

UNUSUAL INTERPRETATION OF SIR JOHN PARRILL.

The following graphic account of an affair which, at the time of its occurrence, excited the most intense interest, is extracted from a work recently published, entitled "The Rural Life of England."

"At the Clerk Assizes, Maurice Noonan stood indicted for a burglary, and attempting to rob the house of Sir John Parrill, at Hinton, on the night of the 11th of March, 1838."

Sir John Parrill said, that on the night of the 11th March 1838, after he had retired to bed, he heard some noise outside the window in a room adjoining the parlour. There was a door from one room into the other; but this having been found inconvenient, and there being another passage from the bed-chamber more accommodating, it was nailed up, and some of the furniture of the parlour placed against it. Shortly after, Sir John heard the noise in the front of his house, and the window of the parlour was dashed in, and the noise occasioned by the feet of the robbers in going from the window down upon the floor, appeared to denote a greater noise than four or five men, as he struck him. He immediately got out of bed, and the first resolution he took being to make resistance, it was with a small mutilation, and the subject of the window condition in which he was placed, being a feat of a feat a room of the ordinary sort. In this state he spent little time in deliberation, as it almost immediately occurred to him that, having slipped in the bed-chamber on that night, a knife had been left behind by accident, and he instantly proceeded to creep in the dark for this weapon, which happily he found before the door leading into the bed-chamber had been broken down. While he stood in calm but resolute expectation that the progress of the robbers would soon lead them to the bed-chamber, he heard the furniture which had been placed against the window-door expeditiously displaced, and immediately afterwards the door was burst open. The moon shone with great brightness, and when the door was thrown open, the light, streaming in through three large windows in the parlour, enabled Sir John to view that might have made an intruder feel not a little apprehensive. His behaviour was dictated to excess in consequence of the slutters of the windows, as well as the curtains, being closed; and thus, while he stood, enveloped in darkness, he saw standing before him, by the brightness of the moonlight, a body of men well armed; and of those who were in the van of the gang, he observed that a few were blackened. Armed only with this case-knife, and aided only by a dauntless heart, he took his station by the side of the door, and in a moment after one of the villains entered from the parlour into the dark room. Instantly upon advancing, Sir John placed the knife in the right arm, and in which entered the knife in the right arm, and in a line with the nipple, and so home was the blow sent, that the knife passed into the robber's body, until Sir John's hand stopped its further progress. Upon receiving this thrust, the villain reeled back into the parlour, crying out blasphemously that he was killed; and shortly after another advanced, who was received in similar manner, and who also staggered back into the parlour crying out that he was wounded. A voice from the outside gave orders to fire into the dar room. Upon which a man stepped forward with a short gun in his hand, which had the butt broke off at the small, and which had a piece of cord tied round the barrel, and stuck near the swell. As this fellow stood in the act to fire, Sir John hit the amazing coolness to look at his intended murderer, and without betraying any audible emotion whatever, which might point out the exact spot which he was standing in, calmly calculated his own safety from the shot which was preparing for him. He saw that the contents of the piece were likely to pass close to his breast without wounding him with, at least, any serious wound, and in this state of painful and manly expectation, he stood without flinching until the piece was fired, & its contents harmlessly lodged in the wall. It was loaded with a brace of bullets and three slugs. As soon as the robber fired, Sir John made a pass at him with the knife, and wounded him in the arm, which he repeated again and as the others had done, the villain after being wounded, reeled, exclaiming that he was wounded. The robbers immediately rushed forward from the parlour into the dark room, and then it

was that Sir John's mind recognised the deepest source of danger, not to be oppressed by it, however, but to surmount it. He thought that all chance of prosecuting his own life was over, and he resolved to sell that life dearer to his intended murderers than even what he had already paid for the attempt to deprive him of it. He did not lose a moment after the villain had entered the room to act with a determination he had so instantaneously adopted. He struck at the fourth blow with his knife, and wounded him, and at the same instant he received a blow on the head and found himself crippled with it. He stood on his hold of the knife, and stable to, and at the fellow with whom he found himself engaged. The floor being slippery with the blood of the wounded man, Sir John and his adversary both fell, and while they were on the ground, Sir John thinking that his knife was his knife, thought made with all he could, did not seem to produce the decisive effect which they had in the beginning of the contest, he examined the point of his weapon with his fingers, and found that the blade of it had bent near the point. As he lay struggling on the ground, he endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to straighten the curvature of the knife; but while one man was employed in this attempt, he perceived that his adversary was being his constant and pressurer, and in a moment or two after, he found himself released from it; the limbs of the robber were, in fact, by this time unperforated by death. Sir John found that this fellow had a sword in his hand, and this he immediately seized and gave several blows with it, his knife being no longer serviceable. At length the robbers, finding that so many of their party had been killed or severely wounded, employed themselves in removing the bodies; and Sir John took this opportunity of getting to a place a little apart from the house where he remained a short time. They dragged their companions into the parlour, and having placed chairs with the backs upwards, by means of these they lifted the bodies out of the window, and afterwards took them away. When the robbers retired, Sir John returned to the house, and called up a man-servant from his bed, who during this long and bloody conflict had not appeared, and consequently received from his master warm and loud upbraidings for his cowardice. Sir John then placed his daughter-in-law and grandchild, who were his only inmates in a place of safety, and took such precautions as circumstances pointed out at the time required.

The next day, the alarm having been given, search was made after the robbers, and Sir John, having gone to the prisoner Noonan, upon searching he found concealed under his bed the identical short gun with which one of the robbers had fired at him. Noonan was immediately secured and sent to goal, and upon being visited by Sir John Parrill, he acknowledged that Sir John had like to do for him, and was proceeding to show, until Sir John prevented him, the wounds he had received from a knife in his arm.

"An accomplice of the name of John Daniel Sullivan was produced, who deposed to the same effect. That the party met at Noonan's house, that they were nine in number; and had arms; that the prisoners was one of the number; and that he carried a small gun. Upon the gun, which was in the court, being produced, with which Sir John had been fired at, the witness said it was that with which the prisoner was armed the night of the attack; that two men were killed, and three dreadfully wounded. The witness stood along and rigorous examination by Mr. Counselor O'Connell; but none of the facts seemed to be shaken, though every use was made of the guilty character of the witness. The prisoner made no defence, and Judge Mayne then proceeded to charge the jury, and commended with approbation the bravery and presence of mind displayed throughout a conflict so very unequal and bloody by Sir John Parrill. The jury returned their verdict—guilty."

**A MERCANTILE PEN.**—A flock of birds flying over the heads of two city merchants, one of them exclaimed, "How happy those creatures are! They have no acceptances to pay!" "You are mistaken," replied the other, "they have their bills to provide for, as well as we."—*Pycnyguz.*

At a by shop in Clerkenwell, says an English paper, is a painted board exhibited, on which is the following:—*Sigs and Daly Toy manufacturers to her Majesty's subjects. A variety of Fancy Dolls and spring head Jacks within. Orders punctually attended to. N. B. One of the Firm always in attendance.*

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:—
- LEZARDINES—Peppermint, Cinnamon, Cayenne, Ginger, Bath and Lemon;
- CONFECTIONS—Almond Gumbits, Coriander, Caraway Seed, &c.
- CANDIES—Crystallized, Horsebound, Acidulated, Baked Sugar, &c.
- ICE CREAMS—Jellies, Jams, Marshmallows.
- S. & W. WAFFLES, Biscuits, Buns, Lemon Squares, in Baitle—CREAK.
- WEDDING CAKES—Plain and Ornamented; Fresh Cakes of all kinds always on hand.
- CAKES, Wines and Water Receipts, &c. Ke. in Detail.

Orders from the country carefully attended to. Quebec, 31st May, 1838.

**NEW CONFECTIONARY STORE.**  
No. 32, 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.

By **W. H. MITT & McCONNELLY.**  
Quebec, 1st Mar, 1838.

**MORISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE**

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

That the public may be able to form some idea of Morison's Pills by their recent consumption, the following calculation was made by Mr. Wines, Clerk to the St. George's Hospital, from a period of six years, (but only of those that Morison's Pills have been below the public): the number of stamps delivered for that medicine amounted to three million, four 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 tests of the Hygeian system could possibly have been established. It is clear that all the medical men in England, or the world, put together, have not tried a system of vegetable purgation to the extent and in manner prescribed by the Hygeia. How, therefore, can they (much less individuals) know any thing about the extent of its properties.

**MOFFAT'S Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.**

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

**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' Barracks.  
**SAMUEL TOZER,**  
BUTCHER,  
STALL No. 1, UPPER OWN 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 Rums of Beef, Brokets, &c. also, Mutton for Saddles and Hanches, all of the very best quality.  
Quebec, 13th January, 1838.

**BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.**

**MRS. MARTYN** (formerly Lighton) respectfully announces to 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 hopes by strict attention to merit a share of Public favour.

The Stable attached to the above premises is to let.

**TO LET,**  
**NEAT AND COMMODIOUS APARTMENTS** situated in St John Street, Upper Town, well adapted for a small respectable family.—For address apply at the Office of this paper.  
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 Quebec, a large quantity of notes of the Montreal Bank, amounting in the whole to nearly Ten Thousand Pounds currency; and whereas the said William Coates hath been committed to the common jail of the District of Quebec, to take his trial for the said offence; and whereas the greater part of the said Notes so stolen, as aforesaid, has not been found or traced;—Notice is hereby given, that the entire reward of

**ONE THOUSAND POUNDS** currency, will be paid to any person or persons who shall give information by which the whole of the said stolen property shall be recovered, and a proportionate part of the above reward according to amount which may be so found and recovered upon application to be endorsed at the office of the said Bank, in St. Peter Street, in the city of Quebec.

**N B.**—The Notes stolen are principally Notes of 100 dollars, 50 dollars and 20 dollars each, of the Montreal Bank, payable at Quebec.

**PROSPECTUS**

**QUEBEC & MEGANTIC LAND COMPANY.**  
CAPITAL £30,000.  
In Shares of Fifty Pounds each.  
PAYABLE IN TEN YEARLY INSTALLMENTS OF FIFTY £1 TO £7 10s. EACH.

**DEFINING** the administration of Lord Aylmer, who at all times was most anxious for the improvement of the Eastern Townships, a purchase was made of an unsurveyed Tract round Lake St. Francis, in the County of Megantic, on similar terms to those granted by the Home Government to the British American Land Company.

The purchase embraces a tract of 220,000 acres of land of good quality, lying contiguous to the surveyed French Line in the British North American Land Company, within 30 miles of Quebec.

The prospectus of the Company include showing the stock on receiving the confirmation of the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department to the sale thus made by Lord Aylmer, taking it for granted the same facilities would be given to a Company, consisting of individual either natives or foreigners in Canada, as that given to the British American Land Company; the greater part of the subscribers of which reside in England. No such confirmation has as yet been given, the subject being referred to the late Comptroller, the Secretary at which his last letter stated a report had been sent to England, but were that period, December, 1837, nothing has been heard from him.

It is proposed to divide the Stock into 600 shares of £50 each, payable in ten annual instalments, varying from £5 to £7 10s. each.  
It will be well to say a few words in favour of the project and to state at once that there will be no speculation whatever of any class of Her Majesty's subjects. In the settlement of the tract, industry and sobriety being the requisites of those whom the Company will be anxious to encourage.  
Megantic has been a long neglected, and unless some stimulus is given, by the prospects of extensive improvement, it is to be feared the well settled country on the Chaudiere and the thriving Townships of Leeds, Liverpool, St. Hubert, &c. will be much neglected.

To every resident in Quebec the prospect of settling 220,000 Acres within a day's journey of the city cannot fail of being interesting, for not only will all the necessities of life be abundant but all property will be enhanced in value, for sooner or later this must be the lot of the Townships.  
The Company will be carried on most economically, as only two Agents and one Surveyor will be required, one of the former to reside at Lake St. Francis or where the most eligible site in the tract would be chosen for a town, and one in Quebec. A board of three unpaid Commissioners would be chosen by the Stockholders under whom the Agents would act.

The British American Land Company will doubtless act hand in hand with the present Company, if formed, for every additional mill thrown in, near their unsurveyed tract, will enhance its value, and the prospectors of the Quebec and Megantic Land Company feel assured that if it goes into operation it will add new life to the operations, as the Stockholders in England will think more favourably of the investment they have made in this Province when they see that residents are desirous of making similar ones precisely in the same tract of country.  
Quebec, 23rd April, 1838.

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

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