

# THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

and the quantity of wheat, 482,473 bushels—being an excess over last year, during the same period, equal to 301 631 bbls. of flour, or an increase of 47 1-2 per cent.

The Population of Hayti has doubled since its independence.

The whole number of deaths in Charleston by yellow fever was 352, of which 7 only were blacks.

There are seven hundred paper mills in England, and it is calculated that twenty seven thousand persons are engaged directly or indirectly in the trade of paper, exclusive of workmen.

A young man named Wm. Moffat, 19 years of age, who was bitten by a rabid dog in June last, died recently at Canton, Illinois, in all the dreadful agonies of contracted hydrophobia.

The population of Wheeling, Va. at present, is 11,000; in 1820, it was only 1,507. Not a soul of hand are negotiable by the laws of Texas.

There are 30,000 bbls. of flour and 12,000 of whiskey in store at Cincinnati, waiting for the rise of the river.

New Orleans papers advise printers to stick at home and stick type, as there is no work for them in that region.

The Wheeling Times estimates there will be twenty five thousand hogs killed in that place this year.

The New York Sun thinks that to prevent unpleasant questions, the walls of the Pennsylvania Hall and the Ursuline Convent, both burnt by mobs, should be removed.

Nearly 4000 men are at present in arms, and on their march against the Mormons. We shall soon see what sympathy the sympathizers will have for them.

Bill Johnson and a number of his crew have been arrested by the United States, and committed to prison, but as a matter of course, they will soon be liberated.

The Cincinnati Chronicle says, "Every thing is literally crowded in our city to a jam up in respect to lodging accommodations." Notwithstanding 400 houses have been built the past season, they have not half elbow room.

## UPPER CANADA.

From the Prescott Sentinel of Nov. 17.

The prisoners taken at Prescott are mostly American citizens, and were generally well armed, being provided with a rifle, a brace of pistols, and a howie knife, and an abundance of ammunition; some of their weapons were of the most costly description. One of the prisoners captured, stated that the pirates were supplied by different societies in the United States; the principal one of which was in the city of New York, with money, clothing, arms, and every thing required for the invasion of Canada, and were promised an ample remuneration should they succeed in their laudable enterprise—the most valuable farms in our country were to be distributed among those who remained true to the Republican cause.

In the Mill were found several hundred kegs of powder, and a large quantity of musket cartridges, swords, pistols, and 200 stand of arms, besides a full supply of provisions, including several barrels of flour, with the American brand. We were shown a sword belonging to the General, of fine workmanship, the scabbard was silver plated, with an eagle and other carved work upon the outside, and the blade of fine metal, well formed; several other swords and dirks, silver mounted, have been taken, as also a great many braces of valuable pistols. A flag, composed of silk, of the finest texture, was also taken, wrought, no doubt, by the truly patriotic ladies of the Union, the cost of which could not have been less than £25; on the flag was exhibited a full spread eagle, beautifully executed, with one star above, and the words, wrought in silk, "Liberated by the Oronondago Hunters."

Among the many found dead, was a young officer of the name of Brown, an General Brown; two other officers, whose names are not known, in the pockets of one of them were found documents containing a list of proscribed persons in Prescott, who were to suffer death, men, women and children; a few were to be saved in town, their names will appear hereafter.

Prescott was illuminated on Friday night.

After the action at Prescott, one of the pirates was found taken in an oven. It is supposed that he had crept there for shelter during the cannonade, and the fall of the chimney had broken up the entrance, so that he was horribly baked to death when the house was burnt. Some of our own wounded

lay on the field from Tuesday to Friday, and must have suffered greatly. One of them lay so near the mill that he could talk with the pirates, and he begged them to allow him to be removed, but the Pole would not consent. This Pole also hung up Lieut. Johnson's body to a tree by the feet, after stripping it naked! He says that he did so to keep it from being eaten by the pigs. The animals fed on the dead from Tuesday night to Friday.—Correspondent of the Kingston Chronicle of the 20th.

The body of Lieut. Johnson was buried yesterday afternoon. Besides the usual military honors, the shops were closed throughout the town, and the Clergy and gentlemen of the Bar in their robes, the Officers of the Royal Navy, the Magistrates, and a large train of the inhabitants of the town, Militia Officers, Captain Jackson's Company of Volunteer Artillery, and the Frontenac Dragoons (dis-mounted) attended the remains to the grave. The private of the 83rd, who was killed by the pirates, was interred at the same time.—*Ibid.*

We were much surprised to find three women in the list of the killed at Prescott. A correspondent of the Kingston Chronicle says that they were running out of their houses during the firing, and fell amid a shower of balls from each side.

The following is said to be an official statement of the killed, prisoners, and missing of the brigands at Prescott:—

Killed.....	103
Prisoners.....	163
Missing.....	136
	400

The following account of the loss on our side is from the Prescott Sentinel of the 17th:—2 officers and 6 rank and file killed, 83rd.—2 officers wounded and 44 rank & file, do. 14 men of Lieut. Parker's company of Marines wounded; 2 men were killed and 5 wounded in Capt. Clark's division; and 4 were killed and 7 wounded among the Glengarry Volunteers, making in all, 14 killed and 70 wounded.

A correspondent of the Albany Argus says, that during the battle at Prescott, nearly all the leaders of the Patriots were at Ogdenburg. The Commander in Chief pretended illness, but it was generally attributed to want of courage.

Toronto, November 18th.—The Official Gazette contains numerous orders respecting the Militia. Twelve battalions are incorporated for six months service, and various regiments of militia are called out into active service throughout the Province. Two companies will be stationed on Wolf-Island for 6 months. Several companies are stationed at Belleville, others at Brockville, Bytown, Whitby, Niagara, and along the whole frontier, over and above the full regiments in active service.

We should suppose that the number of militia under arms cannot be less than 10,000, and there are 5,000 regular troops in the Province, the whole supported by a strong force of most efficient artillery, and all the munitions of war in profusion, and commanded every where by the most brave and skillful officers of the regular service, many of them veterans from the Peninsula and Waterloo. Our people may therefore dismiss every fear, and our invaders may calculate how many cubic inches of earth will suffice them for a grave.

The Toronto Patriot says that the Americans in Kingston are leaving by squads, under the conviction that a war can no longer be averted, and that they are heartily ashamed of their countrymen.

## LOWER CANADA.

Montreal, (Saturday), Nov. 4.—Yesterday that part of the Royal Regiment which marched from hence for Prescott, on the first notification of the landing of the Americans at that place, returned to Montreal. These fine fellows arrived a day too late, and have thus marched 240 miles, on bad roads, for nothing. They are nevertheless in high spirits, and eager for another march, if they can only be rewarded by meeting the enemy.—*Transcript.*

Considering, as we do, that the head of the rebel monster is broken, in the Lower Province, we have been a good deal surprised to hear that it is in contemplation to engage, and fit another building as a jail.—*Ibid.*

A correspondent of the Ami du Peuple states that the vessel of Cote after arriving at Naperville was to take away the iron chest belonging to the church, which contained the sum of £327 11s.

The troops are making a thorough search for arms in the rebel settlements near Montreal.

## THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, TUESDAY, 27th NOV. 1838.

LATEST DATES.			
From London, ..	Oct. 27	From New York, ..	Nov. 19
From Liverpool, ..	Oct. 27	From Halifax, ..	Nov. 9
From Paris, ..	Oct. 27	From Montreal, ..	Nov. 9

New-York papers of the evening of Wednesday last contain no later European intelligence.

The steam-ship *Liverpool*, was reported at New-York to have been spoken of by the Nantucket Shoals, in a state of great distress. The U. S. cutter *Washington*, laden with fuel and provisions, has been sent out in the hope of being able to render her some assistance.

The Exchange Register of this morning gives the following extracts of a letter from a Montreal correspondent dated Sunday afternoon:—

"The United States mail did not arrive yesterday, in consequence, it is believed, of the Champlain boat not reaching St. John's, owing to the accumulation of ice. Should the frost continue as severe as at present, the bridge will form across the St. Lawrence in a few days.

"P. S.—To five o'clock.—The *Princess Victoria*, which left at the usual hour for Labrador, has just returned, being unable to reach in consequence of the ice."

The Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada has offered a reward of £1000 for the apprehension of William Lyon Mackenzie, who, it was said had been seen lurking about Toronto, in disguise.

By a proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Harvey, in the Royal Gazette published at Fredericton, we observe that it is His Excellency's intention to send all the disposable troops in the Province to Canada, and to raise a Volunteer Corps "for the service of that Province."

The House of Assembly of Newfoundland has voted a sum of £500, to be placed at the disposal of the Governor, for the purpose of encouraging communication by steam, between that country and Great Britain and Ireland.

The trials before the Court Martial at Montreal, it is stated, will positively commence to-morrow, and that the delay which has occurred has been occasioned by the unavoidable necessity of classifying the different crimes of the prisoners, and the evidence collected against them in a correct and certain form.—The Judge Advocates are the Hon. D. Mondelet, Q. C., Charles Day, Esq. Q. C., and Capt. Muller, of the Royal Regiment.

The decision of the Judges Beaud and Paret, on the application of John Teed, for a writ of *habeas corpus* has created considerable excitement both here and at Montreal. It does not appear certain that these Judges have been suspended by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, as was reported yesterday.

We regret to have to record the untimely fate of Mr. Edgeworth Usher, a brother of an advocate formerly residing in this city, who was most barbarously assassinated in his own house at Chippewa, on the 15th inst. at two o'clock in the morning. The Montreal Gazette gives the following particulars of the affair:—"The perpetrators of the horrid deed, (three in number), who are understood to be from the American side, obliged a loyal neighbour, named Taylor, to accompany them to Mr. Usher's, and call upon him to open the door. When Taylor would have given the alarm, a pistol put to his ear, compelled silence on his part. When Mr. Usher appeared at the door, one of the villains fired at him, through the fault, and killed the unfortunate gentleman. They then hurried away, and after carrying Taylor with them some three miles, they released him, and made their way into the woods, where it is to be hoped, they will be ferreted out, and brought to deserved punishment.

It appears that Dodge, who recently made his escape from the Citadel here, has been lodged in jail at New-York, by his creditors.

Messrs. Charles and Arthur Butler, and Mr. Torton and family, left Montreal for New-York on Wednesday last, with the intention of embarking for England. Mr. Elice and family left for the same destination a few days before.

The steamer *John Bull*, Capt. Vaughan, arrived from Montreal last night, at eleven o'clock, having left Montreal the preceding day at half-past three, P. M.

This was probably one of the boldest attempts in its undertaking and perseverance, of any which have occurred on the St. Lawrence, and furnishes a new proof of what may be effected by the power of steam.

The *John Bull* is a 300 horse power, and one of the most splendid and valuable steamers in North America. The thermometer at Montreal had been for several nights within ten degrees of zero, and was on the night preceding at four below zero. The vessel was actually frozen in, in the port of Montreal, the ice being about two inches thick; she made her way to the stream by cutting through it, and met with little interruption till she reached the mouth of the Richelieu, when she had again to cut through the ice, extending across the river the next morning, and was again completely frozen in. She had to cut through solid ice out of the river, and at some of the islands below, and when she reached *Pointe du Lac* the St. Lawrence was actually frozen across, the ice in some places where it had been collected by the force of the winds and current to the thickness of more than a foot. All yielded to the power of steam; frequently the cold seeming to run on a solid sheet of ice rather than being going through it. At Three Rivers where she took in wool and remained nearly two hours, she found the *St. George* on her way up, and met the *Canada* off Champlain. The ice thickened in the Richelieu rapids & the tide waters; still the *John Bull* maintained the character of the personage whose name she bears, and was not to be stopped, although the river in many places was entirely covered with floating ice. To give the cable by which the large, and was fastened to the steamer, snapped, and occasioned much loss of time. The state of the tide, fast coming up, fortunately facilitated her getting into the wharf at Quebec.

The Hon. Mr. Molson, the owner of the boat, came down in his, and by his presence encouraged exertions and the confidence of every one on board. It is his intention, we believe, to return, but the cold of last night must greatly have thickened the ice, which almost covers the whole channel.—*Gazette of yesterday.*

The following officers of the 65th Regiment arrived this morning from New Brunswick, is H. M. Steam Frigate *Medea* and the Brig *Sophia*:—

- Lieut. Col. H. Senior, Commanding.
  - Major P. Ferguson.
  - Capt. Patience and Wyatt.
  - Lieuts. O'Connell, Murray, Newhan, Wain, Sealy, and Adjt. Haining.
  - Assist. Surgeon Millar.
- The above officers remain in Quebec. The following Officers proceed to Three Rivers and Nicolet:—
- Capt. Smith and Gold.
  - Lieut. Westrop.
  - Ensigns Batty, Wolfe and Cook; Assist. Surgeon Nicols.—*Mercury of Saturday.*

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED

November 24th.  
H. M. steam ship *Medea*, with the bark *Sophia* to tow, 20th instant, from Shediac, with the 63th Regt. Saw the Captain Ross yesterday morning in the *Traverse*; no ice in the river.

The schooner *Agnes* at Halifax from Gaspe, brought 2 passengers and 13 of the crew of the ship *Sterling*, and also 4 of the crew of the ship *Victoria*, from Liverpool bound to Quebec, cast away at Gaspe.

### MARRIED.

On Saturday last, at the Cathedral, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal, Mr. Geo. Hall, Grocer, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. John Porter, New Ireland.  
At St. John's, on the 17th instant, Mr. Richard Isaacson, of Montreal, to Ella, second daughter of Mr. William Keat.

### DIED.

At the Island of Goree, on the coast of Africa, on the 10th September last, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Julius Skerret Le Veve.  
At Montreal, on the 23d inst. Helen Estlin, wife of Mr. Robert Clapperton, aged 51 years.