. Lawrence and Two-Boat Companies; and the *Lumber Merchant, Charlevoix, and Canadian Patriot*, as an opposition line, and belonging to a private company.

The former line of boats will arrive at, and depart from Goodie's and Hunt's Wharves, and the latter from the Napoleon (formerly the Queen's) Wharf.

The *John Bull* will be commanded by Capt. Vanzhan, the *Canada* by Capt. Douglas, the *British America* by Capt. J. Armstrong, and the *St. George* by Capt. C. L. Armstrong. The *Charlevoix, Lumber Merchant, and Canadian Patriot*, will be commanded by Captains Chenier, Chabot, and Morin.

By these arrangements, two boats will arrive at and depart from the ports of Quebec and Montreal daily.

The steamers *Canada* and *Lumber Merchant*, which wintered at Wolf's Cove, have completed their repairs, painting, &c. and are expected to start in a day or two. The other boats wintered at Sorel.

The large *Idas* hauled out of the Cul-de-Sac on Monday, and is undergoing repairs at Goodie's Wharf, previous to her loading for Montreal.

The surveying schooner *Gulnare*, Captain Bayfield, R. N., has commenced refitting, and will be ready for sea in a day or two. It is said that Captain Bayfield has received instructions from His Excellency Sir John Colborne to proceed with the *Gulnare* to the Gulf of St. Lawrence for the purpose of piloting up some of the frigates expected here.

Orders have been given for the different telegraphs between this city and Grosse-Ile to be remanted, and workmen have proceeded to the different stations for that purpose.—The telegraph on the Cape is now in operation.

The *diff-vent* small craft in the Cul-de-Sac have commenced fitting, out.
The Trinity yacht and the fishing fleet are receiving repairs on Davy's slip, Pointe-Levi.

The weather still continues extremely mild. The ice has nearly all disappeared from the streets; and when it melted it was very generally taken the place of the winter carriages. The Coves and wharves are nearly clear of ice, and very little is floating in the river. Should the present mild weather hold, steamers from Montreal may confidently be expected about the end of the next week.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Quebec Fire Assurance Company, held on Monday last, Messrs. Henderson and Bethelod, Secretary and Actuary of that institution, were relieved from the duties of their respective situations. Applications for the vacant situations are to be received at the Company's Office, until the 17th instant.

A general quarterly meeting of the Quebec Medical Board was held at the Hotel Dieu, on Monday last. No candidate for admission to practice, passed the board. One young gentleman named Gendron, of St. Michel, qualified himself for studying the profession.

On Wednesday last, a habitant, in attempting to pass on foot over the ice bridge on the North Channel of the Island of Orleans, from L'Ange-Gardien to St. Pierre, lost his life by the ice giving way under him. He was for some time observed struggling in the water, and several ineffectual attempts were made to rescue him by two individuals who were near when the accident occurred.

JAIL RETURN.—1st APRIL, 1838.

Prisoners under sentence,	34
Untried Prisoners,	25
Idle and disorderly prisoners,	65
Military Convict,	1
Delinquent,	5
Total,	151

Of the above number 70 are Females.

COMMERCIAL.
The following Comparative Statement of the Stock of Ashes in store here, on the 1st April, 1837 and 1838, shows a decrease this year of 1044 barrels and 1200 barrels of Pearls. It must be borne in mind, however, that the stock on 1st April, 1837, exhibited an increase on that of 1836, at the same period, of 1500 barrels. The price for small bills at the time last year was 30s. for Pots, and 32s. 8d. for Pearls. Yesterday the price was 29s. 6d. for Pots, and 35s. 6d. for Pearls.

Montreal Ashes Store, Comparative Statement, April 1, 1838.

	Pots.	Pearl.	Total.
Disposed,	325	173	838
In Store,	1580	674	2254
Total,	1905	847	2752

April 1, 1837.
On Hand . . . 377 206 583
Decrease in 1838, 2241 barrels.

The Montreal and British North American Banks have lowered their rate of Exchange for Sterling Bills to 8 per cent.—Private Bills have been negotiated at 7 to 7½ per cent premium.

MARRIED.
At Montreal, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. E. Bédard, Mr. Edward Thompson, to Hannah, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Honyar, of this city.
Sole a ONE o'clock.

DIED.
At Montreal, on the 3rd inst., Margaret Robertson, widow of the late Daniel Sutherland, Esq., Deputy Post Master General, aged 74.

THE W. G. R.
A GENERAL MEETING will take place at the rendezvous, on MONDAY, at half-past SEVEN, P. M.
The Committee will meet at half-past SIX, Quebec, 7th April, 1838.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION!!!
CAPTAIN GILLESPIE'S COMPANY, No. IV. Quebec Light Infantry, will for the future meet every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Evening, at SEVEN o'clock, in the Warehouse of the House of Assembly.

If the attendance of the members for Drill being required only three times a-week, it is requested that all will appear punctually at the appointed hour on the days above mentioned.
Quebec, 17th February, 1838.

SUPERIOR LONDON HATS.
THE Subscriber has for Sale a Choice Assortment of the newest shape Gentlemen's Black Beaver Hats, imported late last Autumn.
HORATIO CARWELL,
12th March 1838. Palace Street,

FOR SALE,
No. 11, Notre Dame Street,
TEN Loads Pale Oak Oil,
20 boxes English Soap,
18 barrels Green Coffee,
10 pipes Brandy,
10 Alack do.
8 chests Cheese,
25 kegs of Butter,
12 chests Superior Souchong Tea,
6 chests Gunpowder Tea,
12 kegs Superior Port Wine,
20 casks Alum,
15 casks Epsom Salts, } 1 cwt. each.
25 kegs Irons,
15 casks Blue King,
50 barrels Col. Pot.
—ALSO—
Store of Flour, Rice, Sugar & Leaf Tobacco,
Lemon Syrup, &c. &c. &c. &c.
JOHN FISHER.
Quebec, 7th April, 1838.



OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE
Quebec, 2nd April, 1838.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Surveyor of Highways for the City of Quebec, being proceeding to the amelioration and improvement and augmentation and widening of the REELLE D'ANCRE, leading from Saint-An-Matlot to St. Peter Street, in the Lower Town of this City, has deposited in this Office a Plan and Process Verbal referring thereto, according to law; which Plan and Process Verbal remain in the said Office for inspection (gratis) of the Proprietors of ground, houses or buildings adjoining the same, and every other person concerned or injured thereon, in order that they may, at any time, not exceeding one month from the date, lodge such observations and objections as they may have to the contrary, that justice may be done in the premises; in failure of which the said Plan and Process Verbal will be homologated and put an execution agreeably to the tenor and effect thereof.

FERRAULT & SCOTT,
Clerk of the Peace.

One insertion weekly in all the newspapers published in this city in their respective languages for one month from this date.

TO LET,
AN EXCELLENT OFFICE, & FIRE-PROOF ALLOTS, most advantageously situated nearly opposite to the Quebec Bank, St. Peter Street. The above Vaults are admirably adapted for the storage of Medicines and West Indian produce.

Apply to
JAMES S. MILLER,
Hunt's Wharf.
Quebec, 31st March, 1838.

AUCTIONS.

BY B. COLE.
Will be sold on MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at the residence of Captain WRIGHT, Royal Engineers, Dalhousie-Claire, Lewis-street,
THE whole of his Household Furniture, consisting of mahogany and other tables, chairs, chests of drawers, sofas, carpets, bedsteads, beds and bedding, looking-glasses, glass, and earthenware, coppers, kitchen utensils, and a variety of other articles.
Sole a ONE o'clock.
Conditions—CASH.
Quebec, 3d April, 1838.

EXTENSIVE FURNITURE SALE.
BY B. COLE.
On MONDAY, the 16th day of April, and following days, at the Castle of St. Louis, the property of LEON GOSWOLD:
THE WHOLE OF HIS FURNITURE, Plate, Wine, Carriages, &c. &c. &c. of that large establishment.—Particulars and order of the sale will be given in Catalogues, 10 days previous to the day of Sale.
Sole a ONE o'clock.
Conditions—CASH, on delivery.
N. B.—The whole of the property will be an show from THURSDAY, the 12th, until day of Sale.
Quebec, 12th March, 1838.

BY B. COLE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 25th April, and following days, at the residence of Mr. HOGG, 54, Anne Street, near the Gaid:
THE WHOLE OF HER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of—Mahogany Dining, Card, and other Tables, Sideboard, Sofa, Chests of Drawers, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Carpets, Pier and other Looking-Glasses, clocks and single Stoves, China, Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, and a variety of other articles.
Sole a ONE o'clock.
Conditions—CASH, on delivery.
Quebec, 12th March, 1838.

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE FORTY-NINE-TILLER.

Young man with the laughing eye
 Wouldst thou from the fakes,
 Enquire the future destiny
 That on thy path await?
 Ah! harkens the sunny day
 Has pass'd without a care,
 And smiling Hope's celestial ray
 Beams on thy brow so fair.
 I would not dim the visions bright
 That in thy bosom glow,
 Or quench the sweet delusive light
 Which only youth can know.
 Then ask me not, dear girl, to show
 What time must soon reveal,
 That disappointment all must know
 That sorrow all must feel.

M. J. D.

ANIMAL CHANGES.

Sheep, renew their fleece every year;
 Lobsters their shells; and scorpions, serpents,
 snakes, grasshoppers, and many other insects,
 their skins. Stags, goats, and some other
 animals, also, shed their horns; though not,
 perhaps at stated periods. The Asiatic hedgehog
 loses its hair during its four months state
 of torpidity; and the peacock sheds its fine
 feathers in autumn, and renews them in the
 spring. Hence the proverb in Egypt was ex-
 ceemed an emblem of vicissitudes of fortune.

The corn-weevil undergoes several changes
 in the conceiv of corn. The nut-weevil
 deposits its egg in a nut, while it is green and
 soft. This egg is hatched, when the nut is
 ripe, and becomes a maggot, which feeds upon
 the kernel. When it has consumed the kernel,
 it bores a hole in the shell, creeps out of it
 upon a leaf, or falls to the ground; where it
 buries itself, and becomes, the next season,
 a small brown beetle.

The caterpillar changes its skin several
 times, before it enters its pupa condition.
 When it is about to enter it, it spins a cone,
 in which it envelopes itself, and continues for
 some time motionless and helpless. At length
 it issues from its mail; expands its wings; and
 becomes the sport of childhood, and the ornament
 of the woods and fields. Similar transfor-
 mations may be observed in locusts, wasps,
 ants, and other insects. Caterpillars become
 butterflies; and crabs moths. Silkworms,
 however become moths, that neither fly nor eat.

Insects of the hemiptera order, as locusts,
 crickets, grasshoppers, the walking leaf of
 China, Peruvian anther flies, and others of
 the fuligera genus, want little of perfection,
 when they issue from their eggs. They exhib-
 it, therefore, but small change from infan-
 cy to age. But, in general, insects exhibit
 themselves in three separate states, after issu-
 ing from their eggs—the larva, the pupa, and
 the imago states.—These separate stages,
 however, only exhibit the gradual evolution
 of insectile parts. Every insect having, in
 its earliest state, those parts in miniature,
 which they afterwards seem to acquire. In
 the most helpless larva, therefore, may be
 recognized, through a microscope, all the rud-
 iments of a perfect insect.

The frog proceeds from an egg in the form
 of a roundish black or brown substance; hav-
 ing a tail. In ninety seven days it exhibits
 eyes; and in two days more arms—the tail
 drops; and the animal becomes a perfect frog.
 Toads are formed in similar manner. The
 frog fish of Sumatra even returns to its origi-
 nal state. It is first a fish; then a frog; and
 after many years, it reverts again to the shape
 and condition of a fish.

Six things my heart abhors.—A teacher-
 son lawyer; a proud priest; a partial magis-
 trate; a man of low cunning; a woman of a
 flatterer tongue; and one who speaks irrever-
 ently of his benefactor. Seven orders of men
 my heart respects. A peasant, who loves his
 children, regards his master, and his interests,
 and honours his God—the prince who loves
 his people's ease, better than false glory—a
 high minded man, steeped in misfortune—the
 man of genius undeformed by eccentricity—the
 man who fights for liberty in the senate; and
 he who bleeds for it in the field; and he who
 in the midst of obloquy still pursues an honour-
 able purpose.

REMARK.—The following Sam can vouch
 for as a fact, as he was in court when it oc-
 curred. A very loquacious female witness,
 whom the opposing counsel could not silence,
 so far kept him at bay, that by way of brow-
 beating her, he exclaimed, "Why, woman, there
 is brass enough in your face to make a
 kettle?" "And sauce enough in yours (she
 instantly rejoined) to fill it."

PRICES OF MEAT, POULTRY, VEGETABLES, &c. IN THE QUEBEC MARKET.

Saturday Morning, 7th April.	
Beef, per lb.	6 d. 0 c.
Mutton, per lb.	4 d. 0 c.
Do. per quarter	2 6 0 6
Lamb, per quarter	5 0 6 0
Veal, per lb.	5 0 6 0
Do. per quarter	2 6 0 5 0
Pork, per lb.	0 5 0 7
Veal, per lb.	0 9 0 10
Rounds of Beef, corned,	0 5 0 0
Briskets, do.	0 5 0 0
Tongues, each	2 0 2 4
Hams, per lb.	0 8 0 0
Bacon, per lb.	0 8 0 0
Fowls, per couple	2 6 4 0
Ducks, per couple	0 0 0 0
Turkeys, per couple	7 0 10 0
Geese, per couple	5 0 0 0
Fish, Cod, fresh, per lb.	0 14 0 0
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1 3 0 0
Do. salt, in tins, per lb.	0 8 0 0
Eggs, per dozen	0 6 0 0 7 1
Potatoes, per bushel	1 6 0 2 0
Turnips, per bh.	1 6 0 0 0
Apples, per bushel	3 0 0 3 0
Pears per do.	2 0 0 2 0
Ons per bushel	2 0 0 2 0
Hay per hundred bundles	25 0 37 6
Straw, do.	12 6 15 5
Fire wood, per cord	10 0 12 0

WANTED.

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

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
 Haunches, all of the very best quality
 Quebec, 13th January, 1838

FOR SALE, At the Office of The Quebec Gazette,

THE SCIENCE OF ETIQUETTE, by Astorin.
 CONTENTS:—Introduction, Introductory Lec-
 tures, Introduction to Society, at home and from
 home, Visiting, Calling, and Greeting, Table, Pec-
 cular Habits, Salutations and Ceremonies, Dress,
 Dancing, Presents, Letters, and Appointments, Tra-
 velling, Servants, Fashions.

BOOKS FOR SALE,

AT THE OFFICE OF THE QUEBEC GAZETTE,
 No. 11, Mountain Street
 SCOTT'S WORKS, in seven vols.
 Bulwer's Novels, in 1 vol. cloth.
 Marryat's Novels, in 2 vols. cloth.
 Cooper's Novels, in 26 vols. sheep.
 Henry's Miscellaneous Works.
 Hunt and Smollett's History of England with
 Miller's continuation, 4 vols.
 The Pickwick Papers, by "Boz."
 Midshipman's Expedients, by the author of "Steal-
 ing the Reifer."
 Quebec, 13th January, 1838

TO THE LADIES.

C. T. BROWN, from London, Lehigh, Tuscany
 and Straw Hat Maker and Cleaner, begs to in-
 timatate that all Bonnets repaired by them, are bleach-
 ed a beautiful and durable colour, without brimstone
 (and its smell) and hot pressed with London-made
 machinery by an experienced workman.
 No. 9, St. John Street, Suburb, next door to their
 Clothing Store.
 Quebec, 12th March, 1838.

NEW PARTNERSHIP.

PIANO FORTE, CABINET, CHAIR & SOFA
 MANUFACTORY,
 Carving, Turning, Designing, Model Making, &c.,
 No. 27, SAINT JOHN STREET.
 The premises formerly occupied by J. & J. Thornton
 JAMES M'KENZIE returns cordial thanks to his
 friends and the public for the liberal encourage-
 ment he has hitherto received, and informs them
 that he has now entered into Partnership with THO-
 MAS BOWLES, an experienced Musical Instru-
 ment and Cabinet Maker, from New-York.
 M'KENZIE & BOWLES beg to express their
 hope, that from the excellence of their materials
 their skill as workmen, and the very general nature
 of their establishment, they will be able promptly
 to execute all orders with which they may be fa-
 voured in the above mentioned, and in the FANCY line,
 in such a manner as to meet the unqualified appro-
 bation and increasing preference and patronage of
 their employers.
 Piano Fortes and other Instruments carefully
 repaired.
 Quebec, 29th January, 1838.

ROYAL VICTORIA BONNET.

MRS. BROWN, Straw and Tuscan Bonnet Ma-
 ker, No. 3, St. John's Street, Suburbs, next
 door to the Clothing Establishment—respectfully in-
 timates the arrival of the new shape, by stage this
 morning, as also a quantity of *Paris* suitable for
 making up and altering Bonnets.
 In order to prevent disappointment, Ladies are re-
 quested to send their work early.
 Quebec, 21st March, 1838.

COACH FACTORY.



THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully beg leave to
 inform the gentry and citizens of Quebec, that
 they have leased the large and extensive premises in
 Anne Street, opposite the English Cathedral, where
 they intend to carry on their business on an extensive
 scale, and hope to give general satisfaction.
 Carriages painted in the best style, and with the
 best materials.
 C & J. SAURIN.
 Quebec, 14th March, 1838.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
 OPEN EVERY DAY FROM TEN A.M. TO FIVE
 P.M. (Sundays excepted) No. 5, JOHN STREET,
 opposite to Mr. HALL, Grocer. *See ad.*
 Subscription for one month, - - - 1 6
 Do. for single vol., - - - 0 2
 Quebec, 28th February, 1838.

FOR SALE.
 AN EXCELLENT ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK
 by Parkinson & Frodman, London; a TWO-
 DAY CHRONOMETER; and a Superior SIMP-
 LOMETER, at
 MARTYNS,
 Chronometer Maker, &c. &c.
 56, Peter Street, 5th Jan. 1838.

FIRE-WOOD.
 FOR SALE.—in quantities of from One to Fifty
 Cords,—consisting of Birch and Maple.—Apply
 to Mr. SAMUEL TOZER, Upper Town Market.
 Quebec 13th January, 1838

QUEBEC ALMANACK FOR 1838.
 THE QUEBEC ALMANACK for 1838, is just
 published.—Besides the usual matter, it contains
 list of all the Officers of the different Volunteer
 Corps serving in the Province.
 Gazette Office, 28th February 1838

GEORGE HANN, FURRIER,
 ST. JOSEPH STREET, UPPER TOWN,
 BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that in
 his intention shortly to leave Quebec for Eng-
 land, and he would thank those who are indebted to
 him to settle their accounts without delay; and
 those to whom he is indebted are requested to pre-
 sent their accounts for payment.
 Quebec, 17th February, 1838.

T. BROOKBANK,
 HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL
 PAINTER, GLAZIER, &c.
 No. 1, Avenal Street, opposite the Ordnance Store.
 IN tendering his thanks to those who have hitherto
 patronised him, while in connection with Mr.
 Booth, respectfully announces to them, and the
 citizens generally, that he has
 COMMENCED BUSINESS ON HIS OWN ACCOUNT,
 and trusts that he may be favored with a continuance
 of that support, which it shall be his study to merit
 February 24, 1838.

JOSHUA HOBROUGH,
 TAILOR,
 No. 3, HOPE STREET, NEAR TO MR. J. J. SIMS,
 IMPRESSED with a due sense of gratitude for the
 favors conferred upon him by the gentlemen re-
 siding in Quebec, and its vicinity, and by the
 public in general, avails himself of the present mo-
 ment, to return them his most heartfelt thanks; at
 the same time he assures them, that no effort on
 his part shall be wanted to insure a similar con-
 tinuance of their future patronage and support.
 J. H. takes this opportunity likewise, of re-
 spectfully informing the gentry and the public at
 large, that he has received his Fall Supply, consist-
 ing of—Beardskin Cloth (superior to any in town.)
 Pilot Cloths, Buckskins, Cassimers, &c. suitable
 to the season; and he is ready to receive and exe-
 cute all orders on the lowest terms for cash.
 Quebec, 15th January, 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 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 Jesuits' Barrack.

Furnishing Books by mail at newspaper postage

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW SERIES OF THE LITERARY OMNIBUS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS has now
 been in existence twelve months, and has en-
 joyed during that period a very extensive share
 of public favor. It has furnished for two dollars and
 a half, reprints of London books which cost over
 fifty dollars! In addition to a large amount of liter-
 ary material, reviews of new books, tales and domes-
 tic and foreign news.

The original proprietor, intending to devote his
 time and attention to his other periodical works, has
 disposed of his interest in the Omnibus to the pre-
 sent publisher, who will make no farther change in
 its general character than issuing it from another
 office, and changing its name from 'Waldie's to
 Brown's.'

Brown's LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued
 every Friday morning, printed on excellent paper of
 large size. It will contain—
 1. Books, the newest and best that can be pro-
 cured, equal every week to a London Duodecimo
 volume embracing novels, travels, memoirs, &c.,
 and only chargeable with newspaper postage.
 2. Literary reviews, tales, sketches, notices of
 books, and information from the world of letters
 of every description.
 3. The news of the week foreign and domestic.
 The price will be two dollars per annum to clubs
 of five individuals. To clubs of two individuals,
 two dollars and a half, or five dollars for the two. Single
 mail subscribers, three dollars. Mail remitt-
 ances to be post paid.

As the arrangements are all completed the prop-
 rietor asks from a generous public that consideration
 to which so diffuse a scheme of circulating knowl-
 edge and amusement is entitled.
 The first number of the New Series commenced on
 the fifth day of January 1838, from which period
 or from any future date, new subscribers may com-
 mence.

Postmasters and agents for periodicals through-
 out the Union and Canada, are requested to act as
 agents for the Omnibus, and communicate with the
 proprietor, Philadelphia.

PAPER FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, Paper Manufacturers, Jacques
 Cartier Paper Mills, offer for sale at their Store,
 No. 24, St. Peter Street,
 3000 reams of wrapping paper, from 10 a 14 lbs.
 200 do. royal brown paper, for 14 lbs. signs
 300 do. Imperial brown, do. 25 lbs. do.
 600 do. Printing duty,
 300 do. do. double crown,
 100 do. do. foolscap,
 50 reams drab wrapping paper for newspapers
 covers, &c.
 10 reams blotting paper.
 3 tons of sheathing paper.
 The whole of the above being manufactured by
 ourselves, we are enabled to sell at the lowest prices
 for Cash or approved credit.

Mr. R. H. RUSSELL is appointed our Agent
 from this date to transact our business in Quebec
 Those who are indebted to the firm are requested to
 pay to him the amount of their accounts, and those
 who may have accounts against us will present the
 same to him for payment.
 MILLER, McDONALD & LOGANS.
 Quebec, 10th March, 1838.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

IN submitting a new paper to the judgment of the
 public, it becomes a duty incumbent on the con-
 ductors to state what are the objects contemplated
 in its publication.

Briefly then, the design of this paper will be to
 yield instruction and amusement to the domestic and
 social circle. It will contain choice extracts from
 the latest European and American periodicals,—
 selections from new, popular and entertaining works
 of the most celebrated authors, with other interest-
 ing literary and scientific publications.
 The news of the day, compressed into as small a
 compass as possible, yet sufficiently comprehensive
 to convey a just and general knowledge of the prin-
 cipal political and miscellaneous events, will also be
 given.

Its columns will at all times be open to receive
 such communications as are adapted to the character
 of the work; and the known talent and taste exist-
 ing in Quebec justify the hope we entertain that the
 value of our publication will be enhanced by fre-
 quent contributions.

The public in this city of such a paper as
 the one now proposed has by many been long con-
 sidered a desideratum; and the kindly disposition
 which has already been evinced in behalf of our
 undertaking warrants our confident anticipations
 that THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT will meet with
 encouragement and success.
 Quebec, 6th December, 1837.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND
 SATURDAY MORNING, BY
 THOMAS J. DONOUGHUE,