

sort to such idiotic and murderous means of settling disputes. Besides, there is respect for the law, not to speak of moral and religious obligation. The man who either sends or accepts a challenge to fight with weapons calculated to produce death, must in the eye of sober reason be presumed to act from villainous considerations; although not less worthy as the conduct that can lead to so fatal a kind of strife. True courage has in most respects nothing to do with fighting. Any man can fight. The evil passions are able to prompt men to face death from the worst of motives. True courage is associated with a strong perception of right and wrong, and will exert itself only in a good cause. The man who risks his life to save that of another, or to rescue his country from an imminent danger, exhibits true courage in its best light. Fortunately, by the spread of intelligence and the increased power of law and magisterial authority, the practice of duelling is well nigh banished from Great Britain, and has taken up its abode in these continental countries where coarse sense yet exerts but feeble influence, and where the law does not consider the duellist as a non-entity by intent. At Paris, duels have ever been common, the great arena for such encounters being the Bois de Boulogne, a woody park beyond the barrier on the west. Here many an unfortunate wretch has fallen a victim to erroneous principles of honour. The following relation of one of these brutal encounters, in which an Englishman was engaged, is given in a novel recently published, under the title of the "Unfortunate man."

"Villeneuve, a most notable villain, was one day surprised by young Talbot whilst instilling his venom of deception into the ear of his sister. The words which passed were few. Suspicious and anonymous letters had already awakened the vigilance of the brother, and had prepared him to wreak ample vengeance on the shoulders of Villeneuve. The blow could not be excused; a meeting took place, and the usual barrier-duel was proposed. To this the young Englishman most positively dissented. He had heard that day after day, and morning after morning, his adversary was to be seen popping at fifty paces at little post-rod-Pais figures, about the size of a thumb, and that, thanks to his patience, his practice, and his own pistols, the aim was uncertain. He was a cool, dead shot, and that coarseness always gives courage when challenged. He smiled as much as to say 'it is immaterial to me?' and the next morning he was with his second at the appointed spot. 'I will not,' said young Talbot, 'consent to be shot like a chicken at a stake. I know that I have no chance that way of obtaining redress for the injury my family have received. I know my death is certain, even at fifty paces, and I am resolved to have a chance for my life; so just tell that French officer that the only way I will consent to fight is to have one pistol loaded and the other not, to draw for first choice, and then to stand within a pace of each other; and may heaven direct the choice of him whose cause is the most just. Villeneuve did not make the slightest objection to the proposition of Talbot's second. The preparation did not take long. The pistols both being of course exactly alike, were loaded by the seconds, and enveloped in a large handkerchief. The first choice fell to the lot of Villeneuve, who, placing his hand on the weapon, fixed on the one he thought the heaviest, and the other was given to Talbot. They took their respective grounds, and so close that the muzzle of each man's pistol touched his adversary's. Men face dreadful sights, but few have seen the parallel to this; neither is it to be thought by my readers as the mere effusion of an imaginary brain. The duel in question actually took place, and if the names were changed, every particular would be true. Dreadful must it have been for the friends of each—the excitement, the agitation, the hope, the expectation, the certain knowledge that one must fall. When both were placed on the ground, the seconds of each advanced, and took a last farewell. Talbot shook his friend's hand with an earnest trepidation: he merely whispered a few words, and with a faint smile and fainter accent, said 'good-bye.' Villeneuve appeared as unconcerned as if he were a casual spectator: he nodded to one or two of the company more as a recognition than as a parting, and had taken leave of his second before Talbot had ended his low whisper. The words given were merely 'Are you ready?' then 'Fire!' Both pistols went off on the second, and both men fell. Villeneuve only turned upon his side and instantly died. Talbot was immediately raised: the closeness of the pistol at his discharge had knocked him down, and his

face was a little injured by the powder; but his worst feeling was that of disgust, when he saw his fallen enemy dead at his feet. He fixed his excited eyes upon the corpse; he was hurried from the spot in a dreadful state, and many months elapsed, before he was perfectly restored to health, or even reason. There lay Villeneuve, the same foe to all Englishmen, having met the fate of almost all professed duellists. He died with a smile of contempt on his countenance. One of his companions threw his cloak over the corpse. There was not a word spoken, the stillness of death had extended itself to the spectators, who one by one retired with cautious footsteps as if fearing to awaken the slumbers of him who had gone to his long account, and who had left behind him a memory so tarnished that friendship would gladly forget it, and had made the enemy he bore to our countrymen a kind of entailed curse upon his survivors."

LOWER CANADA.

From the Montreal Herald March 26. We understand that Government has made application to the Committee of Trade in this city, and other competent associations and individuals, to give it every information regarding the probable advantages which would accrue to the British American Provinces in consequence of the construction of a ship canal connecting the Upper Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, which it is proposed shall be a national undertaking. This was one of Lord Durham's magnificent ideas for developing the vast resources of the Canada, and for binding the mother country and the colonies in an inseparable union of interest and affection. Should it be carried into operation, which we fervently trust it will be, the advantages which will flow from it are incalculable, and the Canada shore of the Lakes will present as marked a contrast, for prosperity, to the American shore, as the short sighted policy of the British Government has caused it hitherto to present the reverse.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, in a letter alluding to the Maine disturbances, says that Gen. Scott will have sufficient employment in the North, as a general tising of the Canadians is to take place either in August or September, and that they expect supplies of both men and money from the border States. We had information about a fortnight ago that the Canadians were again organizing, but that the rising this year would depend principally on the consequences of the invasion of New Brunswick. At all events there will not be any rebellion until the crops are housed, when another repetition of it will be very likely attempted. The Government is perfectly aware of the intentions of the rebels and sympathizers, and cannot be taken unawares, so that the old women in the Province may sleep as sound as they please.

Montreal, March 26.—We regret to state, that in consequence of the bad state of the ice in front, and in the neighbourhood of this city, several accidents have recently happened. On Saturday, a corporal of the 71st Regiment, while crossing, in a sleigh, from town to La Prairie, broke through the ice and was drowned. On Sunday, a trooper of the 7th Hussars nearly shared the same melancholy fate. While crossing, on horseback, the ice gave way, the horse sank and disappeared; but the rider saved his life by dexterously springing from the saddle on a piece of good ice which was fortunately near. Travellers, and especially strangers in the country, cannot be too careful while crossing the river at this season of the year.—Gazette.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 30th MARCH, 1839

LATER INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

There have been two later arrivals from Europe since our last. By the arrival of the packet-ship *Duchesse d'Orleans*, from Havre, and the *Pocahontas*, at Philadelphia, from Liverpool, London dates to the 9th February are received.

HOUSE OF LORDS, 8th FEBRUARY.

The Lord Chancellor communicated to the House the answer of Her Majesty to the Address of the House of Lords, which was to the following effect:—

My Lords, I thank your Lordships for your loyal and respectful Address. Wholly relying on your wisdom and patriotism, it is to me a source of much satisfaction to have your concurrence and support.

RESIGNATION OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Lord Glenelg, after having answered a question put to him by Lord Brougham, relative to the abolition of Slavery in the Island of Bourbon, requested their Lordships to permit him to address them on a matter which related to himself personally. I have just replied to the noble Lord (Brougham) on a topic affecting my administration, and in which I felt a most lively interest, but I am now no longer in office.—(Great sensation observable on this announcement in the House.)

My Lords, I have this day thought it incumbent upon me to tender my resignation, and I do not hesitate in making known to you my reasons for such a proceeding. On Tuesday morning a communication altogether unexpected, was addressed to me, by my colleagues in office, in which certain changes in the ministry were announced—but which yield assent to. I exceedingly regret being obliged to resort to the only alternative I had, the more particularly at a time when my sudden abandonment of my post must necessarily defer the settlement of important Colonial questions—but I conceived it my duty to retire. I beg, however, to assure the house that I shall always be ready to give an account of my conduct, and to afford any explanation that may be required of me. (This declaration produced a very violent agitation in the house and the Peers appeared to be engaged in a very animated conversation.)

Lord Durham asked the premier when he would lay the report and papers relating to Canada before the House. Lord Melbourne was totally at a loss to account for the appearance of the noble lord's report of the state of North American colonies in a morning newspaper. He should lay the papers on the table of the House on Monday next.

In the House of Commons, in answer to a question from Mr. Leader, relating to Canada Lord John Russell said that he felt greatly astonished at a loss to account for the appearance of the noble lord's report of the state of North American colonies in a morning newspaper. He hoped to be able to lay the report before the House on Friday.

Col. Sturtevant gave notice that on the 21st inst. he should move for a return, and take the sense of the House upon it, of the expenses of Lord Durham's outfit as Governor General of Canada, and of the salaries received by himself and his officers.

Mr. O'Connell inquired if Government had any intention of legislating in respect to the Bank of Ireland, with the view to the abolition of a monopoly, and was informed by the Chancellor that he intended bringing the subject before the house at an early period of the session.

Capt. the Hon. Cecil Forester and Captain W. C. Hammer, both of the Blues, fought a duel on the 10th February; six shots were fired, and neither injured.

Hussien Pacha, the Persian Ambassador to London, has fifty Cashmere shawls of exquisite workmanship, as a present from the Shah to Queen Victoria.

The Rev. Mr. Jenks, Rector of Giaddeen, Heits, has disappeared in a way similar to that of the celebrated C. C. Colton, and from the same cause.

There was a tremendous hurricane in Dublin on the night of February 6th; two persons were killed and eighteen wounded; 40 houses were blown down, 120 partly blown down, and 5000 houses roofed, or nearly so; 1500 chimneys blown, 50000 panes of glass destroyed, and 2,500 trees blown down; the total damage is calculated at £80,000.

A letter had been received in London, from Constantinople, stating that Mehemet Ali Pasha had been drowned in his out and Cabinet; with all the members, it is said, upset.

During the year 1838, the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank lost the immense sum of 375,000 pounds, by the insolvency of two houses, viz. Messrs. Taylor, Son and Gibson, of Manchester, and Brown and Powell, of Stockport.

Captain Marruyt and the Brazilian Navy.—The following letter has been published from Capt. Marruyt:—

Sir,—You will oblige me by contradicting a report which has appeared in your paper, as well as in many others, of my having accepted a command of the Brazilian Navy. No such offer has been made to me, nor am I the least inclined to serve under any other flag than that of my own country. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. MARRUYT.

A letter from Brussels states that the Belgian chargé d'affaires at Vienna and Berlin had been called home; and that the King refused an audience of leave to the Austrian ambassador, prior to his departure.

The two ambassadors left Brussels on the 6th of February.

The Belgian Government were making preparations for war.

The Wesleyan Centenary subscription exceeded £435,000, or \$599,400, at the close of January.

The Roman Catholics are about to build a magnificent church at Manchester, at a cost of £30,000.

The loss of lives by the late storm in Ireland, as far as could be ascertained, was at least 400.

The New-York Gazette states that Lord Durham's Report on the affairs of British North America—of the premature publication of which Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell complained,—fills twenty closely printed columns of the London Morning Chronicle.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—The ship W. C. Nyn, from Rio Janeiro, sailed Feb. 1st, reports that information was received that the night he sailed, and generally credited, that the French squadron had commenced the bombardment of Buenos Ayres.

New Brunswick papers of the 21st inst., and Frederickton of the 23rd were received this morning.

From the Frederickton Sentinel of the 23rd. After a session of considerable length and importance, the Legislature have this day been adjourned.

The several Bills for uniting the different Banks in the Province into one Provincial Bank, and also two of the minor Banks in St. John have been agreed to; and it now remains to be seen whether the stockholders will unite in accordance with the former of these Bills, and thus terminate the present embarrassments that prevail, the ostensible cause for which, is the number of Banking institutions in the Province.

Companies of the 69th Regt., continue to pass through Frederickton for Woodstock. We observe two vessels have arrived at St. John with government stores, consisting chiefly of arms and ammunition, which are also being forwarded. A detachment of the Volunteer Artillery, now in barracks, are under orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed up the river; and we believe His Excellency Sir John Harvey, will proceed to the frontier early in the ensuing week.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FRONTIER.

The Montreal Gazette of Thursday evening, received this morning, contains the following intelligence, the truth of which is put beyond a doubt by a communication of the same fact in the Montreal Herald, from a person residing at the scene of the affair.

A report has reached town, from Clarenceville to the effect that, early in the morning of the 25th inst., an armed party from the United States drove down on the ice until opposed by the Volunteer picket at Beech Ridge, and after firing small arms and a cannon, decamped in the direction of Aldburg Springs. The cannon, which was of wood, was afterwards found burst, and from appearances on the ice, and fine reports that had reached Clarenceville, it is understood, that one man was killed, and some wounded by the explosion. A detachment of the Queen's Dragoons, under Colonel Morgan, and Captain M-Adam's company of Montreal Volunteer Militia, came promptly up in support of the picket, and marched to the line, when their appearance caused the dispersal of a body of brigands posted there.

The following are the titles of six additional Ordinances sanctioned by the Governor General and Special Council on Saturday last:—

An Ordinance to exempt certain articles from seizure in satisfaction of debts.

An Ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes and the building of Churches, Parsonage House and Church Yards.

An Ordinance to suspend for a limited time certain parts of two Ordinances therein mentioned as being the same relative to the city of Quebec, and to establish a Society therein, for preventing accidents by Fire.

An Ordinance to continue for a limited time certain Ordinances, relative to persons charged with High Treason, Suspicion of High Treason, and Treasonable practices.

An Ordinance to provide lunatics and Militiamen be wounded, and for the who may have been or cases hitherto unprovided.

An Ordinance to repeal a Ordinance, relative to a certain Ville, in the City of

The total number of now thirty-three. The prepared, and among them fore the Council, the printed and circulated

Draught of an Ordinance of this Province, and to Administration of Justice thereof.

Draught of an Ordinance and the Administration Estates and Effects.

Draught of an Ordinance statistics of the Seminary treat, to confirm their Treaty of the Island of Signatory of the Lake of Fief and Signatory of Province; to provide for the Seigneurial Rights and Fief rights of the said Fief order purposes.

Draught of an Ordinance of Registration of all Tments conveying and bearing and affecting the of Lower Canada

A Militia General Order command of the Lieutenant per Canada containing a Court of Inquiry, held in to investigate the charge Colonel Prince by certain conduct at and after the

The Court pronouncing "invidious conduct" detail of facts is not in evidence," that the c alone in a spirit of host Prince, "at that of onerated from the impu guilty of acts of wanton tenant Governor express renance in the Report of and dispenses with the William Elliot, of the P

was a principal promoter Colonel Prince, and who only presided at a public course of summary Colonel Prince was strong The Upper Canada Off a despatch from the Col veying the expression c probation of the conduct lunatics in the affair of

The draught of an Bankrupts, and the adm adition of their estates an before the Special Council their consideration. Sev circulated, with the vie opinion of the commerci and details of the measu

The foundation of a educating students for t progress at Kingston, U ground, which is valued over in trust to his coat Bishop Macdonnell, and building are being made.

Fire.—A house situ Road, owned by Mr. Day pined by Mr. Payne, Pa Stream Guards, was de Wednesday night, about fire originated in the c and speedily communicat ing; but fortunately suffi to remove the whole of N together with an iron ch considerable sum of money. belonging to Major Torre however, were burnt in in the Quebec Office.

This morning our mark crowd-d, and the display both by the butchers and d naps never surpassed in either quantity or quality Mr. Tozer particularly a The prices are comparati

The trial of Mrs. Tasci to the ensuing Criminal which will commence o next. This lady, it is dangerously indisposed.