

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. 1. No. 69.]

QUEBEC, SATURDAY 4TH AUGUST 1838.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.

POETRY.

AUTUMN FLOWERS.

Those few pale Autumn flowers,
How beautiful they are!
Than all that went before,
And all the Summer store,
How lovelier far!

And why?—They are the last!
The last! the last! the last!
Oh! by that little word,
How many thoughts are staid!
That whisper of the past!

Pale flowers! pale passing flowers!
Ye're types of precious things;
Types of the bitter moments,
That flit, like life's enjoyments,
On rapid, rapid wings.

Last hours with parting dear ones,
(That time the fastest spends)
Last tears in silver shod,
Last words half uttered,
Last looks of dying friends,

Who but would fain compress
A life into a day,
The last day spent with one
Who, ere the morrow's sun,
Must leave us, and for aye?

Oh, precious, precious moments!
Precious, ye're types of those;
The saddest, sweetest, dearest,
Because like those, the nearest
To an eternal close;

Pale flowers! pale passing flowers!
I was your gentle breath—
I leave the Summer rose
For younger, blither brows;
Tell me of change and death.

MISS C. BOWLES

TOO HANSOME FOR ANY THING.

BY E. L. BULWER.

MR. FERDINAND FITZROY was a model of perfection. Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy was an only son. He was such an amazing favourite with both his parents that they resolved to ruin him: accordingly, he was exceedingly spoiled, never annoyed by the sight of a book, and had as much plain make as he could eat. Happy would it have been for Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy could he always have eaten plain cake, and remained a child. "Never," says the Greek tragedian, "reckon a mortal happy till you have witnessed his end." A most beautiful creature was Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy! Such eyes—such hair—such teeth—such a figure—such manners, too—and such an irresistible way of tying his neckcloth! When he was about sixteen, a crabbed old uncle represented to his parents the propriety of teaching Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy to read and write. Though not without some difficulty, he convinced them—for he was exceedingly rich, and riches in an uncle are wonderful arguments respecting the nature of a nephew whose parents have nothing to leave him. So our hero was sent to school. He was naturally—I am not joking; now—very sharp, clever boy; and he came on surprisingly in his learning. The schoolmaster's wife liked handsome children.

"What a genius will Master Ferdinand Fitzroy be, if you take pains with him!" said she to her husband.

"Pooh my dear, it is of no use to take pains with him."
"And why, love?"
"Because he is a great deal too handsome ever to be a scholar."

"And that's true enough, my dear!" said the schoolmaster's wife.

So, because he was too handsome to be a scholar, Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy remained the age of the fourth form!

"They took our hero from school."
"What profession shall he follow?" said his mother.

"My first cousin is the lord chancellor," said his father, "let him go to the bar."
The lord chancellor died there that day, Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy was introduced to him. His lordship was a little, rough-faced,

beetle-browed hard-featured man, who thought beauty and idleness the same thing—and a parchment skin the legitimate complexion for a lawyer.

"Send him to the bar!" said he, "no, no, that will never do!—Send him into the army; he is much too handsome to become a lawyer."

"And that's true enough, my lord!" said the mother.

So they bought Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy a comely in the—regiment of dragoons.

Things are not learned by inspiration. Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy had never ridden at school, except when he was hoisted; he was, therefore, a very indifferent horseman; they sent him to the riding-school, and every body laughed at him.

"He is a dunce!" said Cornet Horsephiz, "who was very ugly."

"A horrid puppy!" said Lieutenant St. Squintem, who was still uglier.

"If he does not ride better, he will disgrace the regiment!" said Captain Rivalbate, who was very good-looking.

"If he does not ride better, we will cut him!" said Colonel Everdrill, who was a wonderful martinet. "I say, Mr. Bumpen-wall!"—to the riding-master—"make that youngster ride less like a miller's sack."

"Pooh, sir, he will never ride better."

"And why will he be not?"

"Hiss you, colonel, he is a great deal too handsome for a cavalry officer!"

"True!" said Cornet Horsephiz.

"Very true!" said Lieutenant St. Squintem.

"We must cut him!" said the colonel.

And Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy was accordingly cut.

Our hero was a youth of susceptibility—he quitted the—regiment, and challenged the colonel. The colonel was killed!

"What a terrible blackguard is Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy!" said the colonel's relations.

Very true!" said the world.

The parents were in despair!—They were not rich; but our hero was an only son, and they spouted hard upon the crabbed old uncle!

"He is very clever," said they both, "and may do yet."

So they borrowed some thousands from the uncle, and bought his beautiful nephew a seat in parliament.

Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy was ambitious, and desirous of retrieving his character. He fagged like a dragon—conned pamphlets and reviews—got Ricardo by heart—and made notes on the English constitution.

He rose to speak.

"What a handsome fellow!" whispered one member.

"Ah, a coxcomb!" said another.

"Never do for a speaker!" said a third, very audibly.

And the gentlemen on the opposite benches sneered and heaved!—Ignorance is only indigenous in Miletia, and an orator is not made in a day. Discouraged by his reception, Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy grew a little embarrassed.

"Told you so?" said one of his neighbours.

"Fairly broke do an!" said another.

"To focus of his air to have any thing in his head," said a third, who was considered a wit.

"Hear, hear!" cried the gentlemen on the opposite benches.

Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy set down—he had not shone; but, in justice, he had not failed. Many a first-rate speaker had begun worse; and many a county member had been declared a phoenix of promise upon half his merit.

"Not so," thought the heroes of corn law.

Your A lais never made orators!" said a crack speaker with a wry face.

"Nor men of business either," added the chairman of a committee, with a face like a kaunaroo's.

"Poor devil!" said the civilest of the set.

"He's a deuced deal too handsome for a speaker! By Jove, he is going to speak again—this will never do; we must cough him down!"

And Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy was accordingly coughed down.

Our hero was now seven or eight and twenty handsome than ever, and the adoration of all the young ladies at Almack's.

"We have nothing to leave you," said the parents, who had long spent their fortune, and now lived on the credit of having once enjoyed it.—You are the handsomest man in London; you must marry an heiress."

"I will," said Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy.

Miss Helen Convolvulus was a charming young lady, with a hare-lip and six thousand a year. To Miss Helen Convolvulus then our hero paid his addresses.

Heavens! what an uproar her relations made about the matter.

"Easy to see his intention," said one; "a handsome fortune-hunter, who wants to make the best of his person!"

"Handsome is that handsome does," says another; "he was turned out of the army, and murdered his colonel."

"Never marry a beauty," said a third; "he can admire none but himself."

"Will have so many admirers," said a fourth.

"Make you perpetually jealous," said a fifth.

"Spend your fortune," said a sixth.

"An! break your heart," said a seventh.

Miss Helen Convolvulus was prudent and wary. She saw a great deal of justice in what was said; and was sufficiently contented with liberty and six thousand a-year, not to be highly impatient for a husband; but our hero had no aversion to a lover, especially to so handsome a lover as Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy. Accordingly she neither accepted nor discarded him; but kept him on hope, and suffered him to get into debt with his father and his coach-maker, on the strength of becoming Mr. Fitzroy Convolvulus.

Time went on, and excuses and delays were easily found; however, our hero was sanguine, and so were his parents. A breakfast at Chiswick and a putrid fever carried off the latter, within one week of each other; but not till they had blessed Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy, and rejoiced that they had left him so well provided for.

Now, then, our hero depended solely upon the crabbed old uncle, and Miss Helen Convolvulus—the former, though a baronet and a satirist, was a banker and a man of business.

He looked very distastefully at the Hypocritical curls and white teeth of Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy.

"If I make you my heir," said he, "I expect you will continue the bank."

"Certainly, sir!" said the nephew.

"Humph!" grunted the uncle, "a pretty fellow for a banker!"

Debtors grew pressing to Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy, and Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy grew pressing to Miss Helen Convolvulus.

"It's a dangerous thing," said she, timidly, "to marry a man so admired—will you always be faithful?"

"By heaven!" cried the lover—

"Ho! ho!" sighed Miss Helen Convolvulus, and Lord Rufus Pumlilion entering, the conversation was changed.

But the day of the marriage was fixed; and Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy bought a new carriage. By Apollo, how handsome he looked in it! A month before the wedding-day the uncle died. Miss Helen Convolvulus was quite tender in her condolence.

"Cheer up, my Ferdinand," said she, "for your sake, I have discarded Lord Rufus Pumlilion."

"Adorable condescension!" tried our hero; "but Lord Rufus Pumlilion, is only four feet two, and has hal hair like a pony."

"All men are not so handsome as Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy!" was the reply.

Away goes our hero, to be present at the opening of his uncle's will.

"I leave," said the testator—who, I have before said, was a bit of a satirist—"my share of the bank, and the whole of my fortune, legacies excepted, to—here Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy wiped his beautiful eyes with a cambric handkerchief, exquisitely brode—my

friend, John Spriggs, an industrious, painstaking youth, who will do credit to the bank. I did once intend to have made my nephew Ferdinand my heir; but so curling a head can have no talent for accounts. I want my successor to be a man of business, not beauty; and Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy is a great deal too handsome for a banker; his good looks will, no doubt, win him any heiress in town. Meanwhile, I leave him, to buy a dressing-case, a thousand pounds."

"A thousand devils!" said Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy, banging out of the room.

He flew to his mistress. She was not at home. "Lies," says the Italian proverb, "have short legs;" but truths, if they are unpleasant, have terribly long ones! The next day Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy received a most obliging note of dismissal.

"I wish you every happiness," said Miss Helen Convolvulus, in conclusion—"but my friends are right; you are much too handsome for a husband!"

And the week after, Miss Helen Convolvulus became Lady Rufus Pumlilion.

"Alas! sir," said the bailiff, as a day or two after the dissolution of parliament he was joggling along with Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy in a hackney coach, bound to the King's Bench—"Alas! sir, what a pity it is to take so handsome a gentleman to prison!"

THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT.

When I heard some prisoners tried at the Old Bailey, I was particularly pained with the amiable manner in which the judge summed up the evidence; for when any matter was at all doubtful, he invariably directed the jury to give the prisoners the benefit of the doubt. This was generous, and entirely the frequent practice of mankind, who are too apt to judge harshly of their neighbours, and to see every thing in the darkest point of view against those who have had the misfortune to transgress, in any degree, the strict laws of integrity. As I particularly love and admire amiableness, I have endeavoured, ever since to imitate the spirit of the judge, who, like charity herself, thinketh no evil. In a word, I have practised the pleasant principle of the benefit of the doubt in every case to which it is at all applicable, and I really think that it has rendered me one of the most amiable creatures in the world. For instance, in the morning, when I wake, which may be at eight, nine, ten, eleven or twelve o'clock, I may perhaps think that it is time to get up, but I am rather sleepy and heavy, and I am not quite certain that I have had rest enough, for some constitutions require more sleep than others, so I give myself the benefit of the doubt, and doze away another hour or two—till at length I am absolutely tired of lying in bed; and then, as there is no doubt to take any benefit of, I get up, and I am in a most amiable humour, and not crabbed and cross as those poor creatures are who leave their beds before they have had their natural rest. When I am once up, it frequently occurs to me that I ought not to spend the day in idleness, but to give myself seriously to some occupation; but so many various modes of occupying myself are presented, that out of the multitude I know not what to choose, truly, in the midst of my perplexity, I bethink myself that while some of mankind are best employed in active business, others are most prominently distinguished as contemplative, and if I have any doubt as to which of the two I am most fitted for, I immediately take the benefit of the doubt, and give myself to contemplation, and thus I find myself most amiably disposed. If I have a necessity to visit a distant part of the city or suburbs, and if I think that the walk may do me good, I peradventure also fear it may do too much for me—thereupon I give myself the benefit of the doubt, and take a cab, and thus preserves my equanimity of temper, and I am not fretful and peevish as most of us are fatigued invariably are. If I meet one of the streets a half-starved beggar, or if I see a man who looks as if he had starved, and if I feel inclined to pity and relieve him, I think it possible that he may be an im-

postor, and only wants the money to spend at the public-house; therefore I give myself the benefit of the doubt, and keep the money in my pocket; and I comfort myself with the pleasing reflection, that I have not in any way contributed to contribute hypocrisy, or to promote intemperance; and, as nothing more is to be said, I am a man amiable than the possession of a good conscience, I am quite pleased with myself for not having been instrumental in assisting an evil-disposed person with the means of vice. If I receive two invitations to dinner—for such things will sometimes happen—and if one of the invitations should be accepted on the score of duty, while the other has claim upon the inclination, I weigh with great diligence the arguments on both sides, and as with all my skill I find it impossible to put far more beyond a doubt, I give myself the benefit of the doubt, and accept the invitation which best suits my inclination. If, after I fancy that I have taken quite enough of wine; yet, if I feel disposed to take another glass or two, and I am not quite certain that it will be too much for me, forthwith I give myself the benefit of the doubt, and drink.

In this practice of giving myself the benefit of the doubt, I believe that I am not altogether singular; I have occasionally observed this self-same moral amiable in others. When a client comes to a lawyer with a bad cause in his hand, and a bouncing fee in his fist, the lawyer sees the hopelessness or wickedness of the case; but as it is just possible that there may be a chance of success, the lawyer pockets the fee, giving himself the benefit of the doubt, and goes to work for his client as craftily or honestly as may be. When a gentleman has been dining at a public dinner, and goes to look for his hat amidst a host of others, and doubts which is his own, he gives himself the benefit of the doubt, and takes the best that he can find. When a physician has attended a patient some weeks, and there seems to be no farther occasion for his attendance and services, and, no need of any more things; yet, as it is possible, notwithstanding all favourable appearances, that there may be a relapse, he gives himself the benefit of the doubt, visits the patient once more, and administers another dose.

When a voter at an election can get a fee from one candidate, and not from the other, from thence is some doubt in his mind as to which is the best man to vote for;—as it is a difficult matter for common minds to determine on state affairs,—he is forthwith gives himself the benefit of the doubt, and votes for the candidate who pays best. Then what a blessed thing is doubt, since so many benefits result from it! Life would be a very dull concern if we had no doubts; for then we should have no opportunity for the exercise of our judgments, and we should have no use for that beautiful and graceful quality called discretion.

Sir Roger de Coverley was very right, when he said, "There is a great deal to be said on both sides. Does not every body see, that if there were nothing to be said on either side, there could be nothing said on the other? And if there were nothing to be said on either side—there would be nothing said at all; and perhaps very little done. It is impossible to imagine anything so stupid as an unanimous world, or so dull as a life without a doubt. They, therefore, are guilty of much cant, and of great display,—I may say, an unnecessary display of stupidity, who express a wish to have everything brought to a certainty; they would have a completely drab world;—there would be neither hue, nor colour, nor complexion about it. We should all trove on in the monotonous stupidity of hackney-coach horses with blinkers on their eyes,—they have no benefit to doubt by; for when they feel the whip, they know they must move if they can; and when they feel the tug of the bit, they know they must stand still. They have no doubts—their orbit is not eccentric—they indulge in no extravagances. Truly, there is a great benefit in doubting; and had it not been for the benefit of the doubt, you gentle reader, would not have had the pleasure of reading this paper. No doubt no more that doubt is good.

PHOSPHORIC LIGHT EMITTED BY FLOWERS.—In the garden of the Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe, on the evening of Friday, September 4th, 1835, during a storm of thunder and light, accompanied by heavy rain, the leaves of the flower called *Oenothera macrocarpa*, a bed of which is in the garden, immediately opposite the windows of the manuscript library at Stowe, were observed to be brilliantly

illuminated by phosphoric light. During the intervals of the flashes of lightning the night was exceedingly dark, and a strong blue color was distinguished in the gloom except the bright light upon the leaves of these flowers. The luminous appearance continued uninterrupted for a considerable length of time; it did not appear to resemble any electric effect; and the opinion which seemed most probable was, that the plan, like many known instances, has a power of absorbing light, and giving it out under peculiar circumstances.—*Magazine of Popular Science.*

THE WAVES.—*Waves of the Ocean.*—The largest waves proceed at the rate of from thirty to forty miles an hour; yet it is a vulgar belief that the water itself advances with the speed of the wave. The form of the wave only advances, while the substance, except a little spray above, remains rising and falling in the same place.

INSANITY.—M. Brie de Boismont makes the following estimate in his Essay on the Effect of Civilization with reference to Insanity?—In every 230 persons; in Paris, 1 in 222 in St. Petersburg, 1 in 343; in Naples, 1 in 729; in Rome, 1 in 418; in Milan, 1 in 242; in Turin, 1 in Florence, 1 in 338; in Madrid, 1 in 345; in Dresden, 1 in 466; and Cairo, 1 in 3074.

THE HUMAN RACE.—The whole human race, if collected together in one spot, would not occupy a space equal to that in which our metropolis stands. For suppose the population of the globe to be equal to 1,000,000,000 souls, and the average space occupied by each individual to be one square foot, the whole of the human family collected together in one column would cover a square of 31,620 feet, or of about six miles. They would all easily be contained within the circumference of London.

UNITED STATES.

The affair of the schooner *Lone* on the coast of Mexico promises to be a serious one. The particulars are briefly these: this schooner, apprised of the blockade, sailed for a Mexican port from one of our cities. The Captain succeeded in passing the blockading squadron. He sold his cargo at an immense profit. On trying to come out he was intercepted by the French brig of war *Laurier* and captured. An officer and eight men were put on board, and she was ordered to *Sacrifices*. Captain Clark and two men were allowed to remain on board at his own request. The balance of the crew and passengers were transferred to the United States man-of-war *Vandalia*, then in sight. On the 4th of July, when about thirty miles from Vera Cruz, Captain Clark and two men rose upon the French and succeeded in making them all prisoners. He bore away for New Orleans. On nearing the Mississippi, he fell in with a British man of war, who spoke him. The Commander applauded Captain Clark for his brave act. The vessel arrived at New Orleans. The chagrin of the Frenchmen may be imagined; of course the French people of New Orleans took sides with their consul, who claimed the vessel and cargo as French property by right of capture. The American collector would not give it up, but placed the specie, \$30,000, in Bank, and sent an account of the whole affair to Washington. Now the question of releasing this vessel may get us into a quarrel with Monsieur Crapeau. I hear that she will not be given up on the ground, that this whole blockade is in violation of the laws of nations. The French Consul at New Orleans will be referred to our laws, and if he can get the vessel by an appeal to them, well and good;—if not, the Government will not interfere.—*Correspondence of the Montreal Herald.*

HONOR SATISFIED.—We learn that a duel took place yesterday, July 20, between Capt. Clark of the schr. *Lone*, and M. Lecoeq, the vigilant and indomitable prize master, put on board the *Lone* when she was captured by the French ship *Laurier*. The challenge was drawn from the gallant Frenchman who felt his honor highly offended at a reply on the part of Capt. Clarke, of an article of his published in the *Courier* a few days since. The weapons were pistols; after the second ineffectual shot, the friends of Monsieur stepped forward and announced that the honor of their friend was perfectly satisfied. The blunt Capt. Clarke, thinking there must be some mistake, requested his seconds to load again. "I'll give it to him the next time, for I'm improving." But his friends informed him that he must bring them to answer a call, he had nothing to say.

Now we ask Capt. Clarke's pardon, but he acted very foolish to fight his quondam prize master; for in retaking his vessel he did his duty; and in the newspaper discussion commenced by Monsieur Lecoeq, he had all the advantage. He should not have fought.—*New Orleans American.*

NEW-YORK July 30th. THE MURDER IN BROADWAY.—The colored man who cut the throat of a mulatto woman in Broadway, Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, to the honor of the persons who were passing at the time on the pavement, is named Edward Coleman. The woman, who was his wife and who had been a short time separated from him owing to some dispute, died almost immediately, the head being nearly severed from the body. The parties were both young—about 25 years of age. The man is in prison.

The U. S. Schooner *Active* was sold Saturday for \$1500—she originally cost the Government \$8,900. The amount expended on her, in repairs and alterations, was \$9,000. Total cost \$17,900.

The most marvellous tale now in circulation is that given at Lowell, Mass. on the authority of the Rev. Lemuel Postor, who states that the daughter of Mr. Levi Atwood of that city, supposed to be in a consumption, vomited on July 14, three or four hundred small worms resembling maggots, and which, being preserved, hatched in a few days into as many of the common house fly!

Thos. Kinney, an Irishman, was committed to jail in Monmouth co. N. J. Monday, charged with the murder of his own brother.

Mr. Van Rensselaer of Canton, Ohio, a wealthy citizen has been committed to jail on the charge of having forged a check of \$7000 on the Bank of Massillon in that state.

An Arch Duke of Austria is coming out to visit the United States in a frigate from Trieste.

GOLD.—The total value of gold taken from all the mines in the United States for the last ten years, is said to be thirty millions of dollars.

In Philadelphia the dog killers employed by the Corporation killed ninety-eight dogs in two days. A citizen who struck one of these officers while in the discharge of his duty, was fined \$100.

The Cherokee lands in North Carolina are to be sold on the 1st Monday in September next, at Franklin, Macon county, N. C. by order of the State Legislature. The lands are now vacant,—the Cherokees having been all removed.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND INDIAN VICTIMS TO SMALL POX!—The small pox epidemic, introduced among the Mandans, &c., on the Missouri and its tributaries, by miscreants called sturion or rum-sellers, has caused within the last year one hundred thousand deaths, who have been thus immolated to white cupidity and the blessing of civilization. The St. Louis Commercial Bulletin of the 17th says, that it had received information from the Indian country, stating that the ravage of the small pox among the Indians had nearly ceased.

The New York papers give a long list of extracts from Journals in all parts of the States, on the promising condition of the crops. In some parts, it is said, "the ear is literally burdened with heavy crops, and the farmers are improving every hour to secure what is already ready for harvesting."

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 4th AUGUST, 1838.

LATEST DATES. London, -- July 5. New-York, -- July 28. Liverpool, -- July 4. Halifax, -- July 18. Havre, -- July 2. Toronto, -- July 19.

New York papers to the evening of Monday last, have been received. They contain nothing of interest. The packet ship *Roscoe*, 25th June, from Liverpool, has arrived.

FROM THE MONTREAL COURIER of yesterday we learn that Parker and three other prisoners who effected their escape from the Kingston jail, have been re-captured. A Corporal of the 71st, with two men, were proceeding alongside the river, in search of a deserter, when they discovered a man evidently endeavoring to conceal himself.—Supposing him to be the deserter, they hastened up to him, and to their no small astonishment, found him to be the prisoner Parker, whose face was fa-

miliar to the soldiers, they having lately been on guard at the Fort. He was secured and taken back to Kingston and safely lodged in the Fort, under heavy irons; the three other prisoners have since been arrested. A private letter received in town, states that Parker after being captured, offered the corporal \$300 to suffer him to escape.

The Montreal Correspondent of the Quebec Gazette gives the following account of the escape of the prisoners from the Kingston jail:—"There was not a doubt in the minds of those acquainted with the mode of escape, but that the plan was preconcerted between the prisoners and their friends, who must have been not only in attendance with boats, but assisted the prisoners in getting over the walls.

The fifteen were escaped, occupied a room in the fort, directly over an intended for a kitchen. They cut a hole through the floor, got into the kitchen, where they had little difficulty in making the opening from the side, large enough to admit them into the sewer, through which they passed till they reached the outer wall, which they scaled by ropes made out of their bed clothes. It was a dreadful night of rain, thunder and lightning, which must have been very much in their favour. Parker and Montgomery were of the number. A guard of the 71st regiment was on duty at the time. The remanuer of the prisoners, about fifteen in number, were confined in another part of the fort."

The rebel Morreau was executed at Niagara on Monday last. Waite and Chandler, who were also sentenced to be hung, have been relieved, and will probably be transported.

The brigade of Guards stationed in Quebec were reviewed by Major General Macdonell on the Plains of Abraham, yesterday morning,—in the presence of His Excellency the Governor General, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Paget, and General Patterson, of the United States Army, were also present; and all expressed the highest satisfaction at the procession with which this fine body of men set through their various evolutions.

We understand that H. M. S. *Cornwallis* will sail this evening or early to-morrow, and that the Admiral's flag will be hoisted on board the *Insouciant*.

The Court of Inquiry held on board H. M. S. *Insouciant* on the subject of the collision between the *Pearl* and the barge *Hesone* resulted in exonerating from all blame the crew of the *Pearl*.

We understand that, in compliance with a suggestion emanating from the Quebec Exchange, the Deputy Postmaster-General has determined on regularly forwarding a letter bag to New York in time for the steam-ship leaving for Europe.

We are glad to learn that it is intended to get up a Regatta, on a scale far surpassing any hitherto witnessed in this port. A meeting of gentlemen favorable to the proposition, is, we understand, to be held at the Exchange Reading-Room on Monday next, at one o'clock, P. M.

A servant of an officer of the Coldstream Guards deserted yesterday, taking with him his master's horse, a brace of pistols, and some plate. He was seen to cross the river, and is supposed to have taken his way towards the lines: pursuit has been made after him, and there is little doubt that he will be taken.

H. M. S. *Madagascar*, and steam ship *Medea* sailed on Thursday evening, the former for Bermuda; and the latter, with the detachment of the 93rd Highlanders which arrived by the *Madagascar*, for Halifax. *Medea*, will return immediately, we understand, with His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, on a visit to Lord Durham.—*Gazette.*

MONTREAL GRAND JURY.—We observe on a presentation of the *Grand Jury* of Montreal, five marks 1 to names. Surely, such ignorance will no longer be allowed to mean claiming such situations.—*Brighton Gas. June 14.*

The Earl of Durham has, since his tour to the Falls, been so convinced of the importance of the Welland Ship Canal, which connects the Lakes Ontario and Erie, that he has recommended the British government to loan £250,000 to the Company.—*New York Star.*

Prison
Do.
Prison
Do.
Debt
Of the
The
Inns of
Esq.
High C
n
This
Kimp
tion, by
charges
brought
Sergean
posed, a
which
caulprit.
consider
permitted
content:
that he
gentlemen
gross of
was led
He ha
became t
formant
of crown
ingly; it
in the h
huge list
with a fir
of ill dres
censed u
up house,
place of b
most voc
flags with
ing motto
"Why
"What
from"
a Stick"
"Nym an
flicking an
"a
The cu
entering th
Useful an
enier havin
to keep sil
the inces
Alderman J
torney + P
tion might
"E
Mr. Pub
have absolt
within the
Aye?
I ask you
editor of the
to, in the
two months
A.—One
Q.—Whi
A.—Yes,
Q.—Hav
late?
A.—I do
Q.—You
A.—No,
Q.—Don't
all that you
A.—Perh
Q.—Don't
sonable, as
titles, that
A.—Perh
then you
city towards
Q.—Don't
gratitude, fo
long series of
A.—Edon
Q.—Who,
A.—The J
Q.—Who,
A.—Carey
Q.—Do th
write for the
A.—I do n
thy do.

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

Quebec Gaol, 1st August, 1833.	33
Prisoners under Sentence,	80
Do. Loose, idle and disorderly,	53
Prisoners not tried,	1
Do. Military,	11
Debtors,	
Total,	178

Of the above 83 are Females.

The Official Gazette, of Thursday, contains the appointment of Stewart Derbyshire, Esq., Barrister at Law, as an attache' to the High Commission.

MANSION HOUSE, TORONTO.

Friday, June 22nd, 1838.

This being the day fixed until which Billy Kimpion was remanded for further examination, by Alderman Useful, upon the very grave charges preferred against him, he was again brought up in charge of Corporal Henderson, Sergeant M'Cann being too severely indisposed, occasioned by the heavy patrol duty which he had performed, to accompany the culprit. Mr. Kimpion had evidently suffered considerable mental anxiety, if we might be permitted to judge from the expression of his countenance. He was so exceedingly weak that he claimed the support of the interesting gentleman from Derbyshire, and that of "the genius of England's future destinies," and he was led into Court leaning upon them both.

He had cast off his green coat, which had become too capacious for him since his confinement, and he wore a frock suit, made of brown silk stuff, which became him exceedingly; instead of the neat case which he was in the habit of wearing, he now carried a huge ill shapen sort of cudgel, which he held with a firm grasp, or rather gripe. A crowd of ill dressed people, and mischievous and incensed urchins followed him from the lock-up house, where he had been confined, to the place of his examination, yelling and howling most vociferously. Many of these carried flags with inscriptions thereon. The following mottoes attracted attention:—

- "Why did you read the columns of the Camillus?"
- "What part of Derbyshire is the gentleman from?—From the Devil's—A Peck."
- "Stick 'em communicated" at the bottom of articles you don't write."
- "No soft sander."
- "Nym and Bardolph are sworn brothers in flogging and at Calais they stole a fire shovel."

The court was crowded to an excess. On entering the room, we found both Alderman Useful and Quagmire on the Bench. The crying having commanded all manner of persons to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, and the incessant hum of voices having ceased, Alderman Useful intimated to the learned attorney "Public Opinion," that the examination might be proceeded with.

EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

Mr. Public Opinion.—How many articles have absolutely proceeded from your own pen within the two past months?

Aye?
I ask you how many articles have you, as editor of the Camillus, written and given place to, in the editorial columns, within the past two months?

Q.—What only one?
A.—Yes, only one.
Q.—Have you lost many subscribers of late?

A.—I don't know.
Q.—You don't know?
A.—No, I don't.
Q.—Don't you think you deserve to lose all that you have?

A.—Perhaps.
Q.—Don't you think it would be reasonable, as you do not write the editorial articles, that you should not father them?
A.—Perhaps it would; but I have already given my reasons for doing a parent's duty towards them.

Q.—Don't you owe the public a debt of gratitude, for supporting the Camillus for a long series of years?

A.—I don't—I'm only the editor.

Q.—Who does then?

A.—The proprietors.

Q.—Who are the proprietors?

A.—Carey, Lea & Co. of Philadelphia.

Q.—Do they know that you do not now write for the editorial columns?

A.—I do not tell them, but it is my opinion they do.

Q.—Have they sold themselves too?

A.—I decline answering that question.

Ask the Derbyshire gentleman if you want information on that head.

Mr Attorney "Public Opinion," here rose under evident emotion, and said, "May it please your Worship, I move that the Derbyshire gentleman, who is now in Court, be committed as an accomplice with Mr. Kimpion in the hitherto unheard-of imposition it has been attempted to play off upon the public."

The Court having heard the arguments for, and against the motion, directed that the gentleman should stand committed, and that he should be brought up for examination on the 26th. Billy Kimpion was further remanded until the 10th July.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The want of room, compels us to defer the communication of "Q." to our next publication.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED

August 1st.

Schr. Princess Royal, 19th July, from Le Grand Etang, order, 2 cabin passengers. 21.

Bark Weisford, Brown, 4th June, London, Levy, & Co, Ballast.

Bark Pilot, Moore, London, 1st June, Levy & Co, Order, ballast.

Brig Comet, Betty, 13th June, Cork, Chapman, General Cargo.

Brig Findon, Seaman, 11th June, Poole, Chapman & Co, ballast.

Brig Florinda, Moore, 20th June, Jamaica, Gillispie, & Co, rum.

Brig Andrew White, Cockerill, 2nd June, Sunderland, Maitland, & Co, coals.

Brig Clara, Cook, July 17th Newfoundland, W Price, & Co, rum, &c.

Schr Sarah Anne, Messorsy, 3d July, Newfoundland, H Mael, fish.

Brig Part, Galley, 6th June, Sunderland, Atkinson & Co, general cargo.

Schr. Jolly Tar, Veneau, 12th July, Arichat, H J Noad, fish and oil.

Schr. Jane Ann, Thevage, 26th June, St. John, N. B. H J Noad, sugar, &c.

Ship Margaret, Chalmers, 27th June, Liverpool, A Gilmore & Co, salt and coals.

Bark Chieftain, Dewes, 13th June, Liverpool, Snyes & Ross, ballast.

Brig Tyne, Dunn, 12th June, Liverpool, Atkinson & Co, ballast.

4th. (This morning.)

Ship Handshire, Piteairs, 26th June, Liverpool, R F Maitland & Co, ballast.

Bark Mariner, Clarkson, 5th June, London, Atkinson & Co, ballast.

Bark, Coriolanus, Ware, 26th May, London, C E Levey, ballast.

Brig Industry, McKee, 14th June, Belfast, G H Parke, ballast.

Brig Hannah, Gregory, 25th June, Newfld. W Sharples & Co, ballast.

Schr. Charlotte, Dominique, 3rd July, Halifax, Montreal, rum.

Schr. Duck, Hoffman, 25th July, Miramichi, F. Buteau, fish and oil.

Schr. Martha, Bolanger, 26th June, St. John (N. B.) Penniston, tar, pitch, rosins.

CLEARED.

August 2nd.

Bark Atlantic, Hardenbroock: Greenock, Price & Co.

Ship Albion, Rache, London, Price & Co.

Brig Alarm, Stewart, Ennis, Pembertons.

3rd.

Ship England, Arley, Liverpool, John Mann.

Brig Parken, Pattison, Lancaster, Levey & Co.

Brig Clara, of St. John, N. B., Cook, (late Longmuir), arrived this day from St. George's Bay, Newfoundland, having wintered at that place on her voyage from Berbice, with a cargo of rum, &c. Captain Cook proceeded from Quebec this spring for the purpose of bringing up the Clara, Capt. Longmuir having been incapacitated from illness. Capt. L. has proceeded to Halifax. On the 25th instant, the Clara met, off Bir, the new bark Elizabeth, Simson, hence for Bristol. The Clara has suffered some damage in rudder, loss of sheathing, fore-foot, and will have to go into dock for repairs.

The Rebecca, of Glasgow, wrecked this spring, has not gone on Taylor's slip, as reported. She is now at Napoleon Wharf, discharging the coals which she brought up.

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT

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

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

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

A LETTER containing money, addressed to the Transcript Office, brought by the steamer Canada, on Saturday last, was stolen from the Exchange in the course of the afternoon of that day.—The above reward will be given to any person who will give such information as may lead to the recovery of the letter and conviction of the thief. Transcript Office, Quebec, 28th July, 1838.

BROWN'S CHEAP CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 9, outside St. John Street Gate.

*Sew or Cast off Clothes bought, sold, or exchanged for new, and money advanced on goods given in for sale. Quebec, 28th July, 1838 6 m 2

ENGRAVING, &c.

J. JONES, Visiting Card Engraver and Printer, REMOVED to No. 18, Couillard Street, two doors from St. John Street, Upper Town. Quebec, 28th July, 1838 3 m 2

VICTORIA HOUSE.

(RUE SOUS-LE-FORT—QUEBEC.)

GEORGE ARNOLD, PROPRIETOR,

Is now open for the reception of visitors. The situation and accommodation of the premises combine advantages unequalled by any similar establishment in Quebec, and unsurpassed in the Canadas. The arrangements have been made under the immediate superintendance of the proprietor, and as the business will be conducted by himself personally, every attention will be ensured to those who may favor him with their visits. To those gentlemen in particular who are connected with the business of the port, the situation of the premises, in the direct vicinity of the Steam-Boat Wharves, and Custom House, offers great advantages; and to the public in general, the arrangements of the establishment are such as to present every convenience. On the ground floor are an extensive Saloon and Reading Room. On the first floor are two spacious rooms, which by means of folding doors between, may, when required, be converted, into one magnificent apartment of 70 feet by 32 feet, and 15 feet high; dimension which render it a most eligible place for meetings, &c. The numerous apartments contained in the three upper stories are fitted up for the accommodation of families and individuals. A spacious gallery on the roof commands a splendid view of the harbor of Quebec and the surrounding country.

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

GEO. ARNOLD.

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

QUEBEC AUTUMN RACES.

1838.

Under the Patronage of

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

MONDAY, the 3rd, & TUESDAY, the 4th SEPTEMBER, 1838.

FIRST DAY, —MONDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER.

Her Majesty's Plate of Fifty Guineas.

Entrance, Five Pounds: to heads two miles and a distance. Open to all horses bred in the Province of Lower Canada, that never won match, plate or sweepstakes. Weights—three years old, 8 st. 2 lb.; four yrs. 9 st. 3 lb.; five yrs. 9 st. 9 lb.; six yrs. and aged, 10 st.

Ladies' Purse.

Entrance Five Dollars, to which the Stewards will add — Dollars. Free for all horses.—

Weight for age—age: horses, 10 st. 7 lb. Each year under allowed 7 lb. Mile-heats, starting from the distance. Gentlemen rider.

Trial Stakes.

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

Bonnet Rouge Stakes of — Dollars.

Entrance One Dollar. For all horses bred to the satisfaction of the Stewards to be of thorough Canadian breed. One mile, starting from the distance post. Habitant riders. To be sold for £40.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER

Hurdle Race.

Four Dollars entrance, to which the Stewards will add — Dollars. Free for all horses. One heat of two miles, starting from the distance. Gentlemen riders. Weight, 11 st. His Excellency's Cup, value £100.

Entrance Ten Dollars.

For all horses bona fide the property of Her Majesty's subjects residing in the Canadas, and in their possession for one calendar month previous to these races. Once round the course, and a distance. Gentlemen riders. To close and name on the 3rd August. Horses to be handicapped by the Stewards—to be shown on the course at two, p. m. on the 27th August, and weights declared on the following day. Ten horses to start, or no race. Winner to be sold for one hundred sovereigns

Quebec Stakes.

Five Pounds entrance, to which the Stewards will add — Pounds. Free for all horses; second horse to save his entrance. Weights as in the Trial Stakes. Two mile heats, starting from the distance. A winner of one race to carry 7 lb., and of two races 14 lb. extra. Three horses to start, or no race.

Garrison Plate of — Pounds.

Entrance Five Dollars: For all horses bona fide the property of Officers of the Army, one month previous to the races. Weight as in the Trial Stakes. The winner of any race to carry 7 lb. extra. Mile heats, starting from the distance. Gentlemen riders—Beaten Plate.

For all horses beaten at this meeting.

Entrance Five Dollars, to which the Stewards will add — Dollars. Heats once round the course, and a distance. To be handicapped by the Stewards.

ORDER OF RUNNING.

FIRST DAY:—Queen's Plate—Ladies' Purse and Trial Stakes, alternate heats;—Scurry Stakes,—Bonnet Rouge Stakes.

SECOND DAY:—Hurdle Race,—His Excellency's Cup,—Quebec Stakes and Garrison Plate, alternate heats.—Beaten Plate

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

None but subscribers of Five Dollars to enter a horse.

No public money given for a walk over.

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

Admission Tickets to the Stand Horse Half-a-Dollar each, to be had at the Printing Office of Messrs. T. CARV & Co. and at the Stand.

All carriages admitted on the course to pay a quarter of a dollar each d. y. Horses, seven pence halfpenny.

Hours of starting—One o'clock each day.

It is particularly requested that no dogs be brought upon the Course.

STEWARDS.

Captain Lord Clarence Paget, R. N.

Colonel Hon. C. Gore, K. H.

Lieut.-Colonel Greenwood, G. G.

Captain Hon. R. E. Boyle, C. G.

Captain Hon. F. W. Villiers, A. D. C.

Captain Tylden, R. A.

Hon. George Pemberton,

G. H. Ryland, Esquire,

W. K. M'Cord, Esquire,

C. Delery, Esquire,

Lieut.-Colonel Gully,

J. C. Fish, Esquire and Secretary.

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

BEGG & URQUHART.
 BEG to intimate to the public, that they have opened and stocked with French Medicines, of the finest quality, that shop
 No. 8, Notre Dame Street, Lower Town, (formerly occupied by the late Dr. ROBERTS), where they intend carrying on the business of
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
 in all its branches, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
 THEY HAVE FOR SALE—
 Very superior Stoughton Bitters,
 Black, Red, and Clipping Bitters,
 Ship's Medicine Cases, complete,
 Soda Water and Lemonade from the Fountain and in Bottle.
 Moffat's Pills and Phoenix Bitters.
 Quebec, 17th May, 1838.

MOFFAT'S
Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the above.
BEGG & URQUHART,
 Agents.
 Quebec, 5th May, 1838.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.
NOTICE.

THE subscribers, general Agents for Morison's Pills, have appointed WILLIAM WHITEFACER, Sub-Agent for the Upper Town, No. 27, St. John Street.
LEIGE & Co.
 That the public may be able to form some idea of Morison's Pills by their great consumption, of the following calculation was made by Mr. WINDO, Clerks to the Stamp Office, Somerset House, in a period of six years, (part only of the time that Morison's Pills have been before the public,) the number of stamps delivered for that medicine amounted to three million, nine hundred, and one thousand.

The object in placing the foregoing before the public is to deduce therefrom the following powerful argument in favour of Mr. Morison's system, and to which the public attention is directed, namely, that it was only by trying an innocuous purgative medicine to such an extent (the fruit of the Hygeian system could possibly have been established. It is clear that all the medical men in England, or the world, put together, have not tried a system of vegetable purgation to the extent and in manner prescribed by the Hygeia. How, therefore, can they (much less individually) know any thing about the extent of its properties.

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.
MRS MARTYN has a small respectable family of six children, and she intends again opening a Boarding Establishment in the House formerly occupied by Sir John Caldwell, St. Peter Street, Lower Town, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of Public favour.
 The Stabling attached to the above premises to let.

FASHIONABLE GOODS.
 THE subscribers beg to inform the public that they have received a splendid assortment of **FASHIONABLE GOODS** of every description, including Straw and Damask Bonnets of the latest shapes, which, with the newest Gauze Ribbons, they will be prepared to show on Saturday. The other Goods are now preparing, and will be ready for sale early next week.
R. SYMES & Co.

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

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

T. COWAN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
 13, Baude Street, Upper Town,
 HAS on hand a choice Assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES made by first-rate workmen.
 Orders executed on the shortest notice.
 Quebec, 5th June, 1838

WILLIAM BURKE,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,
 No. 15, Fabrique Street,
 RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public that he has received from London a choice assortment of articles in his line, among which are black Buck and coloured Gait Skins, of a superior quality, for Gentlemen's Summer Boots, which will be made up in the first style; and on the shortest notice.
 Quebec, 31st May, 1838.

BRITISH AND ITALIAN MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES, for Sale by
RICHARDSON BROWN,
 Hope Street
 Quebec, 2nd July, 1838

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, most respectfully intimates that he has constantly on hand a choice Assortment of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Groceries, &c., all of the best quality.

JOHN JOHNSON,
 Corner of the Upper Town Market Place, Opposite the Gate of the Arsenal Barracks

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

THE subscribers most respectfully intimate to their Friends and the public at large, that they have always on hand a choice assortment of Fresh Cake and Confectionary as usual.
SMOTT McCONKEY.
 Quebec, 1st May, 1838.

T. RICKABY,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER,
 And Undertaker,
 RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to No. 31, St. John Street, Situated in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Allan, and has opened a shop, where he receives attention and moderate charges, to mend and receive a continuance of the liberal support he has hitherto received.
 237 Furniture finished on the shortest notice.
 Quebec, 4th May, 1838.

AGENCY FOR THE TRANSCRIPT IN THE UPPER TOWN.

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

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

WHILE so many publications of a political character find a liberal support in public indulgence and generosity, it surely will not be deemed presumptuous to hope that one of a purely literary nature may find a corresponding degree of favor and encouragement; and, as it would, to form a species of relaxation from the tenor of political speculation, and to divert, if in a trifling degree, some of the hours which might otherwise be burdened with ennui.

In this hope, it is proposed, by an Amateur in Literary Horticulture, to devote a few leisure hours to the cultivation of the nearly unworked ground of Canadian Literature, fearing not that a field so fair and promising will fail to yield an abundant return for the labour expended in reclaiming it. He does not scruple to confess, that the flowers with which the literary garden will, for a time, be decked, will be principally culled and borrowed from the parterres of more productive climes; but, as such only will be selected as can be selected as can be readily acclimated, there is little danger but that they will expand as fully as in their native soil, while, by implanting in native hearts the germ of honorable emulation, they may assist in fostering into strength a growth of native flowers, which will insurmount as the most beautiful of their foreign rivals.

With this view, it is proposed to issue, monthly, a Magazine corresponding to the above title, containing the usual variety of poetry and prose, of tales and sketches, historical and critical, with occasionally a more liberal or philosophical treatise, which, by blending instruction with amusement, will render the Magazine an agreeable and profitable perusal, as well as the draw room, for the latter of which, however, it is of course more particularly designed.

The work will consist of forty-eight royal octavo pages, and will be printed on good paper, with beautiful new type, and in as far as a style as it is possible to attain. The price is fixed at Three Dollars a year to city subscribers,—being, as matter of course, added to those who favour us with orders from the country. The first number will be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers have been obtained to guarantee a reimbursement of the funds expended in the mechanical part of the undertaking.

No payments will be expected before the appearance of the ninth number, between which period and the publication of the twelfth, it is confidently anticipated that all subscriptions will be cheerfully paid.

Should the hope of the publisher of the success of the undertaking be realized, it is intended to enlarge and beautify the work, with Music, Engravings, &c., so as to render it unsurpassed by any American publication.

The magazine will be printed and published by the undersigned, at Montreal, by whom all letters and orders, postage paid, will be attended to with gratitude and punctuality.
JOHN LOVELL.
 Montreal 15th June 1838.

NOW LANDING AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—

30 HIDS. VERY FINE GENEVA,
 27 hds. Cognac Brandy,
 500 lbs London White and Spanish Brown Paint.
LEMESURIER, TILSTONE & Co.,
 St. Peter Street, 5th July, 1838.

ON SALE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, UPPER CANADA PASTRY FLOUR,
 40 POUNDS, warranted.
 This last article will be sold very cheap.

Just arriv'd.—A beautiful assortment of STRAW BONNETS; very fashionable fancy Taucau and split straw, the newest shapes
 A Consignment of Single and Double-barrelled GUNS, all proved and warranted the best ever imported into Canada; to be sold at reduced prices.
 Iron bound cases very clean and well made, trying contained silk Goods, Cashmere and Thibet Wool Shawls. They will be sold cheap.

JUST RECEIVED—
 2 bales White and Black Wadding,
 4 bales Fastboard.
R. McLIMONT.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER:—

450 MINOTS superior Macaroon Peas
 100 do Boiling Peas
 2 1/2 bushels Irish Cap Potatoes
 10 barrels London Porter, 3 dozen each
 —ALSO—
 A general Assortment of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, fine-flavoured Teas, Penner's Cider, and every article in the general Grocery line.
 July 10
T. RICKELL,
 Corner of St. John & Stanislas Streets.

FOR SALE

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER
No. 11, Notre Dame Street

20 BASKETS ENGLISH CHEESE
 70 cases Superior London Porter
 70 doz. Lath Ale
 150 boxes Liverpool Candles
 200 boxes Soap,
 8 hds. Loaf Sugar,
 30 boxes Pipes,
 40 barrels Roasted Coffee,
 200 casks Superior Sherry Wine
 A.L.O.,
 * Port, Madeira, Claret, & P. Tenerife, &c wood and bottle;
 Teas—Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, T. w. anky, Hyson Skin, Congo, and Boha

JOHN FISHER,
 Quebec, 3rd July, 1838

L A N D I N G,
EX "DOVE" AND "SPLENDID."

100 HIDS. very Bright Muscovado Sugar,
 110 puncheons of Jamaica Rum,
 15 hogsheads of Demerara Rum,
 25 puncheons of Demerara Rum,
 7 hogsheads of
 10 barrels Cod Oil,
 141 boxes Black Raisins.
H. J. ROAD,
 Hunt's Wharf,
 31st May, 1838

MADEIRA WINE.
 A FEW CASKS Howard, March & Co's Madeira Wine,—price £70 per pipe of 110 gallons,—for Sale by
JOHN GORDON & CO.
 Quebec, May 31, 1838. St. Paul Street

MARSALA, SHERRY, & CHAMPAGNE

FOR SALE.

MARSALA WINE, in pipes, hds, and qr. casks Sherry do, Pale and Brown, in butts, qr. casks, and octaves;
 ALSO,
 24 dozen Superior Creaming Champagne, Vin d'ay
 40 dozen Champagne, various qualities
 28th June, 1838
F. LANGLOIS,
 Fabrique Street

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

FIRST-RATE HAVANA CIGARS,—various brands.
 Velche Touche Souff,
 American Gentleman do,
 Prince's Mixture, French Rappee,
 Macebay do,
 Canister Tobacco,
 Spanish Cut do,
 adcs' Twist do, and
 King Tobacco, &c. &c
 ALSO,
 Their usual Stock of LEATHER,—consisting of English, American, and Canada manufacture, to be sold low for cash or approved credit.
C. F. PRATT & BROTHER.
 Foot of Mountain Street, Lower Town.
 Quebec, 12th June, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:—

100 CASES EASTON & GIBBS'S CHOIC CLARET, Larose, Louvie, and Salet Julien,
 50 cases Sparkling Silvery Champagne,—Comet Brand,
 25 cases Old Cognac Brandy;
 ALSO,
 Port, Madeira, Sherry and Marsala, in wood and bottles; Brandy; French White Wine Vinegar; Corks; Wine Bottles; Window Glass, assorted sizes; Crate Glass; aints; Sponge; 9-16, 11-16 & 3-8 Chains
LEMESURIER, TILSTONE & CO

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:—

SIX HUNDRED MINOTS PEAS,
 50 cwt Ship Biscuit,
 20 barrels Boston Crackers,
 50 kegs Butter,
 30 cases Salad Oil,
 40 casks Holl Cement,
 Green and Blue Paint.
CHELLMAN & LEPPER,

W I N E S .
GILLESPIE, JAMIESON & Co. have just received, and offer for Sale, the following Wines of a very choice description:—
 Sherry, Pale and Brown, in butts, hds, & qr casks
 Port, in pipes and hds,
 Madeira, in hds,
 Champagne,
 Hock,
 Sauterne, } in cases of 3 dozen each,
 Port,
 Quebec, 16th June, 1837

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
 24, Fabrique Street, Upper Town, Quebec.

J. JAMIESON
 BEGS respectfully to inform his Subscribers and the public in general, that he has made a considerable addition to his Library. It at present contains the whole of Sir Walter Scott's Works; the Novels and Romances of Cooper (the American novelist), Marryat, Bulwer, D'Israeli, the Misses Porter, Smollet, &c.; the Pickwick Papers, and upwards of 300 others, b. various authors; a considerable portion of History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, &c.

TERMS:—
 Per Quarter, - - - - 4s. 0d
 Per Month, - - - - 1s. 8d
 For casual readers, per vol. 0s. 3d
 Being one half cheaper than any other Library

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL.

H. PROUDLY returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement which he has received since he has left his old residence, and begs to inform them that he has **REMOVED**
 Opposite the old St. Lawrence Hotel,
 (fronting on the Queen's and Napoleon's Wharves), under the sign of the ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL.
 He will have constantly on hand the best LIQUORS the market can afford.—ORDINARY on the Table each day at ONE o'clock.

SCOTCH MARMALADE
JUST RECEIVED.—A FEW CASES NEW MARMALADE, in lbs. jars.
SCOTT & McCONKEY,
 Quebec May 31, 1838. Confectioners.

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

WHERLASH WILLIAM COATES, of St. City Quebec, late First Teller, of the Bank of Montreal Branch, established at Quebec, was charged with feloniously stealing, in the month February last, from the Office of the said Bank a Quebec, a large quantity of notes of the Montreal Bank, amounting in the whole to nearly Ten Thousand Pounds currency; and whereas the said William Coates hath been committed to the common jail of the District of Quebec, to take his trial for the said offence, and whereas the greater part of the said Notes so stolen, as aforesaid, has not been found or traced.—Notice is hereby given, that the above reward of **ONE THOUSAND POUNDS** currency, will be paid to any person or persons who shall give information by which the whole of the said stolen property shall be recovered, and a proportionate part of the above Reward according to amount which may be so found and recovered upon application to the undersigned at the office of the said Bank, in St. Peter Street, in the city of Quebec.

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

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. JAMIESON & Co.,
 THURSDAY SEP 24 1838, BY
THOMAS J. DONOCHUE,
 At the Office No. 12, South-Montreal Street,
 Lower Town.