

growing dizzy, as it were, with happiness, it makes good a saying of my mother's poor body!—Bairns, bairns," she used to say, "there is owre muckle singing in your hands to-night; we will have a shower before bed-time;" and I never in my born days saw it fail."

At any other period, Mr. Bell's dissertation on pre-sentiments would have been found a fitting text on which to hang all the dreams, wraiths, warnings, and marvellous circumstances, that had been handed down to the company from the days of their grandfathers; but, in the present instance, they were too much occupied in consultation regarding the different routes to be taken in their search.

Twelve horsemen and some half-dozen pedestrians were seen hurrying in divers directions from Marchlawn, as the last faint lights of a melancholy day were yielding to the heavy darkness which appeared pressing in solid masses down the sides of the mountains. The wives and daughters of the party were alone left with the disconsolate mother, who alternately pressed her weeping children to her heart, and told them to weep not, for their mother would soon return; while the tears stole down her own cheeks, and the infant in her arms wept because its mother wept. Her friends strove with each other to inspire hope, and poured upon her ear their mingled and loquacious consolation. But one remained silent. The daughter of Adam Bell, who sat by Mrs. Elliot's elbow at table, had shrunk into an obscure corner of the room. Before her face she held a handkerchief wet with tears. Her bosom throbbled convulsively; and, as occasionally her broken sighs burst from their prison-house, a significant whisper passed among the younger part of the company.

Mrs. Elliot approached her, and, taking her hand tenderly within both of hers. "Oh, bimny! bimny!" said she, "your sighs go through my heart like a knife! And what can I do to comfort ye? Come, Elizabeth, my bonny love, let us hope for the best. Ye see before you a sorrowing mother!—a mother that fondly hoped to have seen you and—I canna say it!—and am ill qualified to give comfort, when my own heart is like a furnace? But O! let us try and remember the blessed words,—"Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth," and inwardly pray for strength to say,—"His will be done!"

(Concluded in our next.)

PRIDE.—Pride, in its usual application, is an opinion of our superiority, far beyond what we can justly entertain. In different individuals we see it variously directed: some pride themselves on intellectual, others upon personal gifts; some derive to themselves merit from their ancestry, and others value, more than they deserve, the favours of fortune. In all these cases, admiration, submission to the will or judgement, and sometimes adulation, are required from surrounding connections and dependents, while the return granted—degrading the objects on whom it is bestowed—is either condescending affability, or contempt and scorn. Pride is easily mortified when the homage it demands is not duly paid; and by this mortification many disorders of the heart and mind are engendered and cherished—unjust anger, dislike, revenge and tyranny, ill humour, and the loss of that cheerful spirit which is common to these only who are neither discontented with their fellow-creatures, nor with themselves or their lot in life.

PROPRIETY.—A venerable author, in one of his earliest productions, says, that propriety is to a woman what it has been said action is to an orator, the first, and second, and third essential: that propriety is the centre in which the lines of duty and amiability meet; and is to the character, what proportion is to the figure, and grace to the attitude. Propriety, thus characterized, is the union of every desirable quality in woman, by which her conduct and manners are influenced under every circumstance. Propriety never desires deviation from any of the laws of refined society, and neither seeks notice nor admiration, which, from their natures, would be incompatible with its own characteristics. Impertinent familiarities, haughtiness, intrusive forwardness to superiors, and insolence to inferiors; the indulgence of any whim, by which our conduct to others may be influenced, are all equally unknown to propriety.

MANNER.—Ease of manner in a woman is very pleasing, when the self-possession which is it is unaccompanied by masculine coarctation, or by an undue value for herself. In general, the manners will be free from any painful degree of constraint, when the mind

is not engaged upon self, or occupied with the idea of exciting attention and admiration from those around. Affectation has its origin from these sources; and this, besides being a symptom of a weak mind, is entirely destructive of good manners. Good sense and simplicity of manners are generally companions, forming a natural gentility, which is far preferable to any artificial politeness, inasmuch as the one is a part of the individual herself, and the other only a garb worn when occasion calls for it. However, those who possess this natural gentility, may, by mixing in good society, have the additional polish given to it, which afterwards distinguish it as the perfection of good manners.

SIMPLE REMEDY TO PURIFY WATER.—It is not so generally known as it ought to be, that powdered alum possesses the property of purifying water. A large table-spoonful of pulverized alum, sprinkled into a hoghead of water, the water stirred briskly round at the time—will, after the lapse of a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure particles, so purify it, that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of fine spring water. A pailful, containing four gallons, may be purified by a single tea-spoonful. This information is, obviously not without its value.

THE COMPLETE LETTER WRITER.—The following curious epistle was dispatched to a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood of Old Romney:—"You oblige me if you could send me. I have a bad knock, an hill in my bow hills, and have lost my happy tight, your servant B. SARGEN."

UNITED STATES.

WINDING UP OF THE GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

(From a New York Paper.)

Two American sailors passing up Centre street, corner of Anthony street, about two o'clock on the Fourth, were assaulted by a gang of Irishmen whose attention was attracted by their sailor-like swagger as they marched up the middle of the street. This little disturbance broke out about 4 o'clock, corner of Leonard and Centre streets, which was quelled by the Police Officers from the Tabernacle, and the parties were dispersed. About half an hour after, the Irish began to rally in great numbers in Cross, between Centre and Orange street, pouring in from all the neighboring streets, their strong holds, when they began an indiscriminate pell mell upon all Americans, men, women and children, beating in their shutters, &c. &c. The cry then was raised among the Americans of "down with the Irish," when the Irish replied the cry of "down with the Americans!" and a fight in earnest commenced, the Irish being the strongest armed, and fortifying themselves with the loose gravel and dust in the streets about there. The American party came into Orange street from Chatham, and down Centre street, in great numbers, armed with bricks, which they procured in great numbers from the Free School House in William street. At this time nearly all the space between Duane and Franklin streets, and Centre street and Chatham Square was occupied by the contending parties. The few Police Officers off duty and those stationed in the District, found all their efforts to quiet the riot to be vain. Word, however, was immediately sent to the City Hall, and Assistant Alderman Crolius, Sheriff Acker, Officer O'Connell, Constable Jackson, of the 4th Ward, Officer Missing, and the Street Inspector, Mr. Smith, forthwith repaired to the scene of action, and rushing into the middle of it, succeeded in partially quelling the riot, but were not enabled to disperse the mob till about one hundred and fifty watchmen were called in.

The Mayor who was dining with the corporation, being notified of the serious character the riot was assuming, left the City Hall, and collecting a little more Police force, also repairing to the battle ground. Mounting a rostrum among the mob, he told them he came as the Chief Magistrate of the city to keep the peace, and order mest, and should be kept, it being his duty to defend the city from riots at all hazards. The mob eventually became soothed, and dispersed about eight o'clock.

Stones, and bricks, and sillelars, were the chief instruments of the fight. Some Irish women took stones to the top of their houses, and threw them down upon the heads of the passers by. The Irishmen did up stones in their roundabouts, and piled them up before

them, so as to have them ready. The Americans had bricks. The riot was threatening to become one of the most alarming in the city. So alarmed had the Irishmen become who had booths about the Park, that they struck them as soon as the fight began to be serious. The Americans demolished the windows and shutters of those houses where the women threw stones from the roofs, or windows of their houses upon them.

The prompt attendance and energetic efforts of Mr. Crolius, doubtless prevented the loss of life and destruction of much property. His conduct while on the ground, as well as that of the officers engaged with him, is worthy of all praise. It is reported that three persons were killed, but we find on inquiry, no good ground for the rumor. One man named McGuire, (late a hand on board the Sirius), was taken for dead and carried for safety to the House of Detention. He was living this morning, though in a very precarious state, and was taken to the Hospital. Officer Jackson was struck by a stone in the groin, and badly hurt. Mr. Inspector Smith was struck on the head and seriously injured also. Mr. Crolius was several times in great danger from the thick falling bricks and stones, but escaped without injury.

Fourth of July Accidents.—A man stabled in Bo-ton by an Englishman; a young woman there severely hurt by the fall of a stick of a rocket on her head; two young men drowned from a skiff at Troy; a carman at Albany obliged to suffer amputation of the leg from the calf being lacerated by the wadding of a cannon.

U. S. Army on the Frontier.—Our whole force of regulars on the northern frontier, an extent of at least 1500 miles, counting from Maine to Mackinack, is computed at less than a 1000 men, yet the British have on the same at least 16,000 under arms, chiefly the flower of the regular army. The bill just passed adds 4,500 rank and file to our present force of 7000.

It is the intention of our government to keep up a strong force on the frontier, "in co-operation with the British authorities," to make a thorough search of the Thousand Islands, for which purpose an expedition with troops will shortly embark from Oswego.

Congress adjourns this day. What have they done in the course of eight months? It will be time enough hereafter to examine that matter. They sat until 3 o'clock on Sunday morning.

IMPORTANT.—We learn from the New York Express, that the Philadelphia Banks have one and all, agreed to resume specie payments on the 1st of August.

The Army Bill has been signed by the President. The effect of this bill will be to add 4500 rank and file to the present Military establishment.

We learn from a Postscript in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Friday last, that "the Jury in the case of Benjamin Rathbun, whose trial has been going on for several days, have just brought in a verdict of not guilty. When the verdict was announced, the Court room rang with applause."

The Legislature of Rhode Island have passed a law allowing the warden of the state prison a salary of \$600, and the physician of that institution twenty-five dollars, per annum.

Hissing Hot.—At Philadelphia on Thursday, the thermometer stood at 101½ in the shade. Beat this!

New Tragedy.—A new Tragedy, just completed by one of our finest Poets, and written for Mr. George Jones and his talented lady, is to be read for the first time this evening at the New York University, before the most eminent of our Literati. This, is we believe, the only time, at least in this country, that a dramatic composition has had to pass the fiery ordeal of criticism, (in imitation of the ancients,) before it is presented to the public.

UPPER CANADA.

WESTERN FRONTIER.—The following is an extract of a private letter, from a gentleman of high respectability, dated "Windsor, 30th June 27:"

"Alton has been plundered, on the St. Clair river; and it is said that the rebels have crossed in considerable force at more than one place on that frontier. We have an alarm of attack here, almost every night, and it is certain there are a great many bad men armed and ready at Detroit, for some enterprise."

"Since writing the above, we have just received news from the St. Clair, by the armed steambat Thames, that there is no force there in arms against the government. Two stores

have been robbed, and one man murdered in his house, by the patriots," of whom, however, it has been taken prisoners and brought in to-day."

KINGSFORD.—The Special Court for the trial of the political prisoners in this District continues its sitting. Yesterday, Nelson, G. Reynolds was tried and acquitted.—Chron. July 7.

SAM PATCH OVERTHROWN.—A Mr Sullivan of Rochester, fell the other day from an elevation of fifty feet above the summit of the Genesee Falls at Rochester, to the water's edge below, and escaped without injury to life, limb or bone! He was at work on the rear of the third story of a factory erected on the very verge of the precipice at the head of the Cataract, on the west side of the river, and within a short distance of the point from which Sam Patch made his last fatal leap; and does not know that he encountered any obstacle in his descent until he had nearly reached the end of his aerial voyage, when he struck obliquely against the inclined face of the precipice, from which he tumbled down to the very edge of the water in the boiling basin below. The Falls are ninety-eight feet of descent, so that Mr. Sullivan may have fallen nearly one hundred and fifty feet! He was senseless and apparently dead for a few minutes, but only as it proved from the stunning operation of the concussion, and was soon able to make his way out of the chasma and reached his house, with but little assistance.—He was bled freely, and is now nearly well, a living monument of a most remarkable providence. The above facts are derived immediately from the physician who attended Mr. Sullivan, and incredible as they may appear, may be fully relied upon.—Kingston Whig.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY 14th JULY, 1858.

LATEST DATES.

London, - - June 2. | New-York, - - July 14
Liverpool, - - June 3. | Halifax, - - - June 30
Havre, - - - May 30. | Toronto, - - - June 3.

New-York papers received this morning contain no later advices from Europe. The Commercial Advertiser of the 10th instant, with which the Exchange Reading Room has this morning been favoured, contains the following paragraph:—

"**MORRIS TROUBLE.**—It is stated in the Argus that Dr. Holmes, who was appointed by Governor Kent, of Maine, to explore and survey the lands on the Aroostook has been ordered off the territory by the British authorities, and had retired."

The Montreal Courier of yesterday was brought by the steamer Charlevoix, which arrived this morning, about four o'clock.

The Montreal and Upper Canada papers received yesterday are unusually barren of news.

A case of some importance to seamen was tried before a Justice of the Peace on Wednesday last.

The action was brought by F. Clancy, for the recovery of the sum of 25 or thereabouts, balance of wages alleged to be due him for services as seaman on board the ship Robert & Ann, James Helm, master.

Mr. Maguire, who conducted the case on the part of the plaintiff, entered into the proof to establish the amount earned by his client.

Mr. Gairner, for the master, objected that the plaintiff was not entitled to his wages before the expiration of the voyage, which would be in London, as by the articles signed by the seaman, which were produced, they were engaged not only for the outward voyage, but also for the return voyage to London.

The Magistrate stated that as this was a point of some importance, upon which he was not quite ready to decide, he would consider it and give judgment the next day.

On Thursday Mr. Glackemeyer, gave judgment. After citing a number of authorities, he decided as follows:—

"It appears then, that the law is, that not only the seamen are not entitled to wages before the end of the voyage, but the master, even if willing, cannot pay beyond the seas, on account of their wages more than one-half of the amount accrued at the time of such payment."

"I cannot then, decide, otherwise than that the plaintiff being engaged until the turn of the ship to London, cannot claim part of his wages before that time, and