

# THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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FRIDAY, 16TH AUGUST, 1839.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

## TOO EARLY WED!

BY MRS. E. C. HALL.

find not high things, but condescend to mean estate."—ST. PAUL.

(Concluded.)

Years had elapsed between the scene endeavoured to describe, and my once visiting my native land; and greatly as I was once more to feel its bright grass beneath my footsteps, to hear the of its birds and rivers, and meet the of its bright eyes and warm hearts of who had known me in childhood. Dur-

ven so short a period, England had been going onwards to perfection; Ireland, I had been creeping—and that is something words it also. Schools had been estab-

lished, where education had never before been of; gardens had expanded around many acres; the Sabbath day was more respect-

fully hallowed than of old; and the dress of men and women was neater and in better taste. I certainly fancied beggars were in decrease, but this must have been only false. The truth was, I came from a land where

are comparatively unknown, and had forgotten how crowded my poor coun- ways was with poverty-stricken creatures

unable to provide for themselves the simplest food or the coarsest apparel. Dub- in a solitary-looking city. The magnifi-

cance of its noble buildings badly accords with emptiness of the broad streets. There is of desolation in its high-ways, a loneliness in its most public places; "Greece, but being Greece no more." I can hear the echo of your own foot-steps

tures who asked our charity with an impot- nity which only their civility prevented from being offensive. One slight creature—a child clinging to her cloak, another slung at her back, and one resting on her bosom—had followed us nearly to the corner of Gratten St., not begging with her tongue, but appealing to our feelings by many outward tokens of misery.

"If you want charity," said I, "why do you not ask it?" "We are all dying for want of food," was the reply; and the voice though I did not immediately remember to whom it belonged, thrilled through me like a strain of long forgotten music.

"I have not tasted food all day," she continued, leaning against a projecting shop shutter, "nor wet my lips except with water; have mercy on me, for I am very young, and not used to begging."

"I believe you," I replied, for I had by that time recognised her voice; "I believe you; your name is Lucy Donovan." Poor, poor Lucy! She threw the hood back from her wasted features; she would have fallen on her knees at my feet, if I had not prevented her; her soft hair was matted across her brow; tears coated each other down her cheeks; her nose was pinched by starvation; her lips, blue and trembling, could hardly give forth her thoughts—her prayers, I should rather say—for she appeared for a time to have forgotten her misery in the joy occasioned by the sight of a friend.

"To think, my lady, of my seeing you here!—and I coming over in my own mind yours and the mistress's warning about being too early married; it was the ruin of us all out sure enough; the childer came so fast, and nothing to give 'em. This is little Sandy, ma'am, the moral of his father; only you can't see him, the moonbeams are so pale. And the one at my back little Thomas, after my poor father. Ain't I thankful that he never lived to see me in this trouble! And the little hungry girl is Anty, after my grandmother; sure I am glad she's in heaven, too. Ah, ma'am, honey, a young living heart must suffer a dale of sorrow before it blossoms the grave for closing over, and the red worm for destroying, the things it loved more than life."

"Come to me to-morrow morning, Lucy," I said, "and we will see what can be done for you." I pressed a small donation and my address into her hand.

"I can't be out in daylight," she whispered; "I'll come at night—I've no clothes—nothing but the cloak left." My English readers may believe this tale; it is no fiction; it is perfectly true; true, without an atom of exaggeration. The young mother had parted with every article of clothing she possessed in the world, except the thin blue hooded cloak, in which she enshrouded her misery and starvation; under its feeble protection she begged at night. I mentioned the circumstance to the lady at whose house we were residing. She assured me it was a fact of no uncommon occurrence.

The next night Lucy came with her children. We had provided something for her in the way of clothes. "Won't you put on these shoes, Lucy?" "I thank you, my lady," she replied, while one of her old smiles brightened up her face; "I'll take them since ye're so good; but it's a bad fashion to be tending my feet up with shoes, they're used to the stones now, poor things. And so best—"

"Where is Sandy, Lucy?—I cannot believe he has deserted you." God bless you for that right thought my lady. He has not; he was forced to leave me, but that wasn't deserting me. You see, ma'am, after we married we got on very well for a bit; and the earnest true-hearted love we ever and always had for each other, held out wonderful; and I was not over strong, and poor Sandy took to working after hours, which every body knew he need not have done had been single. But any way, that brought on the fever. The fever, my lady, and this little Sandy, came together, before, indeed," she added, with her usual simplicity, "we were ready for either—to say ready; and then, between nursing the husband and nursing the

child, when I got up I had my hands full, and we both so young, and no experience. To be sure the poor neighbours helped us. They gave us a share of all they had, even to a handful of meal or a stone of potatoes; and the hardest word the ever spoke was, 'God direct you, ye poor you; craythurs; ye married too soon.' Your cousin, ma'am, is a fine lady, and a good lady, but she put me ever and always in mind of how much better I might have been off had I remained single, which was true enough; and while my poor husband lay so badly entirely, the bitter taste of my folly was never off my lips. But when it pleased God he grew better; and when I saw him once more able to raise his head to the sun, and to notice the baby, I forgot a great deal of the bitterness, and though it might pass away all together; but it never did. If a young bird gets a hurt, my lady, in the nest, it never rightly recovers it. It was so with us. We began poor—we began for that; but the sickness that's born of poverty came on the top of us, and they both together crushed us. Well, ma'am dear, the gentleman where he worked when he got up again, took great pleasure in foreign parts, and couldn't afford to pay so many labourers, and Sandy was discharged. It's a poor care, ma'am, when the money scraped up in one country is taken clean away to spend in another. Sandy could have made out life alone, but another poor little babe had a mind to come into the world; so I could do nothing to help him. I could have got plenty of knitting, and spinning, and sewing, and straw-bonnet making, but my hands war tied with the two childer; and it pleased God to take the second in small-pox. We struggled on, and had been put above the world in regard of debt, by the death of my grandmother; and one morning Sandy said, 'It's no use slaving on and starving as we're doing. Lucy, had an offer yesterday when I was driving Ahy Levy's cart, and if you've the heart to hear it, I'll tell it to ye. And I clenched my hands, and set my teeth, as if it were death I expected, for I guessed that his mind was set on foreign parts. But I didn't gainsay him, though I was right. He promised to send me word, and money to bring me and the childer out to him, and I waited at home, and three months after he went this craythur was born."

"To add to your trouble," I said. "No," she answered, pressing it to her bosom; "it helped me to put the trouble over; it has the very eyes and smile of my poor Sandy."

"How foolish," I thought, "it is to attempt to sound the depth of woman's love! What fine feelings there were beneath that cloak—crushed by circumstances that must ever crush those who, without any provision, too early wed!" "At last," she continued, "I grew ashamed to stay longer in my own place; I couldn't beg there—I could not go there, from door to door, or stop those I met to ask for food or half-pence. I locked up the door of the cabin, put the key in the thatch, left word with a neighbouring woman that they could send to his uncle near Dublin any letter that came from him, and begged my way here. The poor always helped me on my journey, and I was easier moving from place to place—it seemed as though I was getting nearer Sandy; but I've had no letter; those more used to this life than me, get more than I do—I pray, instead of beg. Bit by bit, I lost every scrap of clothes. But my worst trouble is, that my early marriage has brought these darlins into a world of trouble, from which I have no power to deliver them; and though I have loved to look at them, yet, often, my dear lady, when I have seen them staggering with hunger, I could have knelt in the cold snow, and cursed myself. Wicked thoughts have come into a head then, and I have had no peace until I prayed to God to cool my poor burning brow, and cleanse the badness from my heart. I have one hope still—*as my die*—but he never will forget us. If we can live over the present time, a letter may come; but the weakness is upon my heart when I think either of fresh joy or more sorrow. I walked the length of Stephen's Green after yer honours last night, but the dryness of my parched throat hindered me from speaking.

Since yer ladyship spoke to me last night, I've had fresh hope—and who knows but there will be comfort for us yet." She smiled, but there was a ghostliness in the smile that made me shudder; it was the smile of a corpse, rather than of a living woman. The poor infant devoured the food we gave them; and when they were satisfied, she ate, but not till then; nothing could exceed her gratitude; the past seemed almost forgotten, after her story was told—a story of simple suffering, with no strong incident to rivet the attention, no powerful event to work upon the imagination—nothing but a tale of Irish misery, brought on, not by misconduct, but a want of that carefulness, that "long-headedness," which makes the Irish peasant a beggar; and the simple possession of which lays the foundation of Scotch and English independence. My story, if so it may be called, is finished.

Lucy has been worn to a skeleton by anxiety and starvation. I saw she could not live; my succour came too late; she was dying—dying at the very age, when, if she had followed our advice, she might have married in sure anticipation of happiness, and with a reasonable prospect of prosperity. I went to see her; for little Sandy had cold me, with fearful eyes, "that though mammy had plenty to eat, and new milk to drink, she was too sick to come out." She was lingering in that hectic fever which scorches up, by slow degrees, the moisture of existence; the baby, too, was dying. "I am sure," said she, "there is a letter from Sandy at his uncle's." I found out the place; she was right. How she screamed, and how her skeleton fingers quivered, when she saw it! "I knew if he was in life, he would not forget us," she said.

The poor fellow was full of hope; and though his feelings were roughly expressed, they were there, warm from his affectionate but imprudent heart; the next letter was to bring money—but a little, yet some; and the one after would bring more—*all well to him*.—And she heard all his; and at first while I read, the dash was bright on her cheek, and then it faded; and she called little Sandy, and said, "You he—" it is from your own daddy, my boy;" and then I thought a slight convulsion moved her features. She grasped the poor soiled paper, the record of his affection; pressed it to her lips; another convulsion; her fingers stiffened round it—she was dead!

## ENGLISH NEWS BY THE RIVER.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 11.—Lord John Russell moved that the House go into Committee on the Lower Canada Government Bill.

Sir Wm. Molesworth rose to move as an amendment, the resolution of which he had given notice—"That it is the opinion of the House that every consideration of humanity, justice and policy, demands that Parliament should seriously apply itself, without delay, to legislating for the permanent government of Her Majesty's provinces of Upper and Lower Canada." The Hon. Member complained of the delay of Her Majesty's Government in legislating on this important question, notwithstanding the statements of Lord Durham in his report of the dangers of delay, and notwithstanding their promise at the commencement of the session to bring in a bill before Easter to provide for the Government of Canada.

Mr. Leader seconded the motion. Sir C. Grey opposed the motion after an uninteresting debate, (so says the Belfast News Letter,) the house divided and the resolution was negatived by 293 to 28.

The House then went into committee on Lord John Russell's bill (granting further powers to the Government and Special Council of Lower Canada.) The first clause was opposed and divided upon; it was carried by 278 to 15.

Lord Stanley opposed the second clause, on which, after discussion, there was a division. It was carried by 174 to 156—majority 18. Other clauses were adopted, with some verbal amendments suggested by Sir R. Peel.

## THE CHARTER PETITION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 12.—Mr. Atwood rose to bring forward the motion of which

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he had given notice, on the subject of the National Petition. The Petition was signed by 1,200,000 men; there might be some women, but, he believed, having attested itself and watched the subject, that one million of men had signed their names, with their own hands to the petition; therefore they were capable of writing; these were the elite of the working classes.—(Hear, hear.)—He begged to move that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the petition called the National petition, presented on the 14th June.

Mr. Fielden seconded the motion. A debate ensued of which the following is a sketch. Lord John Russell wished to make a few observations. He (Lord J. R.) was not surprised that 1,000,000 signatures should have been collected, considering the industry which had been manifested in their collection. At one time he believed that Major Cartwright obtained no less than three millions of signatures to petitions for Universal Suffrage. Lord John Russell then proceeded to point out the dangerous doctrines inculcated by the leaders of the Chartists, concluding by saying that some of those who had impelled the Chartists may have acted conscientiously, but there was no doubt that a part of them were deluding the credulity of the rest.

Mr. D'Israeli concurred in a great deal of what the Noble Lord had said. In all large and populous countries there was ever a leaven of discontent.

Mr. Hume would tell the Noble Lord how universal suffrage would procure cheap bread, which the Noble Lord had professed himself unable to understand. Why, it would send into the house men who would repeal the corn laws (hear)—it would send into the Parliament men who would repeal those taxes which commode food dear. At present the House of Commons belonged to the Aristocracy. If the Noble Lord rejected the demands of the petitioners, he, (Mr. Hume,) believed that the best institutions of the country would be perilled.

Mr. Stanley could not agree to going into a Committee on a petition which asked so large an alteration in the constitution, and one which appeared to him not at all calculated to lead to the end desired by the petitioners. The population had increased six times more in the large towns than in the country; but no corresponding alteration had taken place for the comforts of the people. In Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and other large towns, one in seven, or one in ten of the population lived in distress—in cellars. There had been no provision for public works.—(Boas of laughter.) Gentlemen might laugh, but this was a very important point. So again with respect to education, something must be done for the lower orders.

Mr. O'Connell said, as he felt it his duty to take a decided part against the chartists out of the house, he felt it equally his duty to express his opinions in the house favourably to their principles, though not to their mode of operation (Hear, hear.) He was not for annual parliaments, for he believed the result would be as in America, that little interest would be taken in elections occurring so often.

Messrs. Wallace, White, Gen. Johnson, Villiers, Oswald, Warburton, Wakley and Scholefield supported the petition; Messrs. Fox Maule, Sir T. D. Acland and Sir John Yarde Bulster opposed it.

The House divided, when there appeared—  
For going into committee, 46  
Against it, . . . . . 225

Majority against going into Com. 189

PENNY POSTAGE.

Mr. Mark Phillips presented petitions in favour of penny postage.

Mr. Goulbourn, after some observations, moved the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this House, that with a deficiency of revenue during the three years ending on the 31st day of April, 1840, of not less than £1,860,967, it is not expedient to adopt any measure for reducing the rates of postage on inland letters to an uniform rate of one penny (thereby incurring the risk of great present loss to the revenue.) at a period of the session so advanced, that it is scarcely possible to give to the details of such a measure, and to the important financial considerations connected with it, that deliberate attention which they ought to receive from Parliament."

A debate ensued and on a division as to bringing up the report in favour of the principle of penny postage there appeared—

For the motion for bringing up the Report 213  
Against it . . . . . 113

Majority . . . . . 100

Sir R. Peel moved the omission of those words which pledged the House to make good any deficiency that might take place.

The House divided as follows:—

For Sir R. Peel's amendment 125

Against it . . . . . 184

Majority . . . . . 59

The Report was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 11.—The Marquis of Normandy (in answer to Lord Ellenborough,) said he was prepared to lay before the House extracts &c. similar to those presented to the House of Commons regarding the opinions expressed by Sir John Colborne, as to the limitation of the Canada Council to 1842.

The Carlow Election Committee have declared Mr. Bruen unseated for that county and Mr. Gishorne duly elected. The latter gentleman has taken his seat. He is a Whig, Mr. Bruen a Conservative.

So far as learnt, the 12th July, passed over in Ireland, not only without rioting, but without any sympathetic display of party emblems, beyond the lighting of a few bells and the waste of a small quantity of powder.

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QUEBEC, FRIDAY, 16th AUGUST, 1839.

The ship *Robert Kerr*, Captain Reid, arrived on Wednesday night, on her second voyage. She left Belfast on the 17th July, and brought the *News Letter*, published in that city, of the 16th, which contains London dates one day and a half later than were received by the *British Queen*. The parliamentary news being of some importance as far as regards Canada, we published it in an Extra, yesterday morning; but as it is probable that some of our readers may not have received it, we have transferred it to our columns.

The paper above mentioned does not contain any intelligence of agricultural prospects in Great Britain or Ireland; but, from the apparent inactivity on the Corn Exchange, we may infer that the weather has been favourable for the Crops.

There is not a word respecting the appointment of another Governor of Lower Canada, the intelligence that we subjoin, is all that the *News Letter* contains, in relation to this country. The report of the debate, in Committee, on the Lower Canada Government Bill, is very meagre. It, however, acquaints us with the fact that the bill would be passed without delay. By this time it has, doubtless become law.

The fine vessel that brought this news here, is one of the well accommodated regular traders kept sailing between Quebec and Belfast, by G. H. Parke, Esq. She is the first, and as yet the only, vessel arrived here on a second trip, this season. Having sailed from Quebec—on her first return voyage—on the 12th of June, she has been absent only 63 days. The *Xanthos*, which arrived in company with the *Robert Kerr*, left Drogheda for Quebec on the 5th of June. The *Robert Kerr* thus occupied five days less time in two voyages across the Atlantic, and discharging a cargo, than another vessel took to come from Drogheda to Quebec.

The *Robert Kerr* saw about fifty inward-bound vessels between this and St. Pauls.

Since our last, New York papers of Friday, Saturday and Sunday, have been received. The most important piece of intelligence that they contain, relates to the renewal of the war in Florida, apparently with more determination and barbarity than ever, both parties having profited by the interval of peace, in increasing and consolidating their forces. A Government paper in Virginia states that the "citizens" of a part of Florida have engaged the services of a troop of forty men, to hunt out the Indians and to be paid a certain sum

for every Indian scalp they bring in! No cause can prosper, in which such means are resorted to; but, it appears, that the "sovereigns" of Florida are not very scrupulous as to the rights of others. Had they been so, indeed, they would not be now engaged in a war from which they can never emerge with honour, and in which their ultimate triumph over the aborigines is far from being certain.

The following further particulars respecting this matter are from the *Montreal Herald*:—

"We thought we were right in distrusting the late oft repeated cry of the Florida war being at last ended. General Macomb tried to humbug the Indians, but they have outwitted him, and his famous treaty with them is worth about its weight in grass. Its sixty days term has expired, and they are now better prepared for hostilities than they ever were before. The citizens of Florida have sent a delegation to Washington to prevail on the President to order preparations for a prosecution of the war, and they are acting with a single eye to their own interest."

The steamer *Canada* is still ashore off Chateau Richer, and it is as yet uncertain at what time she can be brought up to dock.

By the Eastern mail, we have papers from the Lower Provinces, as follows, viz.:—  
Halifax, N. S. of the 6th, St. John, N. B. 6th, 8th, and 9th, Fredericton, N. B. 10th, and Miramichi, 6th. The following are extracts from these papers:—

By a decision of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Halifax, delivered on the 5th August, the four American fishing vessels,—the *Juno*, *Independence*, *Magnolia*, and *Hart*,—seized at Yarmouth, for a breach of the laws relating to the fisheries of Nova-Scotia, were pronounced, subject to forfeiture and condemnation, and they were therefore condemned respectively as forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen.

Some strong Resolves on border matters had been passed at a Convention lately held at Augusta, in the State of Maine. The first resolution concludes, "The line must be run. The metes and bounds must be established, and the border to be held." Thus far shall thou go, and no further."

The latest Jamaica papers mention the commencement of a system of throwing up properties, in consequence of the ruinous rate of wages submitted to by the planters. On one plantation called the Worcester Estate, which had been thrown up, where the crop was worth £2,826, the expenses amounted to £2,950 11s, making a deficiency short of the expenditure, or £124 11s. Even emancipation has its evils.—*Halifax Times*.

"Wise John Bull—and honest John Bull as well—to drive some hundreds of impoverished angry men within our borders, and then rail at us when these angry men turn marauders and do mischief. The Canadian governments should either punish their prisoners or send them; either keep them in durance, or pardon them to Botany Bay, or else set them free in the provinces. One would think Sir John Colborne had had experience enough of the mischievous policy of banishing rebels to the other side of an imaginary line."

The *New-York Commercial Advertiser* has the above remarks on a paragraph which lately appeared in the *Montreal Courier* respecting a report that all the state prisoners in Lower-Canada are to be released, on condition of leaving the province for ever. Assuming that report to be true, the *Commercial Advertiser* is perfectly correct in its observations. But we hope that the *Buffalo* will not leave the St. Lawrence without a large number of passengers, in which case it will be proved that the Ministry—not Sir John Colborne, for he requires no such proof—have "had experience enough of the mischievous policy of banishing rebels to the other side of an imaginary line."

FROM HAVANA.—Capt. Pederson, of the brig *Betsy B. Blount*, from Havana, reports that on the 30th of July a Spanish slave schooner arrived at Havana, a prize to H. B. M. brig *Snake*. The vessel was captured on the 3rd of July, at which time she had 175 slaves on board. They were landed at Jamaica, at the schooner brought to Havana for trial.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*.

We see that Mr. Sully will attend to the suggestion contained in the following paragraph from the *New-York Commercial Advertiser*, and thereby afford to the inhabitants of Quebec, the pleasure of seeing his celebrated picture of the Queen:—

"QUEEN VICTORIA.—Sully's portrait of Her Majesty—the one painted for St. George's Society—is now, we believe, at *Saratoga*, where its exhibition ought to be profitable, considering the multitudes gathered from all parts of the Union, and the stimulus given to the principle of loyalty by the presence of our beloved Sovereign. Mr. Sully ought to send his from Philadelphia to Quebec, *Montreal*, and Toronto."

The remark in the above paragraph respecting the "stimulus given to loyalty," &c., is a hit at Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, whom the "Whig" party delight to taunt with vain display in the course of his electioneering tour.

The *Montreal Herald* states it is rumoured in well informed circles, that Baron Dundas, formerly of the House of Commons is to be the speaker to His Excellency Sir John Colborne, and that when Sir John leaves Canada, the command of the military forces will devolve on Major General Sir James Macdonell.

The *Kingsford Chronicle and Gazette* of the 10th inst., says:—"The Ottawa Company's barge *Dolphin*, in passing through one of the locks, touched upon the fragment of a red and injured her bottom so as to cause considerable damage to the cargo. Messrs. McPherson & Crane have in the most business-like manner agreed to settle the loss to the owner of the goods at once."

The steamer *United States* ran into the steamer *Great Britain*, off the mouth of the Genesee River, on Thursday night last, at half-past 11 o'clock. If there had been any other look out on board the *United States*, an accident could not have happened. The *United States* takes the place of the *Great Britain*, so that the communication will not be stopped.

The August Term of the Court of King's Bench of the District of Montreal, for the trial of criminal cases, opens on the 27th inst. The most important case to come before the Court is that of Jalbert, accused of the barbarous murder of Lieut. Weir of the 82nd Regiment during the first rebellion in November 1837.

H. M. troop-ship *Buffalo*, the arrival of which we mentioned in our last, brings, we learn from the *Mercury*, detachments of the following Regiments, viz.:—

- 7th Hussars—Grenadier Guards—Colchester Guards—43rd and 58th Regiments,—and has also on board an Officer's party of the 51st Regiment, a convict guard. The Officers who have arrived in the *Buffalo*, are—
- 7th Hussars—Quarter Master Humphreys.
- Colchester Guards—Lieut. Col. Hay, Lieut. Kirkland.
- 53rd Regiment—Major Forlong, Capt. Tule and Ford, Lieut. & Adj. Freer, Ensigns Finrose, and Lord E. F. Lennox.
- 53rd Regiment—Ensigns Wynnam, and H. Ensign Irvy, 51st Regiment, is in command of the detachment of that corps forming the post and Lieut. Andrews, 3rd Regt. is a passenger.

"RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT."

General Nathaniel Smith, of Tennessee, late Indian emigrating agent, is said to be a defaulter to the general government for \$10,000. He has sold his property, and fled to Texas.

The Postmaster at Norfolk, (Va.) is a defaulter for \$10,000.

Jacob J. Warner, attached to the Street Commissioner's Office in the city of New-York, is a defaulter to the sum of \$7,000. The Philadelphia Savings Institution has failed, its "responsibility" being more than it could bear.

The versatile and accomplished young actress Miss Davenport, continues to perform at the Montreal theatre three nights in each week with undiminished success.

Mrs. Bailey, the vocalist, who lately appeared in Quebec, has arrived at Toronto, where she announced a concert for the 12th inst. The celebrated Miss Sheriff and Mr. Wilson have been very successful in their concerts in the same city, and have advertised to give another on the 19th inst. During the interval they will fulfil engagements at Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit, and will pass through Toronto on their route to Montreal and Quebec, where they may be expected about the end of the month.

It is said that Mr. May is well known, is at a grand vocal and instrumental concert, shortly to be given.

A New York paper is "Natural Curiosity" in a Boston paper has been, in which no allusion is made to the paper, it is a valuable addition to the collection.

QUEBEC SEMINARY.—Announcement of the students' place on Monday, Tuesday the 12th, 13th, and 14th mornings the pupils were English, Latin and Greek, Amplification History, Rhetoric, and Mathematics, and Physical experiments; each day a representation of some of which a number of the students themselves acted. On Tuesday the 12th, the students placed on the table a chess board, and on the 13th, the *Incense*, in French, and on the 14th, the *Incense* in French, and on the 15th, the *Incense* in French, and on the 16th, the *Incense* in French, and on the 17th, the *Incense* in French, and on the 18th, the *Incense* in French, and on the 19th, the *Incense* in French, and on the 20th, the *Incense* in French, and on the 21st, the *Incense* in French, and on the 22nd, the *Incense* in French, and on the 23rd, the *Incense* in French, and on the 24th, the *Incense* in French, and on the 25th, the *Incense* in French, and on the 26th, the *Incense* in French, and on the 27th, the *Incense* in French, and on the 28th, the *Incense* in French, and on the 29th, the *Incense* in French, and on the 30th, the *Incense* in French, and on the 31st, the *Incense* in French, and on the 1st, the *Incense* in French, and on the 2nd, the *Incense* in French, and on the 3rd, the *Incense* in French, and on 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THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

It is said that Mr. Mazzocchi, whose abilities are well known, is at present preparing for a grand vocal and instrumental concert of sacred music, shortly to be given in this city.

A New York paper has a paragraph headed "National Curiosity" which curiosity consists in a Boston paper having an article about Nahant, in which an allusion is made to the sea serpent! The paper, it is considered, would be a valuable addition to Peale's Museum.

QUEBEC SEMINARY.—The annual examination of the students in this institution took place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 12th, 13th, and 14th, instant. In the mornings the pupils were examined in French, English, Latin and Greek, Translations, Verification, Amplification, &c., Geography, History, Rhetoric, and Belles-Lettres.

In the afternoons, Physics, Geometry, Algebra, Mathematics, and Chemistry, exemplified by experiments; each day closing with a dramatic representation of some moral piece, in each of which a number of the students distinguished themselves in their conception of the characters severally allotted to them. On the first day were given scenes from the Fr. st. de Belchazar, in English; on the second, les Plai-deurs; & on the third, Alhalba, or the last of the Jucas, in French, in which last the audience was struck with the gorgeous appearance of the dresses of the Peruvians, almost realising the fairy tales of those times of gold and silver.

The large room was crowded to excess.—Major General Sir James Macdonell attended each afternoon, and distributed, on the last day, the prizes awarded to the successful scholars, who appeared highly gratified by this mark of attention on the part of the gallant General. Too much praise cannot be given to the venerable ecclesiastics who preside over this institution, for the zeal and ability displayed by them in its direction, and for the success attending their efforts to cultivate the minds of the students placed under their care, as was evident from the manner in which these young gentlemen acquitted themselves at this last examination.—Jercery.

It is stated in the Bytown Gazette, on what may be considered good authority, that it is the intention of Government early in the ensuing spring, to open a lock at the Ste. Anne's Rapids, which, when finished, will open a free and uninterupted line of navigable waters, between this city and Kingston, by the Ottawa River and Rideau Canal.—Montreal Gazette.

The editor of the Toronto Examiner says he hopes Lett will be arrested. We must in country believe so; he, at all events need not be alarmed that any one will assassinate him for his loyalty.—Herald.

It is more than probable that one or both of the steam ships which sailed from New-York on the 1st instant, have by this time safely arrived at their destined ports. The ship Margaret Scott, which arrived at Quebec on Friday afternoon last, reported seeing the Great Western and British Queen on the 3rd inst. at 7 a. m. in lat. 40.36, long. 66.30, distant from Sandy Hook 375 miles, very calm at the time, the British Queen appearing to be about twelve miles ahead of the Great Western. As the Queen started when the Western was about fifteen miles ahead of her she must have gained twenty-seven miles in forty-one hours, and notwithstanding the difference of distance between Bristol and Portsmouth, being about a day's sail, it is very likely that the Queen was in port before the Western, and that a good many bets have been decided as well as money changed hands in consequence.—Montreal Herald.

From the Montreal Courier of Wednesday. From the following extract, from a New-York paper, it will be seen that the capture of the fishing vessels on the coast of Nova-Scotia and the Labrador, for infractions of the Treaty between the two countries, excites the ire of "our brethren." "Our fishermen must not be annoyed, of course not! Their sympathy extends to British fishing grounds, as well as to Canada!—

"Until our Government are more active and vigilant in their conduct, our fishing vessels will continue to be captured on any plea, no matter how slight, and taken to Yarmouth or Halifax, and thus prevent the catching of fish by the Americans. Our fishermen must not be annoyed."

On Saturday last, two men were drowned by the sinking of a boat, overladen with bricks, in which they were crossing from Chambly to St. Hilaire. A boy was along with them when the accident occurred, but saved his life by swimming ashore. One of the unfortunate

men was a Scotchman, named John Muckle, the other was a Canadian, in the employ of Mr. Burns, of Pointe Olivier.

Niagara, 8th August.—Messrs. Bristowe and Crooks, barristers, Toronto, attended as usual on such occasions, came over in the steamer this morning, and immediately crossed to the American side, where they fired a couple of shots at each other, and then came back again—with whole skins. The quarrel originated, as we are told, in the scandalous rumours that were recently bruited about respecting Sir Allan Macnab.—Chronicle.

The 1st of August was observed as a gala day by our colored brethren in this neighbourhood. Preceded by the band of Colonel Kingsmill's Battalion, they went in procession to the Episcopal Church, and afterwards dined together "under the greenwood tree," passing the day with much hilarity and good order.—As the procession passed our office, we could not help observing that the comely addition to the female form,—the bustle, namely,—is as great a favorite with the dark as it is with the white-skinned fair sex. This, we presume (as the gallews is an indication of civilization,) may be considered a proof of refinement. Well, well, there's no accounting for taste.—Jb.

The Army. War Office, July 12.—73rd Foot—Capt. C. W. Combe, from half-pay unattached, to be Captain vice Bamford, who exchanges. Ensign R. C. Farnford, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Combe, promoted. Ensign C. Littlehales, from 15th Foot, to be Ensign v. Bamford.

Commercial

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING

Saturday, August 10th. Ashes—There have been few transactions in Port Ash during this week, and the sales embrace only about 250 barrels at 65, with a few unimportant parcels at a trifle under this rate. Holders continue firm in demanding 65. In Pearls, the sales extend to about 200 barrels, chiefly at 62 3/4. Flour.—The supplies from the canal still continue very light, and we advance our rates again 25 cents per barrel, although the demand is only fair. Owing to the advance in Western, there have been considerable sales of Southern, principally of Georgetown, at 66 1/2; a 37, Richmond County, 66 & 6 1/2. The first arrival of new crop reached here this week, viz: 1,000 bbls of Richmond City Mills, which we believe is usual.

Produce.—There has not been any alteration in the provisions market since our last, and it remains dull and inactive with but a small demand for export. The stock of Pork on hand is very heavy, and a still greater decline is looked for in that article if the stock, the stock is small, and prices cannot vary a great deal. Sugar.—The market continues heavy, and ordinary to inferior qualities have declined a shade. Sales have been made of 350 hhds Porto Rico at 7 1/2 cents; 180 do St. Croix at 9 & 9 1/2; 130 do Martinique at 6 1/2; 50 do Muscovado at 3 cts. Tea.—The importation per ship Omega was offered at auction yesterday, and the sale fully attended. Owing to the nature of the late advices from China, and the very bare state of our market at present of every description of Tea, a considerable advance was anticipated in the article, and which was realized to the extent of 10 & 20 per cent in the price of Young Hyson, and improved terms for Twankays and Skin Tea.

Exchange.—The closing rates on England and France for the packets of the 7th and 8th instant, were 9 & 9 1/2 per cent premium and 5 1/4.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

PORT OF QUEBEC

ARRIVED. August 14th. Bark Idea, Pennington, 6th July, Dublin, ballast, Chapman & Co. Bark Evergreen, Moran, 26th June, London, ballast, Tibbets. Brig Caroline, Peasey, 5th June, Sunderland, coal, Chapman & Co. 15th. Ship Calcutta, McKinnell, 25th June, Liverpool, provisions, Tibbets. Ship British Heroine, Carmichael, 26th June, Greenock, ballast, Rodger, Dean & Co. Ship Robert Kerr, Reid, 17th July Belfast, ballast. G. H. Parke.—First vessel on her second voyage this season. Ship Australia, Lush, 6th June, Liverpool, general cargo, Levey & Co. 131 passengers. Brig Xanthus, Handford, 7th June, Droghda; ballast, Ryan, Brothers. Brig Urania, Robson, 1st June, London, general cargo, Pemberton, Brothers, 17 passengers. Brig Trafalgar, Dillion, 10th July, Newfoundland, ballast, Gilmore & Co.

REPORTED BY TELEGRAPH. Ship Margaret, 27th June, Liverpool, general cargo, to order, 250 passengers. Schr. Prudent, 4th August, New Carlisle, oil, Patterson, Young & Co.

CLEARED. August 14th. Ship United Kingdom, McColl, Liverpool, Mann-Bark Earl of Durham, Tindall, London, Gillespie. Brig Gaudiens, Yale, Neath, Pemberton.

PASSENGERS. In the Idea, from Dublin,—Captain Usher, and Mr. Butler. In the Urania, from London,—Mr. A. Morgan, wife and 3 children. In the Trafalgar, from Newfoundland, Mr. Geo. Lucas. In the Margaret, from Liverpool, at Grasse Isle,—Captain Stichel, R. A. and family, Dr. Cowcher and family.

The splendid new ship United Kingdom, built by John Mann, Esq., sailed yesterday for Liverpool. She is commanded by our old friend Capt. McColl, who is well known in this trade as an experienced ship Master.

MARRIED. At Montreal, on the 12th instant, Mr. John Featherstone to Miss Mary Stevenson, both of that place. On the same day, Mr. Philip Holmes, of Rawdon, to Miss Elizabeth Alexander, of Montreal. At Laprairie, on the 29th ultimo, Frederick Singer, Esq., Captain of Militia and Volunteers, St. Philip, to Mrs. Marie Joseph Barbeau, widow of the late Mr. Francis Plante, of the former place. At Laprairie, on the same day, Mr. Wm Fox, to Miss Helen Plante, daughter of the late Mr. Francis Plante, of that village.

WANTS A SITUATION. A YOUNG PERSON who understands English and French, is desirous of getting a situation as Nursery Governess. Satisfactory reference will be given. A line addressed A. J. L. will be quickly attended to. Apply at this Office. 16th August.

OIL PAINTINGS

FIFTEEN original pictures of the Venetian School of Painting, chiefly Religious subjects, several of which possess great merit, among which is an Annunciation, a St. Francis, St. Joseph, Triumphs of Religion, Charity, several Madonna's, an ancient Cavalry Battle Piece, &c., &c. HENDERSON & CO. 16th August. Hunt's Wharf.

PASSAGE TO BELFAST.

THE coppered and uncommon fast sailing ship DUNTRAP, Captain James Gowen, will sail for the above port on the 5th September next. She has very superior accommodations for Cabin Passengers, some of which are already engaged. She can also take a few in the Steerage if early application is made to Captain Gowen, on board, at the India Wharf; or, to G. H. PARKE, India Wharf. 16th August.

PASSAGE TO BELFAST.

THE coppered and very fast sailing ship "ROSEAR KWA," Jas. Reid, Master, will sail (on her 2d voyage) for the above port on Saturday, 24th instant; she has very superior accommodations for cabin passengers—she can also take a few in the steerage, if early application is made to the Captain on board, or to G. H. PARKE, India Wharf. 16th August.

PASSAGE TO CARDIFF.

THE splendid new ship MANLIUS, will sail for the above port about the 20th August, and can accommodate a few Cabin Passengers. Any person desirous of going either to Cardiff or Bristol, will find this a good opportunity. For particulars apply to Capt. Hodge, on board, at Brien's Wharf, Diamond Harbour, or at the office of H. N. JONES, Quebec, 5th Aug, 1829.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE remarkably fast sailing, coppered and Armed Barque HARTLEY, A. I., 330 tons Register, W. B. BRADY, H. C. S. Commander, has superior accommodation for passengers, and will sail for the above port on Wednesday, the 21st instant. For particulars apply to the Commander on board, at Charles' Cove, or to LEONARD WINDSOR, St. Peter Street, Lower Town. 9th August.

COLOGNE WATER.

A CASE of the above direct from the Manufactory of JEAN-MARIE FARINA, Cologne, just received and for sale by MUSSON & SAVAGE, Chemists, &c. 21st June.

LANDING

TWENTY BAGS GREEN COFFEE, 10 barrels roasted ditto.

—AND IN STORE,— 10 tierces Carolina Rice, 20 kegs Plug Tobacco, 10 hogheads Leaf ditto, 10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine, 4 puncheons Jamaica Rum, 1 @ 24, 10 half-chests Bohen Tea, 20 boxes London Starch, 1 case Arrow-Root, 50 barrels Prime Mess Hamburg Pork, Spirits Turpentine and Liqueurice. HENDERSON & CO. 16th August. Hunt's Wharf.

A YOUNG CANADIAN having a few leisure hours daily, would be glad to employ them in the teaching of the French Language to a few respectable gentlemen, on very moderate terms. A line left at this office will be punctually attended to.—Address—"Canadian," Quebec, 14th August.

AUCTION SALES.

BY THOS. HAMILTON.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) the 16th August, for the benefit of whom it may concern, by order of the Captain, at Mr. Black's shipyard,

THE HULL of the Ship John, of Hull, Wm. Exalby, master, but then per register, 558 tons, as she now lies in Hall's Booms, Cape Cove. AFTER WHICH, The whole of the materials and stores of said vessel, viz:—Anchors, Chain Cables, Sails, Boats, Riggering, Yards, Spars, &c. &c. &c. Sale at TWO o'clock.

UNDERMARRIERS' SALE.

BY PETER SHEPPARD. Will be sold on TUESDAY next, the 20th instant, at the Stores of Messrs. Ryan, Brothers, opposite Messrs. W. Chapman & Co's, on Goudie's Wharf, for account of the Underwriters or others concerned, 86 CASKS, containing 300 dozen Guinness's XX Brown Stout, 100 boxes, } bunch Muscatel Raisins, 100 qr. boxes, } 70 trials Figs, included in a damaged state from Big Neperima, Capt. Donnell, from Dublin.

AFTER WHICH, 6 pipes Olive Oil, 10 ditto White Brandy, 1 to 1, 14 bags Almonds, 30 boxes Muscatel Raisins, 25 boxes and 30 half-boxes bloom Raisins, 2 hhds & 14 qr. casks sweet Sherry, 2 ditto & 2 ditto old Malaga, 2 ditto & 4 ditto old Sherry, 9 ditto Claret, 4 cases sparkling Sauterne, ea. 2 dz. 3 casks Geneva, 50 reams tea wrapping paper. Sale at TWO o'clock. 16th August.

RICH. TOBACCO, COFFEE, &c.

BY PETER SHEPPARD. Will be sold, TO-MORROW, the 17th inst., at TWO o'clock, at the Stores of John Young, Esq., Gibb's Wharf, (late Goudie's). 15 TIERCES Rice, 64 kegs fine Plug Tobacco, 50 barrels, } Roasted Java Coffee, 40 bags, } 10 ditto Green Cuba ditto, 140 dozens assorted Brooms, 100 boxes Lemon Syrup, 100 barrels Rosin, 5 cases preserved Ginger, 10 barrels Hemp, } Seed, 10 ditto Canary, } 2 boxes Pepper Sauce, 12 barrels Turpentine, 4 ditto Cayenne Pepper, 28 boxes variegated } Fancy Soaps, 13 ditto Rose } 4 ditto Palm } 3 cases Liqueurice, 12 dozens Peils, 30 barrels Port Wine, 25 chests Seuchong, } Tea, 45 ditto Hyson Skin, } 70 barrels Muscovado Sugar, 124 boxes Bunch Muscatel Raisins, 12 puncheons strong Whiskey. 16th August.

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

**A. PARROTT,**  
Copper & Brassmith, Bracer & Plumber.  
HAS REMOVED to No. 19, Mountain Street, opposite Mr. Neilson's Bookstore, where he will be happy to receive orders for all kinds of work in his line.  
Quebec, 8th May

**LATELY PUBLISHED,**  
By William Gregg.  
AND EDITED BY NEWTON BOWWORTH, F.R.S.A.  
A NEW AND IMPORTANT WORK,  
ENTITLED,  
**HOCHELAGA DEPICTA;**  
OR,  
THE EARLY AND PRESENT STATE OF THE CITY AND ISLAND OF MONTREAL:

ILLUSTRATED with Forty-Five Original Copper Plates Engravings of the Public Buildings, and Views of the City, from different points; a Plan of the City as it was in 1758, one year before the Conquest, and an Outline Plan as it now is; also, an APPENDIX, containing a brief History of the two REBELLIONS, (1837-1838,) in Lower Canada, and a Chapter on AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.—1 vol. 12mo. neatly printed, and bound in Fancy Cloth, Gold Lettered, price 12s. 6d.  
Quebec.—Sold by W. COWAN & SON, 9th August.

**MISS HILL,**  
Organist of the Saint Patrick's Church in this city,  
BEGS to intimate to her friends and the public, that she is prepared to receive Pupils on the

**PIANO, HARP, GUITAR,**  
THOROUGH BASS,  
and Italian and English Singing.

As it is the intention of Miss Hill to become a permanent resident in Quebec, those pupils entrusted to her will be afforded an opportunity of being thoroughly instructed in either or all of the above branches; and from having received instruction under the first masters in the profession, she feels confident in being able to give entire satisfaction.—Terms known by application at her residence, No. 14, Saint George's Street, Grand Battery.  
Quebec, 17th June, 1839.

**NOTICE.**  
THE business heretofore carried on by GEORGE HOWARD will from the 1st May, be continued by the Subscribers, under the firm of GEORGE HOWARD & SON, Shoeing-Smiths and Farriers, St. Paul Street, Quebec.  
1st May.

THE subscribers will commence in their new establishment as well as the old in a few days, where they will have on hand all sorts of ready-made Implements of Husbandry, such as Forks, Hoes, Axes, Spades, Ploughs, Harrows, &c., &c. Horses shod in the best of styles.—Good Stabling for Sick Horses. They flatter themselves that they shall be able to give every satisfaction; and as they wish to do business on as short credit as possible, all those who have been in the habit of putting off payment from time to time, will have to pay cash on the spot,—as times and prices will not allow more than three months credit.  
GEO. HOWARD & SON,  
Foot Hope Street.  
18th May.

**PROUDLEY'S**  
**SAINT LAWRENCE HOTEL,**  
Rue-de-Port Street, Lower Town.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to return thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and to assure them that no care or exertions on his part shall be spared to render this establishment deserving of the decided preference which has hitherto been given to it. His house has just undergone many improvements and additions, and now combines very superior advantages for the accommodation and comfort of visitors. The situation is convenient and healthy, commanding a view of the river and shipping of the port, unsurpassed in Quebec.

The table of this hotel will always be provided with the best the market affords; and the wines and liquors will be found of the choicest qualities.  
H. PROUDLEY.  
Quebec, 29th May, 1839.

**MADERA WINE.**  
THE undersigned have received via London a FRESH SUPPLY of the much esteemed brand "J. Howard, March & Co."  
JOHN GORDON & CO.  
17th June.

**FASHIONABLE BOOT WAREHOUSE.**



**JAMES JUDGE**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Quebec and its vicinity, that his establishment is removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. COLVER, opposite the Mercury office, near Prescott Gate, where he will keep constantly on hand BATTLE-TOP, SUARA, HESSIAN AND DRESS TOP BOOTS,—

ALSO,  
JUDGE'S IMPROVED WELLINGTONS,  
Made to fit the tightest Pantaloon or Trowsers.

J. Judge having been for several years patronized by the Nobility, Military and Gentry of the West of Ireland, feels confident of being able to give general satisfaction in the above line, without sending to London or Paris for the fashions; and his charges will be found unusually low for cash.  
Quebec, 29th May, 1839.

**J. FARLEY,**  
DYE.

No. 6, St. Ursule Street,  
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he cleans and dresses Gentlemen's Clothes, Cashmere, Merino, and Canton Crape Shawls, &c. &c.—colours warranted not to fade.  
From the long experience Mr. F. has had in the above business, combined with moderate charges, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to those who may honour him with their patronage.  
Quebec, 14th June.

**FOR SALE,**  
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,  
**100 BARRELS** Prime Mess Beef,  
200 ditto Prime and Cargo Beef,  
(Quebec Inspection.)

- 120 kegs Plug Tobacco,
- 20 hhds. U. C. and American Leaf ditto,
- 30,000 Havana Cigars,
- 150 barrels U. C. Whiskey,
- 20 ditto Sperm Oil, (winter.)
- 74 ditto Cod ditto,
- 10 hhds. Seal ditto,
- 40 bags roasted Coffee,
- 240 boxes Bulch Raisins,
- 100 dozen Corn Brooms, of sup. quality,
- 48 bags Walnuts,
- 20 ditto Fiberts,
- 70 kegs U. C. Butter,
- 50 chests Young Hyson Tea,
- 50 ditto Hyson Skin ditto,
- 50 ditto Souchong ditto,
- 100 boxes Pecco, ditto,
- 100 ditto Souchong, ditto,
- 84 tierces Muscovado Sugar,
- 150 barrels ditto ditto.

JOHN YOUNG.  
3rd July, 1839.

**SALT AFLOAT.**  
CADIZ SALT for Sale, from on board the barque "Eliza Ann," Captain Carruthers.  
—Also in Store,—  
150 barrels Prime Mess Hamburg Pork,  
5 kegs Fine Lard.  
J. W. LEAYCRAFT, DUNSCOMB & Co.  
3rd July.

**FOR SALE.**  
**450 BOXES** Lisbon Oranges, superior fruit and in fine order, now landing at Gillespie's Wharf, ex schooner Alert, from Lisbon.  
15 pipes } Spanish Red Wine, now landing  
5 hhds. } at the Wellington wharf, ex Celia  
200 bls. Hambro' P. M. Fork, ex Emanuel.  
—AND IN STORE,—  
Teneriffe Wine, Pasley's brand, L. P. and  
Cargo in pipes, hhds. and qr. casks,  
200 boxes Waterford Flag Blue.  
WM. PRICE & CO.  
29th May.

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER  
No. 11, Notre Dame Street,  
**20 SEROONS** of BLACK PEPPER,  
(sifted).

- 10 Baskets Olive Oil,
  - 20 Barrels Roasted Coffee,
  - 20 Casks superior Alton Ale, in wood and bottle.
- ALSO:—  
1 Pipe Blackburn's Madeira,  
10 Hhds. Vinegar, &c.  
JOHN FISHER.  
Quebec, 17th June, 1839.

**FOR SALE.**

- At No. 11, Notre Dame Street.
- 20 CASKS** ALUM,
- 10 Casks Epsom Salts,
- 8 Casks Brimstone,
- 10 Baskets Double Berkley Cheese,
- 7 Bags Cotton Wick,
- 1 Hhd. Westphalia Hams,
- 3 Cases Preserved Ginger,
- 12 Boxes Souchong Tea,
- 10 Cases Gin.

JOHN FISHER.  
Quebec, 8th June.  
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,  
**TWO** Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR,  
—Grantham Mills—a very superior article.  
WM. PRICE & CO.  
21st June.

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
For Ship "Celia," from Belfast,  
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,  
**TWO HUNDRED** Barrels Prime Mess IRISH PORK.

ALSO,  
A few hundred Hampers best Irish Potatoes.  
G. H. PARKE,  
Quebec, 29th May, 1839. India Wharf.

THE Subscribers have just received and offer for Sale, a consignment of LEATHER, consisting of—  
CALF-SKINS,  
KIP,  
LININGS,  
JOHN SHAW & CO.  
5th July. St. John street.

**CALEDONIA SPRINGS.**

THE favorable opinion I formerly entertained of the waters of the Caledonia Springs is MORE THAN CONFIRMED, as well from the benefits I personally derived from their use, as from what I observed of their effects on others. The water should be drank in moderate quantities before breakfast, and persevered in for some weeks at least.  
(Signed) WILLIAM ROBINSON, M.D.  
A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED  
BY  
BEGG & URQUHART,  
Quebec, 15th May, 1839.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber having entered into Partnership, under the firm of CHARLES CAMPBELL & Co., propose carrying on business as Agents and Shippers of Lumber, at that part of Sillery Cove, lately in the occupation of Mr. W. H. JEFFERY, where they will be at all hours ready to receive and ship every description of Lumber.  
CHARLES CAMPBELL,  
HENRY LE MESURIER, Jun.  
Quebec, 25th May.

**NEW SHIP CHANDLERY ESTABLISHMENT.**

THE Subscribers having entered into Co-partnership, intend carrying on the above business (in the premises lately occupied by S. Brocklesby & Son, St. Peter-street,) under the style and firm of Pinkerton & Oliver,  
A. H. PINKERTON,  
J. E. OLIVER  
Quebec, 20th May

**THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE—**

- 300 KEGS** London WHITE LEAD,
- 100 Kegs do. do. genuine No. 1,
- 15 Casks English LINED OIL, double boiled,
- 5 do. Raw do.
- 100 Boxes superior English YELLOW SOAP
- 100 Casks fine Canada ROSE NAILS 3/4 & 3/8 lb.
- 10 doz. SHOVELS,
- 10 Cwt. best English GLUE,

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **HARDWARE.**  
JOHN SHAW & CO.  
IMPORTERS, QUEBEC.  
2nd March, 1839.

**INDIA RUBBER SHOES.**  
JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE, LADIES', Gentlemen's, and Children's  
INDIA RUBBER SHOES, of the best quality.  
FREDK. WYSE,  
No. 3, Palace Street, opposite the Albion Hotel, Upper Town, and the foot of Mountain Street, near the Neptune Inn, Lower Town.

**PILES, &c.**

**HÆMORRHOIDS—NO CURE NO PAY!**  
Price \$1—Hays Liment—No Fiction.  
THIS extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invented with the solemnity of a death-bed request, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the talented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject, and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals and the private practice in our country, first and most extensively and effectually as a baffle of credulity, unless when its effects are witnessed externally in the following complaints:—  
For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.  
All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.  
Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.  
Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.  
Croup and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.  
All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.  
Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sore.  
Its operations upon adults, and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs, and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the Piles, is "it acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price \$1 is refunded to any one who will use a bottle of Hays Liment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents and out of the many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.  
CAUTION—None can be genuine without a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also that of the Agents.  
I. L. SIMS,  
MUSSON & SAVAGE,  
BEGG & URQUHART

**HEADACHE.**  
DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known that he has a remedy which by removing the causes cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and labouring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy. It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicine, and is as unpleasent to the taste. To be had of  
I. L. SIMS,  
MUSSON & SAVAGE,  
BEGG & URQUHART.

**CANADIAN PATRIOT.**

THIS Steamer being now in a complete state of repair, has commenced plying between this Port and Montreal, touching at the intermediate Ports.—The proprietors of the Canadian Patriot, therefore, beg leave to announce to the public, that they are now prepared to receive Freight and Passengers; that her Cabins are fitted up in a superior style of elegance, with accommodations surpassed by no other Boat in the River, and that she will not be retarded by towing. They trust from the anxious attention that will be paid to the comfort of passengers, and the prompt and safe delivery of Goods to merit a share of public patronage.  
Application for Freight or Passage, to be made to the Captain, on board, or to the undersigned,  
E. HOOPER, Agent.  
Hunt's Wharf.  
26th July, 1838.

**R. C. TODD,**  
**HERALD PAINTER,**  
No. 16, St. Nicholas Street,  
QUEBEC:

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