

Miss Brady's

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. I. No. 62.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, 19TH JULY, 1838.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

THE GLOW-WORM.—The glow-worm is the wingless female of a beetle insect. The male is of a dusky hue, without much beauty or peculiarity of markings. The female is more like the grub of a beetle than a perfect full-grown insect. The light which is of a perfect sulphur colour proceeds from the three last rings of the body. From the circumstance of the male being a winged animal and the female not, it was necessary that some contrivance should be had recourse to for directing the male to his sedentary mate. What more beautiful, and at the same time sufficient guide could possibly be contrived than this self-lighted hyemal torch.

POETRY.

THE BUTTERFLY.

The butterfly was a gentleman
Of no very good repute;
And he roved in the sunshine all day long
In his scarlet, and purple suit;
And he left his lady wife at home
In her own secluded bowyer;
Whilst he, like a bacchanal, dined about
With a kiss for every flower.

His lady wife was a poor glow-worm;
And seldom from house she'd stir;
She loved him better than all the world,
Though little he cared for her.
Unheeded she passed the day—she knew
Her lord was a rover then;
But woe might come on, she lighted for love
To glide him over the green.

One night the wanderer homeward came,
But he saw not the glow-worm's ray;
Some wild-bird saw the neglected one,
And flew with her far away.
Then beware, ye butterflies all, beware,
I'll to you such a fate should come;
Forsake by wandering lights, you'll wish
You had cherished the lamp at home.

ROMANCE OF THE IRISH HISTORY.

THE EARL'S PASS.

Dressed in the silken and tattered garments of a way-worn wanderer, Dermot Mac Murrugh, the deposed chief of Leinster, presented himself before the warlike Henry the Second, in the imperial tent on the plains of Aquitaine. Prostrating himself at the feet of the English monarch, he pleaded the cause of his grievances so effectually, that Henry, struck by the recital and his wretched appearance, offered on the instant to aid him in the recovery of his kingdom. We have nothing to do with considering whether Henry's frankness to the exiled chief was the result of calculating policy or spontaneous humanity; our business is with facts and romance, not with speculation. By reason of his war with France the English king could not personally assist Mac Murrugh, but, by letters patent, he authorized his subjects to carry his resolutions into effect. With such a permission, the Irish chief soon succeeded in engaging many Norman knights and adventurers in his quarter, and enlisting them in his service. Amongst the rest, he prevailed upon the daring and powerful Baron De Clare, Earl of Gloucester, to second his cause by the promise of his daughter Eva in marriage, and the reversion of his kingdom of Leinster. This Norman baron was a man of fierce passion and indomitable courage; he was possessed of immense strength from whence came his well-known title of Strongbow; and having been by promise extravagance rendered desperate in his fortunes, he was consequently the fittest leader that could be chosen to forward and conduct so hazardous an expedition.

Having completed all the necessary arrangements, Dermot sailed for Ireland, where, in the Abbey of Ferns, he sojourned himself through the winter in the company of the reverend churchmen, with whom, doubtless for efficient reasons, he was a favourite. In the May following (A. D. 1170) he was cheered in his retirement by the gratifying announcement that an English fleet was hover-

ing on the eastern coast; and in two days after he had the satisfaction of welcoming Robert Fitz-Stephen, Maurice Prendergast, Mober Fitz-Henry, and Hervey of Mountmaurice, to the coast of Wexford, and witnessing the disembarkation of the first British battalions that ever made footing on Irish ground. This armament consisted of forty knights in complete armour, sixty men-at-arms in jacks, and four hundred choice archers and pikemen. Being joined by numbers of the native Irish, they quickly conquered that part of the country, and sat down in the town of Wexford, which had surrendered after four days' siege. Here they were soon after reinforced by Maurice Fitz Gerald and Raymond de Gos, with a further supply of troops.

In August of the following year, Strongbow, at the head of a numerous force, landed at Waterford, and, with the assistance of the other invaders, reduced the surrounding country; after which they fortified the town of Waterford, and spent many days in feasting and merriment, at one of which entertainments the proud Earl was first introduced to his betrothed bride, Eva, and saluted *Righ-Damhina* "his" to the crown of Leinster. The nuptials of the earl and the fair Eva were solemnized with all the parade and pomp which the times and circumstances allowed of. The abbot of Ferns performed the ceremony; and the delighted Mac Murrugh gave away his daughter, rejoicing in his heart of an alliance that promised him prosperity for the rest of his days, and complete triumph over his turbulent rivals.

At the banquet, profuse hospitality prevailed; the rich wines of France displayed their purple vintage, and the more fiery spirit of Ireland did its office: healths were pledged, in carved chalices, to the "strong in beauty and in arms"; the dance proceeded; the native harps poured forth their warmest floods of melody, believed occasionally by the more brilliant, but less enchanting, performances of two Norman jongleurs who had followed in the English train: every tongue yielded words of joy, and every eye sparkled with animation. Amidst this scene of universal hilarity, one alone seemed to disregard the surrounding mirth—one face alone seemed overshadowed with gloom. The proud De Clare turned even from the confiding and smiling looks of his gentle-bride—he appeared to disregard her winning advances, and a cloudy melancholy seemed settling his moody spirit on his brow.

"Will not my lord walk down the room?" asked the loving Eva, as she placed her arm playfully upon his shoulder, and gazed with looks of affection on his face.

"I pray thee, pardon me, my lovely Eva," answered the earl, as he pressed her hand gently, and smiled languidly upon her. "In sooth, I know not why I am so sad, when my heart is full, and should be joyful—but it is only foolish custom. By thy leave, sweet bride, I will but take a turn or two in the night air, and all will be well—I will be back presently."

Tenderly embracing his bride, the earl murmured some words of love, and left the apartment. The night was beautifully fine; and the unbroken light of a full autumn moon invested the still ocean with a garment of glory, that seemed extending from the land, until it faded towards the horizon, and mingled with the violet tints of a cloudless sky.

"On such a night," soliloquized the Earl, as he trod the pebbly beach, "and on such an occasion, it is too wretched to be haunted by the familiar fiend of melancholy! Why am I thus persecuted? Why is my free spirit thus tortured? My father died without raid or violence—the blood of neither wife nor kindred is on my hands—opponents I have cloven to death in the tournament, and en-

* The descendants of those first British settlers still inhabit the Barony of Ferns, and are distinguished from the absolute Irish by peculiar dialect and customs.

† The ancestor of the noble family of the Geraldines, whose lineal representative is the present Duke of Leinster.

ties I have slain in battle—these are but the chances of a warlike life—and yet I am continually the sport of tormenting and capricious demons! Ye powers that rule us, why is this? I have laboured by all the arts of arms to instil the spirit of a warrior into the bosom of my only son."

As the earl uttered the last word, a wild cry rang through the air, and then died away in a dismal cadence, like the wailing tone of an Eolian mournfully touched by a passing breeze. The earl was as brave as a lion; but the superstitious of his times had not failed to render his heart susceptible to supernatural terrors. He who had often borne unmoved the bloodiest brunt of battle, now quailed and trembled before what seemed to be nothing more than an airy sound. Summoning courage, however, he drew his sword, and strode towards the spot from whence the strange sounds had issued. He had just turned the angle of a projecting rock, when, to his utter astonishment, he discovered, partly shaded by the overhanging cliff, and partly revealed by the dazzling light of the moon, the form of a female dressed in floating garments of white; her hands were clasped, as if in an agony of grief, and her long black hair, streaming downwards in disorder, covered her face and shoulders.

"Who art thou?" demanded the Earl stoutly, "and with such piteous meaning struck the night, and disturbest holy reveries?"

Again the wild cry swelled and died away as before, and the maiden seemed to renew her show of sorrow. De Clare would have approached, but a wave of the figure's hand warned him back, and he felt, as it were, fascinated to the spot where he stood. Without moving her position in the slightest degree, or looking upwards, the maiden in a solemn and chant-like tone addressed herself thus to the amazed Earl:—

"De Clare—De Clare—De Clare!—
Through the shadowy moonlight air,
Spirits thus their tidings bear—
"Thy hand, that now is marble fair,
Will soon a crimson livery wear;
By father's hand a son shall bleed—
A rebel nature works the deed.
"The Earl's Pass" beware—beware—
De Clare—De Clare—De Clare!"

She ceased, and a third time the doleful cry filled the air. At that instant a cloud passed over the disk of the moon, veiling its light; and a mist enveloped the place where the figure sat, which, ascending, dissipated itself by degrees in fantastic tracery over the bow of the cliff. The earl trembled, but the phantom had disappeared. For some moments he stood bewildered in doubt, like one who strives to recall to his mind the seat or positions of some fearful vision. At length he persuaded himself that he had not been dreaming—but his thoughts rolled in chaotic confusion. Vainly he tried to discover the object of so strange a visitation, and the ominous import of its warning was equally beyond his comprehension. With sunk eye and dejected step, he retraced his way to the banquet-room. The revellers were gone—the music and song had ceased—and a single lamp burned dimly in the lately gladsome hall. De Clare seized it, and, hurrying to his chamber, cast himself on his bridal couch, where tradition leaves him, and most unparadoxically fails to inform us whether he slept well or ill.

Short was the time allowed for Strongbow to indulge either his melancholy or his love. Information had arrived that Roderick, the monarch of Ireland, was assembling a mighty army; which was shortly after confirmed by the news that he had encamped at the village of Clonalkin, near Dublin, with a force of thirty thousand men, and was determined to oppose the further progress of the invaders. These tidings were most welcome to the earl; who sought in the wild phantasy that snatched at his vitals, and came like a blight over his heart in peace. The army was quickly organized, and on the second day it rested in Droine, and on the county of Carlow, near a place called "The Earl's Pass," through which their road lay to Dublin. The name of this

place recalled to Strongbow's mind his interview with the white phantom; but he laughed at her warning as a mere raving whimsy, when he saw the rear guard of his army leaving the woody dingle far behind; and uttering a joyful shout, he spurred his charger to the advance, without encountering the smallest incident that could lead him to suppose the spirit's rhyme any thing save idle nomenclature.

It is not part of our object to give a detailed account of Strongbow's various achievements in the field; we therefore pass by his victory over Roderick, and the subsequent conquests that made him master of Dublin. Here we shall leave him in the enjoyment of power and peace, while we request our readers to go with us a twelve month or so forward.

Beneath the dim twinkling of the stars, and the pale light of a crescent moon, a little skiff, urged by a single rower in the bow, was making its way up the river Liffey, towards that part of the city then called O'Connell's-town. In the stern was seated a fair-haired, noble-looking youth, who, by his dress and appearance, appeared to be Norman-English. His limbs were moulded in perfect symmetry, well set off by his scrupulously-cut clothes. His face bore the impress of manly beauty; and from beneath his small cap, surmounted by a single feather, his light-coloured locks fell in ringlets down his back. In his hands he held a small viol, after the fashion of the Norman trouveres, which ever and anon he touched with peculiar grace, swelling its music with a voice at once strong and harmonious. He seemed to have been well versed in logic science; and, doubtless, to use the words of old Pierre St. Cloud—

"Full many a taffy tale he knew—
A goodly?—convey to you
Could tell of Melibee, Nosten, ten,
Or Arthur brans, or Tristan bold,
Of Charpel, of St. Brandon old."

"Speed to the ear, good William," quoth the youth, "and if thou leatest me well, the spotted ger-falcan shall be thine."

"That I will, master mine," answered the man; and tugged with new vigour at the oar.

"Canst thou see any light, William?" "Ay, my lord, there is a light flame dancing on the ripple of the river above the Grey Friars."

"By the blessed rood!" cried the youth, in ecstasy, "that is her signal, sure enough! Speed—speed, for my favour."

The rower pulled lustily; and in a few moments the little skiff came to a landing-place leading to a rudely built tower, from the casement of which, facing the river, a small lamp shed a glimmering light, that flashed on the volatic current below.

"Heaven be blessed," cried the youth, "my beautiful Agatha has not forgotten her vigil of love!"

"And her father, the rough Harold," said the boatman, "sleeps, as is his wont, so soundly, that the blast of a Norman trumpet, or a wild high liltree, would fail to wake him."

"In good sooth, the maiden deserves something for her pains. I would that I had hand and voice practised enough to make a ditty pleasing to her; and yet, in the country bowers of Normandy fair ladies have been charmed with my songs, and English dames have owned the sweeteners of my viol. I will essay a little."

He played a soft prelude, and sang the following:—

"To you, enamour'd, noble youth,
As unto your dith you go:
She above bath little rue—
Cross her, and in, in south,
Shed not a dither bolt below.
When the lattice open flies,
Vain is all your hope and care;
Then, when, her red and eyes
Take thee captive by surprise—
Nedage sure shall thee there:
Wounds in battle neight avail;
Each may cure the cut of the red;
But if once her eye assail,
Art and skill of o'clock'd fall—
That would can never heal."

Maiden, mine in play see—
My wound—yet I endure it!
Pride not in thy cruelty!
Balm of love, oh, yield to me,
For that alone can cure it!

As he ceased, the casement in the little tower opened, and the face of a young and beautiful female peered out cautiously.

"Gilbert," she said in a kind of low whisper.

"It is thine own, thy devoted Gilbert!" cried the enraptured youth, as he sprang on land, and in an instant was standing beside the object of his affection, at the postern of the tower.

"I have to thank thee for thy pretty chanson, good Gilbert," said the actress girl. "I would it were more worthy of thee, sweet Agatha, o, that I could command time to give thee one of our prettiest Norman lays."

"Time, dear Gilbert! It is not yet eleven o'clock, and my father sleeps."

"And my father," said Gilbert, sorrowfully, "has desired my attendance on him at midnight; this sometime indolent life has rendered him again the subject of those fits of moody madness which, you may remember, I have often told you, prey so terribly upon him."

At this unwelcome piece of intelligence, the innocent girl hung down her head; and her long raven locks, clustering round her face, concealed from her lover the tears that trickled in silence down her peachy cheek. She felt at that moment as if the link which bound her to happiness had suddenly snapped, and with it, had unceremoniously strangled, Gilbert perceived her emotion; and, with the most soothing endearments, endeavoured to persuade her that there were no grounds for her sorrow.

"Cheer up, dear, dear Agatha," said he, gently pressing her to his bosom; "I would not, for my knighthood, that one tear of thine should do to dim the lustre of thy bright eyes. I have good news for thee, if thou wilt hear it."

[Concluded in our next.]

NOVA SCOTIA.

MURDER AND HORRIBLE STRIFE.

Seldom has it fallen to the lot of the chronicler of crime, to record so painful and distressing an instance of unparalleled and unprovoked outrage as that which was committed on the persons of John Clem, and Elizabeth, and Jane Pipes, her daughter, all of River Philip in the County of Cumberland, on the night of the 27th instant. Clem we believe, was formerly of King's County, but has resided for a number of years past on a small new farm situate on the north side of the River Philip, several miles from its mouth. He was an industrious man of strictly parsimonious habits, and lived in a very unfrequented and obscure part of the river. Being an unmarried man, the female spoken of acted as his housekeeper; she was a widow woman, the mother of two daughters, and on the unfortunate occasion alluded to was receiving a visit from the younger girl, being of the age of eleven years as report affirms. On the morning of the 28th of June, a person whose name I have not learned happened to go down the river and on some matters of a business kind (an inquiry for potatoes it is said) called at Clem's residence. Not finding admission to his repeated knocks, which he at first attributed to the inmates not having risen, he at length ushered himself into the log dwelling. The scene that presented itself was beyond description. Three persons who had been left for murdered were all in the agonies of death. The weapon with which the wounds had been inflicted, is said to have been the poll of an axe. On Clem's head appeared to have been inflicted several mortal wounds, his face and upper part of his trunk dreadfully and yet he was breathing. He expired in a few hours. The woman's head had been also beaten apparently to a jelly, the child's shoulder had received a terrible stroke that is said to have driven the whole limb downwards upon the trunk. The woman's wounds are mortal beyond all doubt. For the child, the surgeon reports a bare possibility of recovery. Suspicion fell immediately upon one Doyle, a servant of Clem's, whom he had discharged the very day previous to the murder. At Amherst, a distance of 30 miles from the scene of blood, intelligence was received about 4 P. M. on Thursday. The good people of this and the neighbouring county of New-Brunswick (Westmorland) were celebrating the coronation in high festivity, when the melancholy tidings arrived. The hilarities of

the occasion were considerably damped by this tale of blood. In a few minutes it was ascertained that the suspected criminal had passed through the settlement that very morning about 8 o'clock, supposed for St. John, N. B. Warrants were issued and about 5 P. M. the officers were in hot pursuit.

On Saturday about noon Messrs. Ayard and Filmore returned to Amherst with the prisoner in custody. It appears that he arrived at Glendening's about 22 miles from the scene of murder about six o'clock in the morning, described himself as a seafaring man, and gave his name as Hayles—said he had a brother in St. John, whom he was in haste to see, and offered 5s. for a conveyance to the court house, some seven miles; he then hired him (Glendening) to drive him to Jolicur for 5s. and again to Sackville for 5s. He had posted in great haste, spending money freely at the taverns, had overtaken the stage, and was not arrested until he reached M'Leod's at the valley, on Friday at 6 A. M. about 120 miles from the scene of murder. On his person was found a pocket book with £29, principally paper money, and in £5 bills; in the pocket book was a paper of Clem's, purporting to be an account. The prisoner was seen in Pugwash in the afternoon of the day previous to the murder in company with Clem. About 9 P. M. he borrowed the ferryman's boat, it is said, to go to Milroy's, 3 miles up the river, and returning near 11, he was ferried across the river from the south to the north side by Scourties the ferryman, after having changed his horse on which it is said there are spots of blood.

The examination will be confined this morning, and it is rumored that a combination of circumstances will unquestionably fasten conviction on the prisoner. The accounts of crime contain few such midnight acts of atrocity—there were three inmates of this lonely dwelling, and there is left no tongue to tell the midnight tale. Should the child survive and recover its reason, there can probably be no disclosure—It is likely they were asleep, and all between can be but the usual realities of a night-mare fiction. I need only add that it was always supposed in the neighbourhood that Clem kept a large amount of money about his person or in his dwelling. A chest lid in which he kept his money and valuables was smashed by the same weapon that so horribly mangled the deceased and the sufferers.—*Auditor Recorder of the 28th July.*

UPPER CANADA.

The news brought by the Upper Canada stage last evening is unimportant. The report of the capture of one of Bill Johnson's boats, with two of his men, and 21 stand of arms is confirmed. It is further said that Johnson himself and some others of his men, escaped by swimming ashore and tasing to the bush.

The *Brantford Sentinel* of 17th instant says, that the Indians who had been sent out in the beginning of the week had returned, having secured 37 prisoners who have been sent down to Kingston.—*Montreal Courier.*

On Sunday evening last the Roman Catholic Church of this town was forcibly entered, and the Chalice used in offering Mass, together with a small sum of money stolen;—clue has yet been obtained to the ruffians who were guilty of such an abominable act—it is to be hoped that they may ere long be detected and brought to punishment.—*Prescott Sentinel.*

LOWER CANADA.

We have learned from the best authority, that the statement we made yesterday upon the general report in town on Sunday, of the *Charlevoix* and *Canada* steamers having started from Quebec on Saturday evening, to run a boat race, was not correct. The boats started together from Quebec at the same hour, as they have often done, without any understanding or intention of racing.—Indeed, the *Charlevoix* was so deeply laden that she would hardly steer, and was detained, as stated by us yesterday, about three hours at Cap Rouge. She stopped as usual at Batiscan, three Rivers, Port St. Francis, Sorel and Berthier, and came up within three hours and a quarter of the time taken by the *Canada*.—*Courier.*

Some of our contemporaries have fallen into an error respecting the amount of bail required of Mr. L. M. Viger. It is not £10,000 that is demanded, but £4,000—namely himself in the sum of £2,000, and two sureties for £1,000 each.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY 19th JULY, 1838.

LATEST DATES.

London, - - - June 7. New York, - - - July 14.
Liverpool, - - - June 8. Halifax, - - - July 3.
Havre, - - - June 8. Toronto, - - - July 10.

The packet ship *Virginian*, 8th June, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Friday last. On the arrival of the steamer *Eagle*, from Montreal, yesterday, we were favored with slips from the Montreal Herald office, containing the news which is given below. The letters and papers by the *Virginian* were received in town and delivered this morning.

The most prominent topic of the London papers is the fatal riot near Canterbury, of which we published a long account on the arrival of the *Great Western*. The subject had been brought up in Parliament, in consequence of certain serious charges alleged against the magistrates of Kent and the keepers of the lunatic asylum in which Courtenay had been confined, for allowing him to go at large. Courtenay's real name, it seems, was John Nicholls Tom. The affair was investigated by the magistrates on the 4th, at Faversham, in Kent, fifteen of the prisoners being before them, four of whom were committed on the charge of wilful murder. Nine of the rioters were killed in the affray.

The papers give portraits of Tom, of Courtenay, in his rich velvet gown covered with gold chains, his long black hair, &c. He appears to have deluded his followers such as Matthias did some in this city, making them believe that he was the Deity, able to work miracles, &c.

We copy the following rumors from the London Herald. It is not likely that there is much truth in them.

On Dress—It is reported in high quarters that the following modifications, additions, and omissions, are contemplated in ministerial arrangements:—The Duke of Sussex to go as Lord Lieutenant to Ireland; Lord Mulgrave to have the Home office; Lord J. Russell to be First Lord of the Treasury; Lord Melbourne to retire; Sir F. Lamb, his lordship's brother, now ambassador at Vienna, to be made a peer.

Lady C. Buggin, who manages the Duke of Sussex's household, to be made a peeress by the style and title of Countess of Eniskillen. On the duke's late fête to the Queen, her ladyship did the honors, and presided at the head of the table.

The Lady C. Buggin referred to, it is well known, is married to the Duke of Sussex. It is also rumored that Lord Glenelg is to retire from the colonial office, and be succeeded by Mr. Spring Rice.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson left London on the 4th of June, on a short visit to Earl Spencer.

The Royal William, steam packet, it is stated in the Liverpool Mail, was to sail from that port for New York on the 5th July. She is said to be a vessel of great speed, and first rate accommodations.

Martin, the lunatic who set fire to the York Minister some years ago, died in Beclan on the 3rd of June. Although quiet in his department, he was obliged to be closely watched, having a strong propensity for mischief. He was between 50 and 60 years of age.

The London papers have a great deal to say about the new colony to be established in the New Zealand islands, of which we gave a hint some week's ago.

The Br. steamer Sir Lionel Smith, sailed on the 13th May for London, had not arrived on the 7th June.

Her Majesty's Coronation Robes.—During the majority of yesterday vast crowds of respectable people were attracted to the house of Mr. Edward Howe, a silk weaver, in Castle street, not far from Shoreditch church, to view the splendid robes to be worn by her Majesty at the approaching coronation, and which were just finished and out from the loom that morning. The contract for the manufacture of the robes as well as 650 yards of the most beautiful silk for the hanging and decoration of Westminster Abbey, was taken by Mr. Stillwell, of White Lion street, Norton Folgate, who confided the task to Mr. Edward Howe and Mr. William Coe, two of the most ingenious operatives in the silk trade.

The robe, which is one of the most superb pieces of manufacture that can be imagined,

is 10 yards in length, and of the same pattern as that worn by George IV, at the coronation. It appears that a number of different patterns had been submitted to her Majesty for inspection, and the one chosen by the Queen, as above stated, was that worn by her royal uncle, George IV.

The ground or warp is of the most rich gold coloured silk, and the shoot consists of gold and silver twist, and rich silks of various shades.

Some idea may be formed of the variety when no less than 20 different shuttles were obliged to be in work at the same time. The principal surface appears to be massive gold, and the figures which are bold and considerably raised, are of the most magnificent description. Those of the regal crown, the rose, the shamrock and the thistle, are truly beautiful.

The eagle, the fleur-de-lis, and other foreign national emblems, are also very prominent and beautifully executed, and do infinite credit to the skill, taste, and judgment of the manufacturer. The hangings are of a less costly description, but are still of a most tasteful kind. The ground is of blue satin, and the shoot of gold colored rich silk.

The fact of the order for these splendid articles having been sent to Spitalfields has given the greatest satisfaction to the whole of the industrious operatives of that district.

THE CORONATION.—The preparations at Westminster Abbey are advancing with much rapidity, the chief portion of the carpenter's work having been completed. The oriel and side galleries are now under the decorative hands of the upholsterers, and report speaks of as coverings for the seats, canopies, &c., as most costly and elegant. The orchestral gallery is in forwardness, and when it is completed, and the new organ, which is described as an instrument of surpassing power and rich tone, is in its destined place, it is expected that the interior of the abbey will present a coup d'oeil of magnificence and architectural grandeur equal to any thing attempted in Europe on a similar occasion.

The important ceremony is fast approaching, and although the ministry would not have the day made of rejoicing on the usual scale of splendour, yet it appears the whole population of the United Kingdom will devote the day to festivity. London, perhaps, will not be so crowded with illustrious foreigners as when the continental sovereign visited this country at the general peace; but many individuals of distinguished rank will come over in the capacity of ambassadors extraordinary, and numerous officers of rank will accompany them as aides-de-camp.

DINNER TO SIR F. B. HEAD.

Yesterday the friends of British colonial empire entertained Sir F. B. Head at dinner in the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen street, as a public testimony of the admiration with which they regarded his chivalrous and patriotic exertions as Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada to suppress the recent Canadian revolt. Covers were laid for 230, amongst whom we recognised many of the most affluent and influential merchants in the city.

Mr. G. R. Robinson officiated as chairman, supported on the right by Sir F. B. Head, Sir G. Head, Sir J. Scott Lillie, Messrs. A. Chapman, M. P.; J. Irving, M. P.; G. Palmer, M. P.; and on the left by A. H. Lockhart, M. P.; Chief Justice Boulton, Newfoundland; Judge Halliburton, Nova Scotia, Messrs. Hughes Hughes, Gould, Russell, Elicke, Routh, J. L. Anderson, W. Crane, N. B., Andrew Stuart, L. C. & Co.

The cloth having been removed, *Non nobis, Domine*, was sung in excellent style by Messrs. Taylor, Horncastle, Francis, Hawkins, Bradbury, Chapman, and the Masters Coward, whose vocal efforts throughout the evening contributed greatly to the harmony and effect of the proceedings.

The Chairman then proposed a bumper to "The health and happiness of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. May her reign be long and prosperous." Three times three.

National anthem.

The next toast was, "The health of the Queen Dowager, and the rest of the Royal Family."—(Cheers.) He could not mention the name of that illustrious lady, who shared and adorned the throne of our late revered Monarch, without expressing his admiration of her many virtues, and his conviction that in descending to a more private station she had carried with her the respect and affectionate attachment of the British nation.—Three times three.

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" 1...
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THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

Glee—"Hail to Queen Adelaide, and long unbroken years."

"The Army and Navy" followed, and was drunk with the usual honours.

"Rule Britannia." The next toast was, "The health of Her Majesty's Ministers;" proposed without objection, and received with much applause.

"Foresters sound the cheerful horn." The Chairman next proposed the health of Sir Francis Bond Head in a neat, effective, and highly complimentary speech, for which we regret we cannot find room. (The toast was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and drunk with three times three and one cheer more.)

Sir F. Head, who seemed labouring under strong emotion, evidently avowed by the very enthusiastic manner in which he was received, briefly acknowledged the compliment. He knew they would understand and sympathize with the feelings which now struggled within his bosom on finding himself once more in his mother country (cheers,) after being exposed to no little trouble abroad, surrounded as he was by those who of all others knew best how to appreciate the difficulties of his position as well as the noble assistance he had received from the inhabitants of the North American colonies. He would not on the present occasion abuse their indulgence by dwelling on the difficulties of the position he occupied, and the efforts he was called upon to make as Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. He regretted, however, that the proceedings which had been adopted in order to suppress the Canadian disturbances appeared to involve this country in some degree of difficulty with reference to the United States. He knew how deeply they all felt the importance of preserving amicable relations with America, and how anxious they all were that no improper conduct on the part of the United States should in any way induce them unnecessarily to come into conflict with that power. [Hear.] It was therefore with the utmost satisfaction he had to state that between the inhabitants of the Canadas and the United States feelings of natural alliance subsisted as between people living under the same climate, descendants of the same ancestors and having the same difficulties to contend with. There was no disposition on the part of Upper Canada in any way to interfere with the Government of the United States; indeed, the Assembly of the upper province had proposed that the inhabitants of the United States should be received in Upper Canada as if they were British subjects. The gallant officer, after some further observations, again thanked them for the kind manner in which they drunk his health, and sat down all but overpowered with the cordiality and enthusiasm of his reception.

The following toasts were then drunk in succession with the usual honours:—"Sir John Colborne." "The loyal inhabitants of the North American colonies." "His Excellency the Earl of Durham, Governor General of British North America." "The Members of Parliament present." "The Chairman."

"Col. McDowd, the militia, and volunteers of Lower Canada." "Sir Allan Napier McNab, the militia, and volunteers of Upper Canada." "Ships, Colonies, and Commerce." "Sir George Arthur and the Province of Upper Canada." "Sir Colin Campbell and the province of Nova Scotia." "Sir J. Harvey and the province of New Brunswick." "Sir Charles Fitzroy and the Island of Prince Edward." "Captain Prescott and the Island of Newfoundland." "The Land we live in." "Acting Stewards." "The Ladies." The company did not separate till near midnight.

From Upper Canada there is no news of interest. Much of the excitement which before prevailed in consequence of expected attacks from the rebels and pirates near the frontiers, appears to have subsided. His Excellency the Earl of Durham arrived at Niagara on Friday morning last.

AGRICULTURE.—Last week was dry and warm, the thermometer in the shade ranging, in the afternoon, between 80° and 90° Fahrenheit. On Saturday night and yesterday there were some thunder showers, and this morning the temperature was lower. The grain crops on the low lands have improved, and those on the high lands continue excellent. Hay making is commenced in the neighbourhood of the town, and the quantity is greater than usual on dry lands; on low wet lands, not sufficiently drained, the crop will hardly be an average.—Gazette.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.
July 17th.
Bark Endymion, Brown, 24th May, Gibraltar, Atkinson & Co, ballast,
Brig Indemnity, Taylor, 1st July, Newfld. Gilmour & Co, ballast, 18th.

Ship Francis, Armstrong, 3d June, Liverpool, J. Tibbets, general cargo,
Schr. Marie La Pique, Bruner, 2d July, Newfld. master, herrings.

DEPARTED.
July 17th.
Ship Brunswick, Smith, Liverpool, Levy, & Co,
Brig Venus, Simmons, Yarmouth, Pemberton,
Brig Andrew Nugent, Cragle, Sligo, Gilmore & Co, 18th.

Brig Constantia, Ellis, Waterford, Price & Co,
Brig Cypress, Walker, Sunderland, Maitland & Co,
Schr. Mary Lewis, Briand, Antichat, H. J. Noud.

Ship Francis, on the 8th July, off the Bird Islands spoke H. M. S. Hercules—all well.

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT

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

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

HORATIO CARWELL,

No. 4, Fabrique Street,
IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

Is now receiving, per the "Hibernia," from London, a small select of choice Court, Paradise, and Maraboo Plumes, rich Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, real Chantilly, Brussels, and Brocade Veils, Brocade and Black Laces, 4 1/2 Yg and Thulle Brussels, Capes, Mantillas and Collarettes. 1 dozen beautiful Mousline de Laine Dresses, with Flounces. 3 elegant French Shawls, printed and plain, 6-4 Stuff and Cloth Merinos.

ALSO ON HAND,
Rich Damask and Watered Moreens for Curtains with Fringes and Bindings to match, of the newest style, Brussels Carpet, very low, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 per yard, Royal Rush Matting for passages, Venetian and Wilton Star Carpeting, Wilton Rugs, Printed Drugg, Furniture prints, 10-4 Russia Sheetting, Towelling, Damask Table Linen, Quilts and Counterpanes, a few very fine Summer Quilts, Cloth Ottoman and Table Covers, richly embroidered. Gentlemen's Beaver Hats of the newest shape, and a few of very superior quality—price \$8. Horse Hair Caps and Stocks, quite new, Longcloth and Linen Shirts, Silk and Farnetta Stocks, with a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Goods.

H. CARWELL would respectfully solicit the attention of his friends and the public to an examination of his Stock. Being desirous of making quick sales, he is disposed to offer his Goods at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Quebec, 19th July, 1838

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER:—
450 MINOTS superior Marrowfat Peas
100 do Boiling Peas
200 bushels Irish Cup Potatoes
100 barrels London Porter, 3 dozen each
—ALSO—
A general Assortment of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, fine-flavoured Teas, Peuner's Cider,—and every article in the general Grocery Line.
July 16 T. BICKELL
Corner of St. John & Stanislas Streets.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber gives public notice, that in consequence of numerous complaints having been made to him respecting false Weights and Measures being in common use, he requests all persons in this District to send those used for sale of any articles to the Weigh House in the Upper Town, to be inspected, adjusted and stamped. Those who will not comply with the above will be sued for the penalty the law provides for neglect in such cases.
THOS. ATKINS,
Inspector of Weights and Measures.
Quebec, 18th July, 1838.
*Editors of all papers in this District will please give the above two insertions, and send their accounts to the Subscriber. T. A.

LOST,

THIS MORNING, between Mr. Lenfesty's Grocery Store, St. Peter Street, and St. Paul's Market, A TEN DOLLAR NOTE of the Montreal Bank.—One Dollar forward will be paid to the finder on leaving it at the office of this paper.
Quebec, 19th July, 1838

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

2 1/2, 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 500 others, by various authors; a considerable portion of History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, &c.

TERMS:
Per Quarter, - - - 4s. 6d.
Per Month, - - - - 1s. 6d.
For casual readers, per vol. 6s. 2d.
Bring one half cheaper than any other Library.
*Drawings lent out to copy.
Quebec, 18th July, 1838.

LANDING EX ST. GEORGE.

PRIME & PRIME MESS FLOUR
Kaiser, Mills Pastry, Superior and Fine Flour.
FOR SALE BY HUGH MERRAY.
Quebec, 10th July, 1838.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
No. 11, Notre Dame Street,
20 BASKETS ENGLISH CHEESE,
70 casks Superior London Porter,
70 doz. Laid Ale,
150 boxes Liverpool Candles,
300 boxes Soap,
8 hds. Loaf Sugar,
30 boxes Pipes,
40 barrels Roasted Coffee,
20 qr casks Superior Sherry Wine;
—ALSO—
Port, Madeira, Claret, L. P. Tonic, &c.; in London and bottle;
Teas—Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Twan-lay, Hyson Skin, Congou, and Boha.
JOHN FISHER.
Quebec, 3rd July, 1838

MARSALA, SHERRY, & CHAMPAIGN.

FOR SALE.
MARSALA WINE, in pipes, hds. and qr. casks. Sherry do. Pale and Brown, in butts, qr. casks, and octaves;
—ALSO—
24 dozen Superior Creaming Champaign, Vin d'Ay, 40 dozen Champaign, various qualities.
P. LANGLOIS,
28th June, 1838 Fabrique Street.

NOW LANDING,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:—
30 HIDS. VERY FINE GENEVA,
27 hds. Cognac Brandy,
300 kegs London White and Spanish Brown Paist.
LEMESURIER, TILSTONE & CO.
St. Peter Street, 5th July, 1838

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:—
100 CASES BARTON & GUESTIER'S CHOICE CLARET,—Carose, Leoville, and Saint 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 Glasses, assorted sizes; Crate Glass; Paints; Sponge; 9-16, 11-16 & 5-8 Chalks.
LEMESURIER, TILSTONE & CO.

LANDING,

EX "DOVE" AND "SPLENDID."
100 HIDS. very Bright Muscovado Sugar,
110 puncheons } Jamaica Rum,
15 hogheads }
25 puncheons } Demerara Rum,
7 hogheads }
10 barrels Cod Oil,
144 boxes Bunch Raisins.
H J NOAD,
31st May, 1838
Hunt's Wharf.

BRITISH AND ITALIAN MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES, for Sale by

RICHARDSON BROWN,
Hope Street.
Quebec, 2d May 1838.

MADEIRA WINE.

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

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:—
FIRST-RATE HAVANA CIGARS,—various brands,
Natche Touche Sauff,
American Gentleman do.
Prince's Mixture, French Baggos,
Maccaboy do.
Canister Tobacco,
Spanish Cut do.
Ladies' 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.

GILLESPIE, JAMIESON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE:—
MUSCOVADO SUGAR, in hds, tierces & bbis—Clayed
Jamaica Rum, in guns, hds, & qr casks,
Molasses,
Bohea Tea,
Sherry Wine,
Port do,
Tonic do,
Lined Oil, Bulk and Raw,
Upper Anson Leaf Tobacco,
Do. Fines, Superior, Fine & Middling—
Quebec, 16th June, 1838

WINE 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,
Muscado, in hds,
Champaigne,
Hock,
Sauterne, } in cases of 3 dozen each.
Port,
Quebec, 16th June, 1838

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 best since will be conducted by himself personally, every attention will be ensured to those who may favor him with their visits. To those gentlemen in particular who are connected with the business of the port, the situation of the premises, in the direct vicinity of the Steam-Boat Wharves, and Custom House, offers great advantages; and to the public in general, the arrangements of the establishment are such as to present every convenience. On the ground floor are an extensive Saloon and Reading Room. On the first floor are two spacious rooms, which by means of folding doors between, may, who ever required, be converted into one magnificent apartment of 70 feet by 32 feet, and 15 feet high; in dimension which renders 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 States.

AGENCY FOR THE TRANSCRIPT

IN THE UPPER TOWN.

MR. JAMIESON, LIBRARIAN, No 2 1/2, 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.

M. WHITE,

WARDMAN, TUNWARE, PAINTER, Oil, &c.
MONTREAL.

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC A' TANN RACES-1838.

Under the Patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL. MONDAY, the 3d, & TUESDAY, the 11th SEPTEMBER, 1838.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER.

Her Majesty's Plate of Fifty Guineas. Entrance, Five Pounds; heats two miles and a distance. Open to all horses bred in the Province of Lower Canada, that may or won watch, plate or sweepstakes. Weights—three years old, 8 st 2 lb; four yrs, 9 st 2 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. For all horses. Weight for age—aged horses, 10 st 7 lb. Each year over allowed 7 lb. Mile heats, starting from the distance. Gentlemen riders.

Five Dollars entrance, to which the Stewards will add — Dollars. For all horses bred in the Canada, 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 1/2; six yrs, and aged, 9 st 7 lb. Heats once round the course and a distance.

Severy Stakes. Five Dollars entrance, to which the Stewards will add — Dollars. For all horses. One third of a mile. Gentlemen riders. Winner to be sold for 200.

Bonnet Rouge Stakes of — Dollars. Entrance One Dollar. For all horses bred to the satisfaction of the Stewards to be shown through Canada bred. One mile starting from the distance post. Militant riders.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER.

Harley Race. Four Dollars entrance, to which the Stewards will add — Dollars. For all horses. One heat of two miles, starting from the distance. Gentlemen riders. Weight, 11 st.

His Excellency's Cup, value 2500. Entrance Ten Dollars. For all horses bred in the Province of Lower Canada, and in their possession for any number of months previous to these races. Open 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, 9, 3, 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. 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 11 lb extra. Three horses to start, or no race.

Garrison Plate of — Pounds. Entrance Five Dollars: For all horses bred in the Province of Lower Canada, 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:—Harley 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. Nonn 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 Hotel esplanade.

Admission Tickets to the Stand House, Half-a-Dollar each, to be had at the Painter, Office of Messrs. T. CARV & Co, and at the Stand. All carriages admitted on the course to pay a quarter of a dollar each 4. 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, R.H. Lieut.-Colonel Greenwood, G.G. Captain Hon. R. E. Boyle, C.G. Captain Hon. F. W. Vidous, A.D.C. Captain Tylden, R.A. Hon. George T. Shorten, G. H. Ryland, Esquire, C. K. M. Cord, Esquire, W. D. Lery, Esquire, Lieut.-Colonel Guiry, J. C. Fisher, Esquire and Secretary.

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

WHILE so many publications of a political character and liberal spirit, in public language and generally, it strikes the mind of the discerning, to hope that one of a purely literary character may find a corresponding degree of favor and encouragement in reading, as it would, to form a species of relaxation from the fatigues of political exertion, and a refuge in a calm and disinterested view of the various opinions and theories which are the result of human speculation.

It is the object of the present prospectus to give a brief description of the plan, and to show that it is calculated to give a more complete and accurate view of the present state of literature, and to give a more complete and accurate view of the present state of literature, and to give a more complete and accurate view of the present state of literature.

H. CARWELL, REMOVED from Palace Street to Fabrique Street opposite the Upper Town Market, Quebec, 17th May, 1838.

FASHIONABLE GOODS. THE subscribers beg to inform the public that they have received a splendid assortment of FASHIONABLE GOODS of every description, including Straws and Dressing Bonnets of the latest shapes, which, with the newest Gauze Ribbons, they will be prepared to show on Saturday.

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

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE. NOTICE. THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the above. BEGG & URQUHART, Agents, Quebec, 5th May, 1838.

THE subscribers, general Agents for Morison's Pills, have appointed WILLIAM WHITBREAD, Sub-Agent for the Upper Town, No. 27, St. John Street. LEGG & Co.

That the pills may be able to give some idea of Morison's Pills by their great superiority, the following calculation was made by Mrs. WATSON, Clerk to the St. John Hospital, in a period of six years. Partly only of the pills that Morison's Pills have been before the public: the number of cures delivered of that kind include amounted to three million, six hundred, and one thousand.

THE GEORGE INN. H. POTTER respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a House of Public Entertainment, at the corner of the Cathedral Street, near the Market Place, Lower Town, where every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with their patronage.

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. MISS MARYN (formerly Leitch) respectfully requests the Public that she intends again opening a Boarding Establishment in the House formerly occupied by Sir John Caldwell, St. Peter Street, Lower Town, and begs by strict attention to merit a share of Public patronage.

T. COWAN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, 13, Beale Street, Upper Town. HAS on hand a choice Assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES made by first rate workmen. EST. 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 a London chieftain assortment of articles in his line, among which are black Buck and decorated Goat Skins, of a superior quality, for Gentlemen's Summer Boots, which will be made up in the first style and on the shortest notice, Quebec, 31st May, 1838.

FOR SALE. AN EXCELLENT ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK by Parkinson & Frodinne, London: a Two-Day CHRONOMETER; and a Superior SIMPLICIOMETER, at MARYN'S Chronometer Maker, &c. &c. St. Peter Street, 30th Jan.

BRITISH AND ITALIAN MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES. For Sale by RICHARDSON BROWNE, Hope Street, Quebec, 8th May 1838.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, most respectfully intimates that he has constantly on hand Choice Assortment of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Groceries, &c., all of the best quality. JOHN JOHNSTON, Upper-Town Market Place, Opposite the Gate of the Jesuits' Barrack.

T. RICKABY, CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, And Underwriter. RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to No. 38, St. John Street, Suburbs, the house formerly occupied by Mr. Allan, boot and shoe-maker, where he hopes by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit and receive a continuance of the liberal support he has hitherto received. EST. Furnish furnished on the shortest notice, Quebec, 20th May, 1838.

SCOTCH MARMALADE. NEW RECEIPT.—A few cases NEW MAX MARMALADE, in lbs. jars. SCOTT & MCCONKEY, Confectioners. Quebec May 31, 1838.

JAMES HOSSACK, CONFECTIONER, 37, CHAMPLAIN STREET, LOWER TOWN. GRATEFUL for past favors, begs leave to call the attention of his Patrons and the Public to his Stock of Confectionery, &c. which he at present has on hand, and which, for variety, flavour and quality cannot be surpassed.

He would particularly recommend the following: LOZENGES—Peppermint, Chamom, Cayenne, Ginger, Bath and Lemon; CONFECTIONS—Almond Gummies, Coriander, Candy Royal Seed, &c. ANISES—Chocolate, Hotchound, Acidulated, Barley Sugar, &c. ICE-CREAMS—Jellies, Jam, Marmalade, Soda Water, Ginger Beer, Lemonade, Lemon Syrup, in bottles—CHEAP. WEDDING CAKES—Plain and Ornamented; Fresh Cakes of all kinds always on hand. COFFEES, Wine and Water Biscuits, &c. &c. in barrels. EST. Orders from the country carefully attended to, Quebec, 31st May, 1838.

NEW CONFECTIONARY STORE. No. 52, St. John Street. THE subscribers most respectfully intimate to their friends and the public at large, that they have always on hand a choice assortment of Fresh Cakes and Confectionery as usual. SCOTT & MCCONKEY, Quebec, 1st May, 1838.

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD. WHEREAS WILLIAM COATES, of the City of Quebec, late First Teller, of the Branch of the Montreal Bank, established at Quebec, stands charged with feloniously stealing, in the month of February last, from the Office of the said Bank of Canada, a large quantity of notes of the Montreal Bank, amounting in the whole to nearly Ten Thousand Canadian currency; and whereas the said William Coates hath been committed to the common jail of the Village of Quebec, to abide his trial for the said offence; and whereas the greater part of the said Notes are 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 should 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 in the office of the said Bank to the undersigned, or 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 Notes of 100 dollars, 50 dollars and 20 dollars each, of the Montreal Bank, payable at Quebec. SAMUEL TOZER, BUTCHER, STALL No. 1, UPPER TOWN MARKET. BEGS respectfully to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support he has hitherto received; and takes this opportunity of informing them that he has always on hand Corned Rounds of Beef, Briskets, &c.; also, Mutton for Saddles and Hamlets, all of the very best quality. Quebec, 13th January, 1838.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY THOMAS J. DONOUGHUE, At the Office No. 4, St. Antoine Street, leading to Hunt's Wharf.