

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. I. No. 68.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY 2^D AUGUST 1838.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.

POETRY.

THE FEAST OF LIFE.

I hid thee to my mystic Feast,
Each one thou lovest is gathered there;
Yet put thou on a mourning robe,
And bind the cypress in thy hair.

The hall is vast, and cold, and drear;
The board with faded flowers is spread;
Shadow of beauty fit around,
But beauty from each bloom has fled;

And music echoes from the walls,
But music with a dirge-like sound;
And pale and silent are the guests,
And every eye is on the ground.

Hark, take this cup, tho' dark it seems,
And drink to human hopes and fears;
Tis from their native element
The cup is filled—it is of tears.

What! turnest thou with averted brow?
Thou scornest this poor feast of mine,
And absent for a purple robe,
Light words, glad smiles, and sunny wine.

Is rain, the veil has left these eyes,
Or such these would have seemed to thee.
Before thee is the Feast of life,
But life in its reality!

THE COQUETTE.

BY THE HONOURABLE MRS. NORTON.

The morrow came, and with it came George Ashton. Dismayed and weary, Lady Glenallan complained of Claude Forester's coldness—of Fitzroy Glenallan's friendship—of Lord Linton's attentions—of her husband's inattention—of Lucy Linton's health—of the world's ill-nature—of every thing and every body including the person she addressed, and, having exhausted herself with passionate complaining, sank back to wait his answer. "Bessie," said he, at length, "I have known you from childhood, and I may say now that all is over: I have loved you as well or better than any of your admirers; it is not therefore, a harsh view of your character that prompts me to give the warning I beseech of you to hear patiently. You are listless and weary of the life you are leading, and mortified at Claude Forester's neglect; but, gracious heaven! what is it you wish? or when will the struggle for pernicious excitement cease in your mind and leave you free to exert your reason?—Suppose Claude Forester to have returned with the same deep devoted love to you which filled his heart, when he left England, and fled from a fascination which he was unable to resist. Suppose him to have agreed that passion with all the vehemence of which his nature is capable—should you, indeed, as Lord Glenallan's wife, listen to the person to whom you would not sacrifice your vanity when both were free—or is there so much of the heartlessness of coquetry about you, that you would rather be wretched miserable than that you should not appear irresistible? Do you, Bessie, wish Claude were again your lover?" "No," sobbed Lady Glenallan, "but I wish him not to think ill of me." "And if you could prove that you had no fault towards him, would it seem hard that he had ever left you? It would not explanations lead to regrets and regrets to—Bessie, struggle against this stage infatuation—the various thirst for power over the hearts of men. Already you are entangled—already you shrink from the reproaches of Fitzroy Glenallan and dread the approach of the cruelly deceived Linton—already you have begun to alienate the affections of a kind and generous heart for the miserable shadows of worldly admiration. Oh! where is the pleasure—where the triumph—of conquest such as yours? What avails it to you comfort at home, or your respectability abroad, that you are satisfied to believe yourself virtuous, because you disappoint even the fools whose notice you attract? Is it indeed so breathing to see Fitzroy bow to his husband previous duties, and coldly pass

them to place himself by you? Is it, indeed, so gratifying to see that little pale deserted girl struggling for a smile, while you parade her infatuated brother through the rooms at Ashton-house? or to sit in an attitude in your Opera-box as a point towards which all the eyes in the pit should turn? Warning is given you—retreat in time—have courage to do right. Think of your home, your husband, and leave Claude Forester to his destiny." "Dear me, Lady Glenallan," exclaimed a female friend, who entered an hour afterwards; "I can't conceive what you find to fret about?" "Can't you," responded the young Countess, dipping her handkerchief in some Eau de Cologne, and applying it to her forehead. "No, indeed, I can't—all the men run after you—all the women are jealous of you—you've no children—no lapdogs—no sisters-in-law—none of the toments of married life. You are as rich as Ceresus, and" Bessie Glenallan looked from the window, and sighed. "Yes, it's a very empty park—very dull—been so wet all the morning—but I should think you would be at no loss for amusements—got your harp and all the new books, I see. Are you going to Lady Maskingham's to-night?" "Yes—no—why?" "Why? really, my dear Lady Glenallan, something must have happened, you're quite absent; you know every one will be there." "True,—yes—oh! I shall go certainly." "He shall not think I am sad for his sake, thought Bessie, and she sighed again.

Full of excellent resolutions, Lady Glenallan ordered her carriage—bathed her eyes—drove to South Audley street. She found Lucy alone, and proposed to her to drive out, which was gladly consented to. As they returned, Bessie said to her little companion: "I shall call in the evening to see if you look to the ball—do go; I never saw you look better." "And then," thought she, as the carriage drove off, "I will have a few words of explanation with poor Linton, and after that I will play the coquette no more, for it is all very true."—And again Lady Glenallan sighed. Lady Glenallan and Lucy were late at the ball, owing to the difficulty the former had found in persuading Miss Linton to go at all. But Bessie, like most selfish people trying to do a good-natured thing, would take no denial, and though Lucy persisted that she was more weak and weary than usual—her chaperone waited till she was dressed, and carried her off in triumph. The ball-room opened on an illuminated garden, and Lady Glenallan was standing on the stone steps which led to the principal walks, when Lord Linton hastily addressed her, "Let me speak three words to you—pray, pray, hear me. . . Startled and confounded, Lady Glenallan neither spoke nor moved, while, in a rapid and confused manner, he explained that he had heard a story of her attachment to Claude Forester, of her parting, of her agitation at seeing him the night before, and he conjured her, not to trifle with him, but at once to confess, either her love for Claude, or her willingness to fly with himself to the uttermost parts of the earth. "May I dance? Do you think it would be safe for me to dance, Linton?" asked the gentle voice of his sister. "Yes, yes, love; no, I mean—speak, damn by all means, dance?" "I have really your leave?" she continued, with a smile; "I believe you scarcely heard my question." "Yes, yes, my dear Lucy; you wish to dance—go now—go—I am quite willing you should dance to-night."—Oh! Lady Glenallan—! Bessie! answer me, speak to me!" But another voice was in Bessie's ear. As they stood in the shadow of the portico, unseen by those who were walking in the garden, Claude Forester and a lady passed close to them. "Do not deceive me," said Claude, "I have deceived once, and I tell you fairly, that my contempt and disgust for the most wretched and profligate of her sex, is weak to what I feel towards the coquette, who, with no temptation but vanity, trifles with—" the words were lost in the distance. Yet, as the speaker returned, Bessie thought she distinguished her own name in the mur-

ming protests of Claude's companion. "He scorns me—he holds me up as a warning, as an example, he—Claude—the only being whom I ever really loved!" and Lady Glenallan leaned her head against the portico, to faint even for tears. "Speak to me—speak to me—answer me, beloved Bessie!"—She had forgotten him. Shuddering, she attempted to withdraw her hand from the death-like clasp of his, while she exclaimed in agony: "Oh! well, might he scorn me! Let me go, infatuated boy! you know not what you love!—Oh! let me depart and die, I am sick, sick at heart! I have not heard you—I am a fool—a miserable, vain, accursed fool, I am—Oh! God, forgive me!" "Lord Linton! Lord Linton!" cried several voices, in a tone of alarm and horror: "Lord Linton! your sister! said Lord Glenallan, as he made his way through the crowd, and seized the arm of the unhappy young man. Instantly he darted forward—and Bessie followed; drawn by that fearful impulse which prompts us to leap the precipice we shudder to gaze from. A silent circle was formed where the dance had been; the music had only ceased that moment; there was but one sound through the wide room where hundreds were collected; and that sound was the gasping breath of him who knelt with the slight form of Lucy Linton, supported in his arms. All that yet deceitfully told of life, was the shivering communicated by his trembling grasp. He laid her down, and felt that he was gazing on a corpse. Peals of laughter, and merry voices came faintly from the garden, where the event was unknown. "Oh, stop them!" exclaimed Lord Linton, as he gazed towards the portico. "Oh! madman! fool! to let her dance!" And as he uttered these words in a tone of agony, his eye fell on Lady Glenallan with an expression that froze her very soul. A terrible dream seemed to haunt her; a dream from which she could not wake. Slowly, and with an effort she withdrew her eyes, and gazed round the circle, all, all were gazing spell-bound and horror struck, on that awful sight; all but one. Claude Forester supported the girl with whom he had been walking, and whose gaze was riveted on that mournful group of the young brother and his dead sister. His eye alone sought another face—Bessie Glenallan met it—and fainted.

Many, many years have passed since that night of sudden horror. They have danced in the same ball-room, to the self same tunes, and the name of Lucy Linton is a sound forgotten even by those who knew her best. But Lady Glenallan yet remembers in her prayers that fearful evening, and smiles tearfully in her husband's face, as, for the thousand time he repeats to comfort her, the certainty that poor Lucy would have died in a few days at all events; and pressing his little daughter's sicken curls against her mother's cheek, his her guide and guard her well, lest she too should be a coquette.

ILL-USED MEN.

There is a class of men, whom, if we are to believe their own tale, the whole world has entered into a combination to injure and oppress. They have met with nothing but deceit and knavery through life; they have been circumvented in all their projects, and their good nature and unsuspecting disposition taken advantage of at every turn. As may reasonably be expected, after having suffered so much at the hands of their base fellow-creatures, they do not in general wear a very propitious aspect; but even although you did not observe this, you could hardly at many minutes in their company, till you had learned something to the same purpose from their lips. If a bankruptcy is mentioned, "What else was to be expected?" strikes in the ill-used man; "I know well what that business is; and he hints at the possibility of his having been a few hundreds, or perhaps thousands, richer to-day, if he had never known it. If any person is described as having lost something considerable by security, "Ay, I know

what it is to trust friends?" if, on the other hand, any one is said to have refused another security, "Ay, ay," he is equally ready to remark, "I know what it is to place a dependence on friends." Whatever instance of harm of hardship may be mentioned, the ill-used man is sure to have suffered in that way. He refused of men to promise; he has been the worse alike of their friendship, and their enmity; every relation of life has brought him all its miseries, and none of its blessings. What he chiefly suffers by, however, is his own honesty and good intentions. Though tricked a thousand times, as he would have you to believe, still, unable to think ill of mankind, he goes on in the same implicit way with them as ever; and, accordingly, you never meet him but he has some new grievance to tell you of. He has also a number of standing mischiefs, which he rails at in the intervals (if any) left by the contingent ones. Among these are shop-rents. Shop-rents, he would have you to believe, are the great vampire infusces which suck the blood of tradespeople, and prevent above one in ten (for such he tells you is the proportion) from making any thing more than salt to their broth. He can also be very eloquent occasionally—not on the taxes at large, but on some single particularly pestilent tax—his favourite abhorrence—which he represents as a perfect gangrene in the side of the nation, though in all probability it is so small that you never once thought of it, or were hardly aware of its existence.

If the history of the ill-used men were inquired into, it would generally be found that all the evils which they represent themselves as having endured through the roguery of mankind, arose from their own culpable negligence or folly; and hence, whenever I hear a man have nothing but ill to speak of the world, I can hardly help concluding that he must have been unfitted, by some decided though perhaps secret failing, for bearing a proper part in it. I once knew an ill-used man, who had brought ruin upon himself by a practice of thrusting favours upon his friends for ostentation-sake, and another who had fallen out of all employment and respect in consequence of some very equivocal circumstances in his domestic life. Both looked upon themselves as dreadfully ill-used, and had contracted a misanthropical turn; but their errors though not very serious, had been the sole cause of their unhappy circumstances; and no men of correct understandings or right feelings could have been guilty of such errors, comparatively trivial as they seem.

There are other ill-used men, whose misfortunes have arisen from a speculative turn of mind—who, not content with one honest and profitable occupation, would eagerly enter into every novel project, and, because such undertakings do not succeed to their expectations, are ever ready to throw upon others the blame which ought to attach only to their own excited imaginations. One ill-used man of this kind, with whom we had once the misfortune to be acquainted, had no sooner at any time accumulated a little capital by slow but sure industry, than he launched out into some extensive project, which he felt perfectly assured would make his fortune in a trice. In this way he has been successively merchant, distiller, rectifier, builder, and half-a-dozen other trades besides; in all of which he has only succeeded in squandering in a few months what he had laboriously acquired in as many years. His undertakings, curiously enough, always fail just when the eve of success, and uniformly through the roguery of some party or parties with whom he has associated himself. Their co-partnership invariably terminates in a law-suit, in looking after which, and detailing to his acquaintances the story of his wrongs, our friend amuses himself until he has refitted the shattered vessel of his fortunes for another cruise.

In short, it will be found, almost without exception, that the outcry about "ill-usage," "ingratitude," "deceit," &c., in which these

men in luige, proceeds from a latent sense of some falling or improperly in their own conduct. They feel painfully that they are not in the circumstances and station which their abilities and opportunities of well doing entitle the world to expect, and are consequently obtrusively anxious to explain the fact in the way most favourable to their reputation.

There is another class of ill-used men who deserve even less toleration than those already described. The individuals we refer to would persuade you that their whole lives have been spent in the exercise of practical benevolence; they appear to have set up the standard of universal philanthropy, and to have devoted their means and energies to nothing else but assisting their people. These individuals are, like all their ill-used brethren, uniformly poor; yet, strange to say, they have been the means of making the fortunes of two-thirds of their acquaintances, or at least of putting them in the way of doing so at one time or other. The extent of their generosity, and consequently, the extent of their success, is perfectly miraculous; and the familiar manner in which they speak of individuals whom you are proud to reckon amongst your friends, as if the intimacy of their past or present connection obviated the necessity of any more respectful designation, makes you regard them with a sensation of wondering curiosity, amounting almost to envy. A man who talks of such people as Mr. So-and-so, the wealthy merchant, and Mr. Such-a-thing, the great book-seller, as *James* this, or *William* that, must have been at one time, if he is not yet, a person of some consequence, and you regard him with deference accordingly. But your interest and sympathy become more strongly enlisted in his behalf, when you learn, as you are sure to do within five minutes afterwards, that it was to his influence and assistance these eminent individuals owed their original success in life, although, of course, "they have forgotten none, like the rest of the world," &c. All this is communi- cated in a sort of confidential tone, and in imperic hints, as if delicate forbade a more particular explanation; but, in reality, for the purpose of preventing your gaining any intelligible notice of what he is talking about, or fixing upon any definite statement of facts, in case you should take it into your head to seek for an explanation in another quarter. These men are firebrands in their way, and though not meaning much harm perhaps, generally create not a little. No man's honour or character is safe from them, and they occasion an immensity of mischief, by shaking the confidence of worthy individuals in each other and making the naturally open-hearted and benevolent dissatisfied with, and suspicious of, all around them. Their mendacity is the more provoking and pernicious, that it is practised with the greater impunity in proportion to the gentleman-like character of those whom they impose upon and defame. People of correct sentiment naturally shrink from gratuitously prying into matters involving the feelings in private circumstances of third parties; the slanderer thus escapes exposure, and the wound he inflicts is allowed to gangrene for want of inclination or resolution to it.

There are many other classes of ill-used men besides those already mentioned: some of these we have already noticed among the victims, and others may form the subject of a future essay. One peculiar characteristic, however, distinguishes them all—a restless and importunate anxiety to impress upon you the importance of their own existence to the welfare of their fellow-creatures. This in some may arise solely from vanity, but in general it proceeds, as we have remarked, from a painful sense of self-implication. They feel they are not what they ought to be; and sensible of their incompetency to maintain that dignified and independent station in society which they would fain assume, they endeavour to divert your attention from their own moral deficiency, by directing it to the faults, real or imputed, of their neighbours. Your ill-will man would have you think that he is too honest and too simple for such a world as this; but there must be something far wrong in the individual who ceases to demand being respected, and only begs to be sympathised with.

A FUTURE STATE.—Religion declares that we are to live hereafter in a state differing considerably from that in which we live here. Now the Constitution of Nature in a manner says so too. For do we not see birds let loose from the prison of the shell, and launched into a new and nobler state of existence? insects extricated at length from their cumbrous and

unsightly tenement, and then permitted to unfold their beauties to the sun? seeds rotting in the earth, with no apparent promise of future vegetation, yet quickened after death, and clothed with luxuriant apparel? Is not our own solid flesh perpetually thawing and restoring itself, so that the numerical particles of which it consisted have by degrees dropped away, leaving, meanwhile, the faculties of the soul unimpaired, and its consciousness uninterrupted for a moment? Is not the eye a telescope, and the hand a vice, and the arm a lever, and the wrist a hinge, and the leg a crutch, and the stomach a laboratory, and the whole frame but a case of beautiful instruments, which may accordingly be destroyed without the destruction of the agent that wields them? Nay, cannot that agent, when once master of its craft, work without the tools, and are its perceptions in a dream as vivid as when every organ of sense is actively employed in ministering to its wants? What though the silver cord be loosed, and the golden bowl broken, and the pitcher broken at the well, and the wheel broken at the cistern, still may not the immortal spirit itself have quitted the ruptured machinery, and retired to the country from which it came? What though the approach of death seems, by degrees, to enfeeble, and at last to suspend the powers of the mind, will not the constitution of nature bid us be of good cheer, seeing that the approach of sleep does the same? Of sleep, which, instead of paralyzing the functions of the man, is actually their

second course
Chief unshaken in life's feast?
And if, in some instances, death does lie heavy on the trembling spirit, in how many others does it seem to be only cutting the chords that bound it to earth, exonerating it of a weight that sunk it—so that, agreeably to a notion too universal to be altogether groundless, at the eve of its departure it should appear

to attain
To something of prophetic strain?
Here, then, the constitution of nature and the voice of revelation conspire to teach the same great truth, "non omnia moriur."—*Quarterly Review.*

LOWER CANADA.

(From the Montreal Herald of Tuesday last.)
PUBLIC MEETING IN MONTREAL.

Yesterday, at half-past twelve, a meeting was held in the St. Ann's Market great room, pursuant to public advertisement, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of sanctioning or condemning the petition presented to His Excellency the Earl of Durham, praying for the abolition of the feudal tenure, which was signed by about sixteen hundred individuals. Major Penner was called to the chair, and Mr. Robert Weir, jun., was appointed Secretary to the Meeting.—Major Penner stated the object of the meeting, after which Mr. Redpath moved, seconded by Mr. J. D. Gibb, which was carried unanimously—
"1.—That this Meeting declare, that the Petition which was presented to His Excellency the Earl of Durham on the 25th of July, instant, by a large number of citizens, relating to the subject of the Feudal Tenure, although not determined upon at a Public Meeting, was got up in an open and public manner, without reference to party or distinction of any sort, and without any attempt at concealment, inasmuch as it was exposed at the News Room of this city during a period of five days before the time appointed for its presentation, and publicly announced in the newspapers, as being there for inspection and signature.

It was then moved by Mr. Lambie, seconded by Mr. Thom, which was carried unanimously—
"2.—That this Meeting declare, that it is with extreme regret they find that there is in the petition a paragraph apparently (though they are persuaded unintentionally) containing a threat against Her Majesty's Government, or against any person or persons whatsoever, but intended merely to apprise His Excellency of the "animosity" which must inevitably result from the immediate and unexpected exaction of heavy arrears of *loids et ventes* at a time of unexampled depreciation of property and depression of trade.

It was then moved by Mr. Perkins, seconded by James Smith—
3. That this Meeting entirely approve of the terms of an commutation detailed in the petition, and the conditions attached thereto.
To which Mr. Rossiter moved the following amendment, seconded by Mr. M'Adam—

"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the petition to the Earl of Durham in respect to the mode of commuting the feudal tenure of the Island of Montreal, was and is uncalled for, inasmuch as the pretensions of all parties in respect to the removal of that tenure, have been for years past put before the Government in all its bearings, and are in its possession, the petition containing nothing new on the subject, and calculated at this moment to cause feelings at variance with the union of all classes so much to be desired.

During the delivery of several of the speeches, the meeting was annoyed by the interruption of several men who had evidently been drinking too freely, and the confusion became so great during Mr. M'Adam's speech, which was of such a nature as to excite a portion of his auditors to begin a row, that the Chairman was reluctantly compelled to leave the chair and dissolve the meeting, without putting the amendment to the vote. We are sorry for this untoward event, both on account of the meeting and on account of Mr. M'Adam who regrets as much as any person, that his misconception of one part of the petition should have led him to make the remarks he did.

An inquest was held on Saturday last before J. Jones, Esq. Coroner, and a respectable Jury, on the body of a man which had been discovered floating in the St. Lawrence, near Messrs. Chenevix's wharf. The body had the appearance of having been some time in the water, and had some cuts and bruises about the head, &c., caused, most probably, by coming in contact with rocks, &c., while in the water. No evidence having been produced to show who the deceased was, or how drowned, the Jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned."—*Courier.*

WEATHER.—A very heavy rain, attended with thunder and lightning, visited this city on Sunday afternoon. The rain continued without intermission from four to nine o'clock, at which time the city, in some parts, was under water to a considerable depth.—Many of the cellars were filled, and much injury done to the goods contained in them.—We do not hear of many accidents from the lightning, which was very vivid and long continued. A barn belonging to Mr. Valiquet, at Rivieres St. Pierre, near the Race Course, was set on fire by it, and totally consumed in less than an hour. A cow, the whole of the recently gathered hay crop, and the winter vehicles of the farmer were destroyed by the conflagration.—*B.*

A party was made up last week for a pleasure trip to Plattsburg on Sunday morning, when upwards of a hundred gentlemen left town at 6 o'clock in the morning in the Princess Victoria, and arrived at St. John's by the railway about eight o'clock. The party embarked on board the Burlington at nine o'clock, and enjoyed a delightful sail to and from Plattsburg. At Champlain, E. E. Rodier and Ludger Duvernoy were on the wharf, the former looking very ill, and the latter as stout as usual.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, 2ND AUGUST, 1838.

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

New York papers of Saturday last, were received by mail this morning.

The packet ship NORTH AMERICA, 16th June from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Wednesday last. Her news is of course anticipated by that brought by the ROYAL WILLIAM.

The Commercial Advertiser contains the Official report of General Jesup's Florida campaign, from which we learn that the whole number of Indians and negroes killed and taken amounts to about 2400. The expenses are computed (not in the report) at about 20,000 000 dollars; so that the cost of killing and capturing these Indians and negroes has been about \$330 dollars for each man, woman and child. It also contains some interesting particulars concerning the capture of Ososla, which we shall endeavour to give in our next.

The blockade of Buenos Ayres, by advices from that place to the 24th May, was still maintained by the French fleet in all its rigour. The government would not yield and there were hints of revolution.

Three captured slaves had been sent in by British cruisers. The slaves on board of them were principally children, nearly 1000 in number.

Rochester, who murdered Mr. Lyman, at Rochester, was executed on the 25th. He remained callous to the last.

It is stated that thirteen prisoners confined in the jail at Kingston for political offences, had effected their escape.

The number of vessels arrived in the port of Quebec to this day is 575—to the same period last year, 592. The number of vessels new in port is 22.

The Court for the Summary trial of Small Causes held its second sitting yesterday morning—Messrs. Symes and Hunt presiding. More than fifty causes were entered for hearing. After a few of them, however, had been disposed of, the business of the Court was rather abruptly terminated by adjournment, in consequence of an objection being made by Mr. Dunbar Ross (who appeared as counsel for a defendant) to the legality of the constitution of the Court, on the ground of a discrepancy between the Act of the Provincial Legislature authorizing the establishment of the Court and the instrument by which the Commissioners were appointed—the former specifying that they shall have jurisdiction "in the parish, including the city of Quebec," whilst the latter limits their jurisdiction to "the city of Quebec" alone. The Commissioners present inclined to the opinion that the objection was valid, and fatal altogether to their authority. The hearing of the causes which at this period remained undispensed of was deferred to Wednesday next; in the mean time the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown will be taken on the matter.

We learn that the President of the Board of Trade of Quebec has received a letter from the President of the Chamber of Commerce of St. John (N. B.) dated 6th July, 1838, accompanying Copies of a Petition presented by the Chamber of Commerce of St. John to Major General Sir John Harvey, on the subject of a survey for a Canal to connect the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with those of the Bay of Fundy.

Sir John Harvey has promised to recommend the prayer of the Petitioners in the most urgent manner to the consideration of Lord Durham and the Lieutenant-Governors of the various Colonies.

We learn that H. M. Steamship *Medea* proceeds to Halifax immediately to bring up to Quebec His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

H. M. S. *Inconstant's* sailing orders have been countermanded for ten days.

We learn that H. M. S. *Pearl* and *Madagascar* are under sailing orders, the former for the West Indies.

Mr. Scott, agent for the Steamboat Companies, has received notice, that Admiral Sir Chs. Paig intends to hold an enquiry into the collision which took place between the barge *Hesione* and His Excellency's *Pearl*, on the 21st July, and directs that Mr. Scott and any other person who could give information on the subject, would attend the enquiry, which will be held to-day, on board H. M. S. *Inconstant*.

The number of persons, charged with various offences, brought to justice by the new police of Montreal, between the 27th June and the 27th July, is 312.

The Cornwall Observer of the 25th instant reiterates its assertion that Lord Durham, in his reply to the address from the Cornishmen, distinctly stated that he was in favour of a legislative union of the British American Provinces, and says that the "authority" in which we deny that His Lordship ever said so must be very bad, and cannot possibly be derived from any person who heard His Lordship's answer. We can assure our cotemporary that our authority is the very best which can be had, being no less than a gentleman filling an important official situation, which obliges him to be always near His Excellency, and who was close behind him in the answers which His Excellency has delivered to addresses, (with the apparent exception of the Cornwall one,) we have remarked that he has most carefully abstained from pledging

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himself to any legislative enactments in particular, and has confined his observations solely to acknowledge the loyalty of those who have addressed him, their courtesy, and his determination to do all in his power to advance their interests in agriculture, commerce and legislation.—*Montreal Herald.*

The end of the beginning.—A "democratic" paper published in New York, says: "If our present commercial relations with Great Britain were to remain uninterrupted twenty or thirty years longer, every vestige of democratic republicanism would be hopelessly crushed, and it would not require an excessively long period of white modesty before we should be honoured with a King, Lords and Commons. The Canadians themselves tell us this, and we believe them."—*Montreal Herald.*

THE GOLDEN SUN.—We have received a copy of the London Sun of the 28th ultimo, the outer form of which is printed in Gold Letters, and contains besides, a beautiful likeness of her Majesty Queen Victoria, with a fac-simile of her hand writing, and a sketch of her character. As a specimen of typography, it is the most unique, as well as the most gorgeous work in the art of printing we have ever seen. The medalion is not only beautiful, but is said to be a most striking likeness of her Majesty. The demand was so great from all parts of the three kingdoms that more than half a million of copies are sold. It may be seen at our office.—*Montreal Courier.*

COMMERCIAL.

New York, July 28.—Sales of Pot Ashes have been effected of nearly 1000 bbls, for \$1 per cent, at 5 dollars. Pearl, about 300 bbls, @ \$2.

London.—Sales of good common bread at 5,75; fancy do. 6,87; a 7 dollars; Ohio, via canal, 6,25 a 6,50.

To the Editor of the Transcript.

Sir,—The British and Irish population within Lower Canada, have hitherto stood united to a man. If the paid pufflers of Lord Durham's administration have the temerity to think that our people are to be cajoled or intimidated, they will find they have sadly mistaken our character. Strange things are passing around us, so strange as to cause the most unreflecting among us to think. We see the birth-right of freemen, trial by jury, set aside,—we see men, who, whatever may have been their guilt, banished without legal conviction,—we see the most guilty, the most daring rous, and the most talented of the traitors pardoned.—We hear of strange measures employed in the hiring "a strange" man, to obtain strange confessions.—We see the two Councils filled by the dependents—nay, by the very household of the Governor General. I counsel my countrymen to rivet their deep attention on the Earl of Durham's administration, and its every act.

A WHIG.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

On a second and more attentive perusal of the communication of "Q," we must decline its insertion, unless furnished with the name of the writer, for reasons which must be obvious to the author.

The continuation of "The proceedings in the Mansion House, Toronto," will appear in our next.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED

August 1st.
No arrivals since our last.

CLEARED

July 21st.
Bark Marquis of Huntley, Motley, London, H. J. Caldwell.
Bark Thomas, Martin, Whitehaven, Leslie, Stuart & Co.
Ship Dunfries-shire, Gowan, Belfast, G. H. Parke.
Bark Southampton, Maxwell, St. John, Nfld. Lezycraft.
Schr. Dolphin, Landry, Restigouche, Gillmour & Co.
August 1st.
Bark Escort, Munto, Limerick, W. Price & Co.

Big Carrs, Young, Sunderland, Symes & Ross,
Ship Margaret Johnson, McAuley, Belfast, G. H. Parke,
Big Loyalist, Newbold, Newcastle, Gilnour & Co.
A pilot reports a Ship of the Line at anchor off Brandy Potts, last Sunday.

LETTER BAGS AT THE EXCHANGE.
For London—Lord Brougham & Vane.
For Liverpool—Ship Frances.
For Belfast—Ship Dunfries-shire.
For Greenock—The Atlantic.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, by the Rev. Mr. Harvard, Wesleyan Minister at Quebec, the Rev. E. Botwell, Wesleyan Minister, of Supton, to M. A. J. Henderson, eldest daughter of George Henderson, Esq, and widow of the late Mr. Thos. Redfern, of this city.

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-Maclet 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 taken 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.

* 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 Civil Engineer and Printer,
REMOVED to No. 18, Couillard Street,
two doors from St. John Street, Upper Town.
Quebec, 28th July, 1838 3 m 2

NEW PUBLICATION.

ON the 1st September will be published by Messrs ARMOUR & RAMSAY, Montreal, and at the office of the Quebec Gazette,—PERSONAL MEMOIRS OF MAJOR RICHARDSON, as connected with the unprecedented oppression of that Officer while in Spain, by LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR DE LACY EVANS.

The above work, founded on official documents, and embracing a variety of public correspondence with Lieutenant General Evans and Brigadiers Shaw, Chichester, &c., is intended for publication with a view of being submitted to the British House of Commons, before whom the questions at issue have already been partially agitated, and to whom the Volume will be inscribed.

JAMES HOSSACK,

CONFECTIONER,

20, CHAMPLAIN STREET, LOWER TOWN,
GRATEFUL for past favours, 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, Cinamon, Cayenne, Ginger, Bath and Lemon;
CONFECTIONS—Almond Comfits, Coriander, Caraway Seed, &c.
CANDIES—Trystallized, Horchound, Acidulated, Barky sugar, &c.
ICE CREAMS—Jellies, Jams, Marmalade,
SODA WATER, Ginger Beer, Lemonade, eanon Syrup, in bottles—CHEAP.
WEDDING CAKES—Plain and Ornamented; Fresh Cakes of all kinds always on hand.
CRACKERS, Wine and Water Biscuits, &c. &c. in tins.
Orders from the country carefully attended to.
Quebec, 31st May, 1838

QUEBEC ANTIMN RACES:

1838.

Under the Patronage of

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

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

FIRST DAY,—MONDAY, 2nd 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 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—aged horses, 10 st. 7 lb. Each year under allowed 7 lb. Mile-heats, starting from the distance. Gentlemen riders.

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. Heats once round the course and a distance.

Scurry Stakes.

Five Dollars entrance, to which the Stewards will add — dollars. Catch weights. One third of a mile. Gentlemen riders. Winner to be sold for \$40.

Bonnet Rouge Stakes of — Dollars.

Entrance One Dollar. For all horses proved to the satisfaction of the Stewards to be of thorough Canadian breed. One mile, starting from the distance post. Habitant riders.

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. Cary & 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 Esplanade.

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

All carriages admitted on the course to pay a quarter of a dollar each day. 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. McCord, Esquire,
C. Delery, Esquire,
Lieut.—Colonel Guyy,
J. C. Fisher, Esquire and Secretary.

HORATIO CARWELL,

No. 4, Fabrique Street,

IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN

DRY GOODS.

IS now receiving, per the "Hibernia," from London, a small selection of choice Court, Paradise, and Maraboo Plumes, rich Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, real Chantilly, Brussels, and Brocade Veils, Brussels and Blind Laces, 4-4 Fig and Thulle Brussels Caps, Mantillas and Collarates.
1 dozen beautiful Mousline de Laine Dresses, with Flources,
3 elegant French Shawls, printed and plain, 6-4 Stuff and Cloth Merinos.

ALSO ON HAND,

Rich Damask and Watered Moireens for Curtains with Fringes and Bindings to match, of the newest style, Brussels Carpet, very low, 4s 6d o 5s 6d per yard, Royal Rush Matting for passages, Venetian and Wilton Stair Carpeting, Wilton Rugs, Printed Druggs, Furniture prints, 10-4 Russia Sheetting, Travelling, Damask Table Linen, Quilts and Counterpanes, a few very fine Summer Quilts, Cloth Ottoman and Table Covers, richly embossed.
Gentlemen's Beaver Hats of the newest shape, and a few of very superior quality—price \$8.
Horse Hair Caps and Stocks, quilt 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

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 superintendence of the proprietor, and as the butiness 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 is an extensive Saloon and Reading Room. On the first floor are two spacious rooms, which by means of folding doors between, when ever required, he covered, into one mercurial 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, 22d June, 1838.

GEORGE 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.

ROUGH DOG LOST.

A ROUGH BEAGLE, marked grey, yellow, and white, answers to the name of "Ragman."—To be taken to Mr. Robinson, Coldstream Guards, at the Cape Barracks, who will pay FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
Quebec, 24th July, 1838

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

BEGG & URQUHART.

BEG to intimate to the public, that they have opened and stocked with Fresh Medicines, of the finest quality, their Shop

No. 8, *Notre Dame Street, Lower Town*, (formerly occupied by the late Dr. ROBERTS,) where they intend carrying on the business of

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

in all its branches, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

THEY HAVE FOR SALE—

Very superior Stoughton Bitters, Black, Red, and Copying Inks, Ship's Medicine Chests, complete, Soda Water and Lemonade from the Fountain and in Bottle.

Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters—
Quebec, 17th May, 1838.

MOFFAT'S

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the above.

BEGG & URQUHART,
Quebec, 5th May, 1838.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.

NOTICE.

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

LEGE & Co.

That the public may be able to form some idea of Morison's Pills by their great consumption, the following calculation was made by Mr. WING, Clerk to the Stamp Office, Somerset House, in a period of six years, (part only of the time that Morison's Pills have been before the public,) the number of stamps delivered for that medicine amounted to three million, nine hundred, and one thousand.

The object in placing the foregoing before the public is to deduce therefrom the following powerful argument in favour of Mr. Morison's system, and to which the public attention is directed, namely, that it was only by trying an innocuous purgative medicine to such an extent that the truth of the 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 Hygeists. How, therefore, can they (much less individually) know any thing about the extent of its properties?

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS MARTYN formerly Leighton respectfully acquaints the Public that she intends again opening a Boarding Establishment in the House formerly occupied by Sir John Caldwell, St. Peter Street, Lower Town and holds by strict attention to merit a share of Public favour.

THE Stabling attached to the above premises is 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 Dustable 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, *Bande 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 befriends his Friends and

Public that L has received from London a choice assortment of articles in his line, among which are black Buck antiseptic Goat Skin, 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.

RICHARDSON BROWNE,
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 JOHNSTON.

Corner of the Upper Town Market Place, Opposite the Gate of the Jesuits' Baracks

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.

SCOTT 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. 36, St. John Street, Suburba, 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.

Funerals furnished on the shortest notice.
Quebec, 29th May, 1838.

AGENCY FOR THE TRANSCRIPT

IN THE UPPER TOWN.

MR. JAMIESON, LIBRARIAN, No. 23, 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;—leading, as it would, to form a species of relaxation from the toils of political speculation, and to relieve, if in a trifling degree, some of the hours which might otherwise be burthened 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 unbroken ground of Canadian Literature, fearing not that, if fairly and promisingly well, it will 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 and easily, it 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 as rich and luxuriant as the most beautiful of their foreign rivals.

With this view, it is proposed to issue, monthly, a Magazine corresponding to the above title, containing the usual variety of poetry and prose, of tales and sketches, historical and fictitious, with occasional and more banal or philosophical treatise, which, by blending instruction with amusement, will render the Magazine a fit companion for the study as well as the drawing-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 fair a style as it is possible to attain. The price is fixed at Three Dollars a year to city subscribers—postage 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 subscribers will be cheerfully paid. Should the hope of the publisher of the success of the undertaking be realized, it is intended to enlarge and beautify the work with Music, Engravings, &c., so as to render it unsurpassed by any American publication.

The Magazine will be printed and published by the undersigned, at Montreal, by whom all letters and orders, postage paid, will be attended to with gratitude and punctuality.

JOHN LOVELL.

Montreal 18th June 1838.

NOW LANDING

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—
30 HHDs. VERY FINE GENEVA,
27 hds. Cognac Brandy,
300 kegs London Whi and Spanish Brown Paint.

LEMESURIER, TILSTONE & CO.,
St. Peter Street, 5th July, 1838

ON SALE,

47 GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

UPPER CANADA PASTRY FLOUR,
OIL PAINTS, warranted.

THIS last article will be sold very cheap.

Just arrived,—A beautiful assortment of STRAW BONNETS;—very fashionable fancy Tucan and split straw, the newest shapes

A Consignment of Single and Double-barrelled GUNS, & proved and warranted the best ever imported into Canada; to be sold at reduced prices.

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

JUST RECEIVED—

2 bales White and Black Washing,
4 bales Pastelcolor.

R. McLIMONT.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER:—

450 MINOTS superior Marrowfat Peas

100 do Boiling Peas

20 bushels Irish Cap Potatoes

10 barrels London Porter, 3 dozen each

—ALSO—

A general Assortment of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, fine-flavoured Tea, Penner's Cider, and every article in the general Grocery line.

July 16 T. BICKELL,
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 Portes

70 doz. Leth Ale

150 boxes Liverpool Candles

200 boxes Soap,

8 hds. Loaf Sugar,

30 boxes Pipes,

40 barrels Roasted Coffee,

20 qr cases Superior Sherry Wine

—ALSO,

Port, Madeira, Claret, & P Teneiff, &c

wood and bottle;

Teas—Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, 1 w ankoy, Hyson Skin, Congou, and Boha

Quebec, 3rd July, 1838

JOHN FISHER,

H J NOAD,
Hunt's Wharf.

MADEIRA WINE.

A FEW CASKS Howard, March & Co's Madeira

Wine,—price 470 per pipe of 110 gallons,—fer

Sale by JOHN GORDON & CO.

Quebec, May 31, 1838. St. Paul Street.

MARSALA, SHERRY, & CHAMPAIGN

FOR SALE.

MARSALA WINE, in pipes, hhdns. and qr. cases

Sherry do. Pale and Brown, in butts,

qr. cases, and octaves;

—ALSO,

24 dozen Superior Creaming Champaign, Via d'ay

40 dozen Champaign, various qualities

28th June, 1838 P LANGLOIS,
Fabrique Street

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS;

FIRST-RATE HAVANA CIGARS,—various

brands,

Natche Touche Souff,

American Gentleman do.

Prince's Mixture, French Rappee,

Maccaboy do.

Canister Tobacco,

Spanish Cut do.

adies' Twist do. and

Plug Tobacco, &c. &c

—ALSO,

Their usual Stock of LEATHER,—consisting of

English, American, and Canada manufacture, to be

sold low for CASH or approved credit.

C. F. PRATT & BROTHER.

Foot of Mountain Street, Lower Town.

Quebec, 12th June, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:—

100 CASES BARTON & GUESTIER'S CHOIC

CLARET, Larose, Leoville, and Saint

Julien,

30 cases Sparkling Sillery 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 Glasses; aints; Sponge; 9-16, 11-16

& 5-8 Chains

LEMESURIER, TILSTONE & CO

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:—

SIX HUNDRED Minots Peas,

50 cwt Ship Biscuit,

25 barrels Boston Crackers,

50 kegs Butter,

30 cases Salad Oil,

40 casks Hull Cement,

Green and Blue Paint.

CREELMAN & LEPPER,

WINE S.

GILLESPIE, JAMIESON & CO. have just re-

ceived, and offer for Sale, the following Wines

of a very choice description:—

Sherry, Pale and Brown, in butts, hhdns. & qr cases

Port, in pipes and hhdns,

Musadeu, in hhdns,

Champagne,

Hock,

Sauterne, } in cases of 3 dozen each,

Port,

Quebec, 16th June, 1838

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 con-

siderable addition to his Library. It at present con-

tains the whole of Sir Walter Scott's Works; the

Novels and Romances of Cooper (the American

novella), Marryatt, Bulwer, D'Israeli, the Misses

Porter, Southey, &c., the Pickwick Papers, and

upwards of 300 others, by various authors; a considerable

portion of History, Biography, Voyages, Tra-

vels, &c.

TERMS:—

Per Quarter, - - - 4s. 0d

Per Month, - - - 1s. 6d

For casual readers, per vol. 0s. 2d

Being one half cheaper than any other Library

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL.

H. PROUDLEY returns his sincere thanks to his

Friends and the Public, for the liberal encou-

agement 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 MA-

MALADE, in lb. jars.

SCOTT & McCONKEY,

Quebec May 31, 1838. Confectioners.

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLAR

REWARD.

WHEREAS WILLIAM COATES, of the City

Quebec, late First Teller, of the Branch of the

Montreal Bank, established at Quebec, was

charged with feloniously stealing, in the month

of February last, from the Office of the said Bank

at Quebec, a large quantity of notes of the Montreal

Bank, amounting in the whole to nearly Ten Thou-

sand Pounds currency; and whereas the said William

Coates 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 proportion-

ate part of the above Reward according to amount

which may be so found and recovered upon applica-

tion to the undersigned at the office of the said