

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

into execution by seeing two he foreigners kiss and embrace each other in the street. He thought it worse than expectorating.

Poor Punkin! What will become of him is rather difficult to say. If he goes on in his fashion, he will certainly refine himself to death. But perhaps he may take a wife. 'Tis a desperate remedy, doubtless, but his case is desperate. Should such an event take place, it is possible but he may yet be met with his hat unbrushed, his shoes untied, his coat white at elbows, and all that carless desolation about him which formerly marked the lover, but now betrays the married man.

In truth, Punkin was altogether in the wrong. Those graceful fancies do not sit well on the industrious, bustling, strong, active men of the North and West, who do everything at full speed, and have their energies in a constant march against time. Their bones and sinews are not constructed for elegant, trifling, or voluptuous indolence. Constantly occupied in struggles with the elements and in overcoming the niggedness of nature, or the obstacles she has placed in their way, they have contracted and inherited habits and manners which pretty well set all attempts at high polish at defiance. The English and Americans, as nations, are very decidedly ungraceful. Exceptions, may, doubtless, be found, principally among the aristocracy of the former country and the southern planters of the latter, but not to any overwhelming amount. Neither are their minds of the alternately soft and fervent, languid and fiery nature, which characterises the temperament of the graceful Southern and Oriental people, but are as singular and untractable as their bodies. Bold, resolved, persevering, headstrong and obstinate, when they determine that a thing shall be done, they will have it done by all hazards, so long as it will be done to the purpose, the manner of doing it, whether graceful or otherwise, concerns them but little: but as for stopping them, right or wrong, or turning them from the career of their humour, you might as well attempt to stop or turn a steamboat with a pair of bellows.

It is, perhaps as well that it is so. The qualities render the John Bulls and Johnnabones often uncouth and sometimes unamiable in small matters, but they answer admirably in the carrying on and completion of enterprises of a "pith and moment." The "native hue" of their resolution is not often "sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought." They have an uncommon faith in their own energies. They think they can perform them, but as for elegant trifling and manner graces of manner—good back! Bears have detected sarabands, certainly—in what style is a different question.

Had the Italians settled these United States, both manners and morals, doubtless, would have been a great deal more easy and unconstrained than at present, grapes would have grown where tobacco grows, and there would have been an opera-house in all the Atlantic cities—but there would have been no Cincinnati! The bears, wolves and Indians, would have had a lease of the western wilderness for a few generations to come; and the Mississippi, unvexed by steamboats, would yet have joined its waters in silence to the ocean.

Or had the French had the royalists and provincials in the old time, and overspread the country, what would be the result? The French have a vanity and vivacity about them which keep them continually in motion, and sometimes assume the appearance of energy, but they really effect very little. They make and unmake, pull down and set up, revolutionize and constitutionalize at a rapid rate, but, after all their labour, they leave off pretty soon as they began. Like a blind horse in a mill, they go over a great deal of ground without getting any farther forward. With all their many amiable qualities, their gallantry, intelligence and natural quickness, as consists they have been signally unsuccessful. And yet they possess a quality apparently admirably suited to a new country or frontier state of things in which the Americans, and more particularly the English, are singularly deficient—namely, the easy and tacit manner in which they yield to circumstances, and adapt themselves to suit the contingencies of any given case. The Anglo-Saxon race cannot do this; habit with them is as strong as second nature. They are mightily intolerant; they must have their own way; so, instead of yielding to circumstances, they make the circumstances, yield to them, and leave the impress of their minds, manners, habits, whims, laws and customs wherever they set their foot. This, though attended with a good deal more trouble, seems to be the most lasting and effectual way of doing business.

But because they have done much they are not to pride themselves on their deficiencies, which they are rather apt to do. Punkin's theory was good, only his practice was ridiculous. Roughness is no virtue, and awkwardness for from being desirable; and they ought, therefore, to get rid of their uncouthness in the best way they can devise; only, when sneered at for deficiencies in mere manner, they may console themselves with the reflection that they are the pioneers of liberty and civilization all over the world.

Miscellaneous.

Kit North.—What will the admirers of the kits say to the following, which is the assertion of no less a man than old Kit North:—"One moral saying in articulate speech, one heaven-descended precept, whether in prose or rhyme, is worth, in sterling value, all that either music, painting, or sculpture, has ever contributed to the advantage of mankind."

Academy of a Country Theatre.—The Thaum of Cawdor stood at the wing impatiently awaiting his cue to enter, which should have been—"A drum! a drum!"

but no cue came, because no drum sounded. The player raved, the audience hissed, and the life of the property-man could have been purchased for a trifle, when suddenly a blast long and loud was blown on a keyless bugle, which was followed by—"A trumpet! a trumpet!"

"A trumpet! a trumpet!"

"A trumpet! a trumpet!"

A narrow canoe.—Sheridan having declined walking out with an elderly maiden lady on the pretence of bad weather, was met by the lady afterwards walking by himself. "So, Mr. Sheridan," said she, "it has cleared up." "Yes, madam," said he, "enough for one, but not enough for two."

The latest instance of devoted conjugal affection is that of an Illinois husband, who transmitted the voluntary notice of his better-half to the Chicago Democrat, and added a little way of postscript—"Just give her a little puff, will you?"

Absence of Mind.—The Latest.—A few days since, an office holder remitted the total amount of government funds in his hands to the department at Washington, and never discovered his mistake until he received a receipt, accompanied by his dismissal from office for neglect of duty, by remitting, instead of emigrating with the spoils.

A western editor wishes to know whether the laws recently enacted against carrying deadly weapons, apply to doctors who carry pills in their pockets.

"Great many ups and downs in the world," as the pump handle said, was they had been used to him.

There is a gentleman in London who visits Drury Lane Theatre every night, in the firm belief that Van Amburgh will be some time or other devoured by his beasts; and he fears that, by being absent a single night, he may miss the interesting exhibition.

United States.

The Slaves wrecked on the Bahama Islands.—A letter, evidently from authentic source in Washington, is published in the Richmond Enquirer, in which it is stated that Mr. Stephenson, our Minister in London, has succeeded in making an arrangement with the British Government, by which it is stipulated that the value of the slaves shipwrecked some eight or ten years ago, upon the Bahama Islands, shall be paid to the claimants. The letter says, "Thus, it is true, (and there is no reason to doubt it) is not only important as regards the individual claimants, but equally so in a national point of view, as it establishes a great and important principle." The arrangement is said to do ample justice to the claimants, as it secures to them the full value of their property, with interest. The arrangement secures to the claimants nearly 5000 persons for their slaves, including men, women and children—more than was ever allowed on any former occasion by the British Government.

We are not informed of the grounds on which the claim mentioned above is based, nor do we recollect the circumstance connected with the shipwreck referred to, neither do we believe that the British Government has been wheedled into any such thing as that of paying five hundred dollars for every slave, whether man, woman or child, wrecked on British soil. If it is the case, we will not be surprised to find the business of wrecking slave vessels on the Bahama very much increased by and by.

We have understood, that after the emancipation bill, no slave could exist in the British dominions, but that, in the noble language of Curran, "No matter in what dis-

trous battle his liberty may have been cloven down; no matter in what clime he may have been born, an Indian or an African sun may have burned upon him; no matter with what solemnities he may have been devoted on the altar of slavery; the moment he touches the sacred soil of Britain, the altar and the god sink together in the dust, his soul walks abroad in its own native majesty, and he stands redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled, by the irresistible genius of universal emancipation." If our contemptible ministry has really agreed to pay this money as compensation for wrecked slaves, it shows that it is only to make a demand on the British treasury, and it will be complied with, no matter how unjust or impudent. Verily, to be guilty of an Irishism, John Bull is in other more or less than a huge milk-cow, for the greedy calves of surrounding nations to suck and fatten on.—Mont. Herald.

A Lynch Law affair in West Jersey.—As reported by the Bridgeton Chronicle of Saturday. On Sunday morning week, the suburbs of that village were somewhat surprised by the appearance of a creature in human shape, I will call in features. It appeared that one Richard Hand, with two associates, proceeded, the evening previous, to the house of John Brown, with a keg of tar and a pillow of feathers to tar and feather him. Brown was prepared for them, and with some friends, whom he had foreseen to assemble seized Hand as he entered, his two associates taking to their heels.—They stripped him, tied his hand and feet, clothed him with the dress he brought for Brown, kept him till sunrise next morning, and then turned him out to seek other quarters with his feather-y garb. The Lynchers being lynched. It is altogether a scandalous affair.—New York Daily Advertiser.

Hail, as large as hens' eyes, fell at Baltimore on the 4th instant, to the depth of six inches, which caused great damage.

The New York New Era, says that the heir of one of the German dukedoms is a farmer in Warren County, Missouri, having made over his title to his brother.

The New York journeymen hatters have struck for two dollars per diem. The shipwrights and caulkers are also striking.

The one dollar bills of St. Croix Bank, in Maine, or made payable to Queen Victoria or bearer.

A young lady in Indiana has been obliged to pay five thousand dollars for slandering one of her own sex!

Abduction Extra.—An officer who had charge of the steamer Gen. Brady, at St. Louis, on several visits, was carried off while asleep, and loaded about six miles below the town. The boat went on her way to New Orleans, and the officer worked his way home through the mud.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, FRIDAY, JUNE 21st, 1839.

New York papers of Saturday last are without later European advices; and we have no news of interest from any quarter.

H. M. frigate Pique, from St. John's (N. B.) was reported by telegraph yesterday, and now lies at anchor below. She has on board the invalids, women and baggage of the 11th and 65th Regiments, left behind, in New Brunswick, when those corps marched for Canada, and which have been anxiously expected since the opening of the navigation.

The band of the 11th Regiment arrived yesterday in the steamer Canada. They have been quartered at Chambly during the past winter, where two companies of the Regiment still remain.

Mr. Papineau, whose arrival in Paris was mentioned some time ago, has communicated to the Revue du Progrès a history of the Canadian insurrection. It is stated in the Montreal Transcript, that when the late emette broke out in Paris, Papineau, whose vanity had made it impossible for him to conceal the ultra character of his political principles, was immediately arrested, and was lodged in the Conciergerie, one of the strongest of the Parisian prisons. Nothing direct appeared against him; but it appeared so highly improbable he should be ignorant of the plot, that he was suspected and detained till the extent of the commotion was ascertained.

The charges of cruel and inhospitable treatment on the part of a number of Canadians towards the sufferers by the fire on board the steamer John Bull, appear to have been greatly

exaggerated if, not altogether unfounded.—Statements of the facts of the case have been made by Mr. Jones, the Coroner, and Captain Comeau, of the police. The body of Carpenter the second engineer of the John Bull has been found drowned, so that all surmises respecting his being concerned in setting fire to the boat must be disregarded.

Louis-Joseph Lavoie, pilot N. 130, has been suspended for the space of two years, and is towards to undergo an examination as to his capacity as a pilot, for having, on the 29th May, brought the bark James Bailey in contact with the floating-light, whilst lying at her station in the Traverse.

The Ami du Peuple states that the Government were last year desirous of purchasing the steamer John Bull, which has recently been destroyed by fire, and offered the proprietors \$16,000 for her.

Wild pigeons have for two or three days past been for sale in the Quebec markets. They have made their appearance this year fully a month later than usual.

A packet-ship will leave Boston for Liverpool on the 1st July. She has elegant accommodations for passengers, with the best stores, without wines; the price of passage reduced to \$75, being considerably below the price charged by the New York packets.

THURSDAY, 20th June, 1839.

This day, where Thos. as Ainslie Young, Esq. J. P., William Brown and William Shannah, both tavern keepers of this city, were sensibly convicted of the offence of selling liquor in their taverns on last Sunday, the sixteenth instant, and were respectively condemned to a penalty of five pounds currency.

The new organization of the Mill is in progress in this vicinity, and we hear that the grand parade, according to law, is ordered for the 29th instant. We are afraid that the day's enrolling the militiamen generally attended to the limits, has not been within their respective officers; it is even said that the necessary blanks have not been received.—Gazette.

Upper Canada.

From the Montreal Herald of Monday.

A New York paper mentions that Colonel Prince of Sandwich has been under the necessity of fortifying his house to prevent being assassinated by brigands from the United States, and that he had issued a handbill which has been posted up in Detroit and elsewhere to caution assassins from coming on his premises after sunset. The following is a copy of it, and we trust it may have the desired effect, but if it has not, we as sincerely beg that the spring guns and man traps will not trespass accordingly. One thing is certain that they will have no communications or supplies of conscience at their door, and in the "order," for their doing so will be by the assassins themselves.

"Spring Guns.—Having lately received certain threatening letters against my life and property, I hereby give notice, that on this day, on every evening at sundown, I will cause twelve spring guns with wire and trap complete, and each loaded with buck shot, to be set down about my house and farm buildings, also, two man traps.

"Persons are, therefore, hereby warned not to come within the grounds on which premises are built, between sunset and sunrise. JOHN PRINCE.

The Park Farm, Sandwich, U. C. 4th June, 1839."

Kingston, June 15.—The new American steamer St. Lawrence made her first trip to the denburgh on the 10th inst. She is 20 feet long, 20 feet beam, and is said to combine fort, speed and beauty.

The steamboats Great Britain, United States and St. Lawrence from a daily line between Oswego and Lewiston.

Colonel Mudge, of the Royal Engineers, we understand, about to visit this County respecting the N. E. Boundary question. He has lately been in charge of the British Ordnance Survey.

On Thursday night last, the Steamboat Goderich, while on her way to Amherstburg, and when within a short distance of that town, was run into by the steamboat Erie, and immediately sunk. No blame is attached to the Captain of the Erie, or any one on board, but accident is attributed to the mismanagement

the man at the helm, which, whose passenger up by the Captain of himself to save every to the Goderich. It is without much trouble her trips between this detest and the Goderich which Herald.



SHIP INTELLIGENCE.

FOR THE

ARRIVED

Ship Matthew Bell, Hudson D. Barret, sail 2.

Brigt. Duck, Shipton, 2.

Schr. Billeman, Post, 2.

Peniston, run and 2.

ELVEN O'Clock, A. announces H. M. frigate ships, one Bark, three 2.

ENTERED

June

Jane Melvain, 306, Mon 2.

Creole, 360, Gloucester 2.

Kelly Castle, 376, Hall 2.

Harvest, 360, Swansea 2.

Lady Douglas, 171, Dro 2.

Robert & Isabels, 264, 2.

Wolfe's Cove. 2.

Napoleon, 400, Belfast, 2.

Lanark, 648, Liverpool, 2.

CLE.

June

Ship Marion, Bonnyman 2.

Ship Dolphus, Roach, N. 2.

Bark Andiana, Burdick 2.

Bark Gilmore, McArthur 2.

Bark Rovena, Lister, L. 2.

Bark St. Patrick, Molloy 2.

Brig Indus, Jobbing, Br 2.

Brig Wm. & Joseph, Cr 2.

Brig Gosforth, Henderson 2.

Brig Trio, Pierce, West 2.

Brig Luna, Clarke, Dun 2.

Brig Henry, McKenzie, 2.

Schr. Henrietta, Bouslog, 2.

Ross. 2.

20

Bark Cyrus, Rae, London 2.

Brig Scamper, Sears, Pe 2.

Bark Marchioness of Lond 2.

derry, Gilmore & 2.

Brig Hector, Thompson, 2.

Bark Bolivar, Richards, 2.

Bark Carlotta, Anderson 2.

Schr. Reine, Poirrier, M 2.

Brig Earl Bathurst, Dow 2.

ry & Co. 2.

Brig Emma Zoller, Prou 2.

& Co. 2.

Ship Brilliant, Elliot, A 2.

Ship Welford, F. own, L 2.

Ship Vere, Wills, Bristol 2.

Bark Fanny, Lacey, Lon 2.

Bark Pons, Eds, Mills, C 2.

thers. 2.

The bark Arville, Bald 2.

ford, with passengers, b 2.

Charlotte Town on the 21 2.

The following vessels, o 2.

en by Capt. Hunter of 2.

from Liverpool, arrived 2.

11th, off Cape Gaspe—Ba 2.

239, Jean-Baptiste, Gella 2.

Monts.—Bark Charlotte, 2.

Point passed two new bar 2.

LETTER BAGS AT

LONDON—Bark Douglas, t 2.

Ship General Hero, L 2.

Dublin—Bark Industry, t 2.

Belfast—Rosebank, to cl 2.

Greenock—Bark Springh 2.

at 4, p. s. 2.

MARR

At Boston, on the 12th 2.

Eq. of Montreal, of Ed. 2.

ter of Ed. Schaw, Esq. 2.

At St. George's Church 2.

James, Charles Emilius G 2.

Jamez's 60th Regt of I 2.

Askin, daughter of the late 2.

Geddes, of that town. 2.

At River St. Pierre, on 2.

Mr. Black, James Chap 2.

Stockton. 2.

DIED

In this city, on Tuesd 2.

aged 21 years, daughter 2.

O'Brien, of the county W 2.

In this city, Elizabeth C 2.

daughter of Mr. O. L. Ric 2.