

men infinitely superior in number and arms to themselves, and therefore rushed precipitately from the chapel. "Fools!" exclaimed the duke, as he watched the retreat of the traitorous band, "ye but rush from Charly's upon Seylla."

Leaving the duke to conduct his charge to her apartment, whither Emilia had already been conveyed, in a state almost of insensibility, by some of the female domestics, we will return to Lorenzo. The tumult consequent upon the sudden appearance of the ducal troops had reached his chamber, to which he had been forced; and having soon ascertained the position of affairs, and fearing, that innocent though he was, he should share the fate of his guilty associates, he rushed out with the view of securing a steed for his flight; but finding that he could not accomplish his object without the hazard of being cut to pieces, he retraced his steps in the hope of concealing himself until the fury of the melee had somewhat abated. Unluckily, in the hurry of his retreat, he stumbled over the body of one of the slain, and before he could regain his legs, the sword of one of the duke's troopers was raised above his head. At the very instant, however, that death appeared inevitable, the soldier dropped his weapon exclaiming, "Thank the gloves in your cap, fair sir, that you are not cloven to the chine; the duke spares your life, but if you would remain safe, you must follow me to his presence."

Lorenzo had the wisdom to take the hint, and after a few minutes' delay, he was admitted to an audience of the duke; who had but ill succeeded in calming Emilia's apprehension for the safety of her lover, by assuring her that the gloves, which she had prevailed on him to wear in the manner described, would protect him. "There," exclaimed his highness, as Lorenzo entered, with somewhat of the air of a culprit, "said I not that he was safe?" Then, turning to Lorenzo, he added, in somewhat a graver tone, "As for you, young gentleman, I acquit you of any participation in this plot; but you appear to have read to marvellously little profit the fable of the bird that had its neck wrung for being found in suspicious company."

The duke's explanation of the circumstances which had enabled him so successfully to enact the wizard guest, was a very simple one. He owed much to the composure of Alberto, who had formerly held an humble post about the ducal court, and through whom he had been kept informed of the state of affairs at the castle before his visit, which though having the appearance of accident, was part of the duke's plan. The apparently mysterious influence exercised by him over the bandit-chief was referable to the fact of the latter having been ere he fell from his "high estate," a friend and companion of the duke; and his highness, well knowing the other's disposition, had rightly calculated on his being overdrawn when confronted by his sovereign. The conversation of the two letters, and their accompaniments to the tablets of the ladies, was effected through the instrumentality of Alberto; and it is unnecessary to add the duke was only feigning sleep when the gloves were worn.

The mystery of the ivy leaf was explained by the circumstance of the duke having had, through Alberto and other sources, cognizance of the marchese's plot in all its details and ramifications, and it having come to the knowledge of his highness, that a friend of Vinzenio about the court had promised, in the event of his participation in his father's plot being discovered, to warn him of his danger by sending him an ivy leaf,—the emblem of ruin. With regard to the sprig of myrtle the duke had arranged with Alberto, that when he perceived it in Bianco's bosom he should instantly communicate the circumstance to his highness, who had provided the means of constant and rapid intercourse between them. The subsequent admission of the duke to the castle, and finally of the ducal troops, was also contrived by Alberto, who was intimately acquainted with the subterranean outlets of the place.

The duke's stay at the castle after the events which we have narrated, was short; but in the course of it, and one or two subsequent visits, he succeeded in convincing Bianca of the superiority of the ducal palace as a residence, to the castle; where she, therefore, shortly afterwards took up her abode, as the partner of his honors and his love.

Emilia and Lorenzo followed the matrimonial example. The gloves were highly prized, laid up in lavender, and transmitted to their posterity as an heir-loom; although history does not inform us whether Emilia ever ex-

plained to her bride lord the manner of their acquisition. It is said, however, that the duke was wont to look very significantly at her when the gloves were alluded to.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

London, 2nd December, 1837.

Lord Edward Thynne was brought up in the Insolvent Debtors' Court yesterday, and underwent a long examination. The Chief Commissioner finally determined that Lord Edward was entitled to his discharge.

A public meeting of the electors of Westminster is called "in consequence of the declaration made by the Government through Lord John Russell against the extension of the suffrage, vote by ballot, and triennial parliaments." Col. Evans will take the chair.

The London subscription for the relief of the distressed Paisley operatives, amounted, on the 30th November, to 4357*l*.

The anniversary meeting of the Botanical Society of London took place on the 1st November. A drawing of the splendid new plant "Victoria Regina," lately discovered in British Guiana, was exhibited, and excited much interest.

The late Earl of Cavan was interred in the catacombs of the General Cemetery, Harrow Road.

Thomas William Coke, Esq., of Felkham, having been created Viscount Coke and Earl Leicester, was introduced into the House of Lords on Monday.

A meeting was held in London on the 29th November, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the Polish Revolution of 1830. The meeting was numerously attended; and O'Connell, Esq., M. P., in the chair.

The typhus fever, which has been prevailing in London has declined.

A riot took place in attempting to introduce the new poor law into Bradford. The Board of Guardians were mobbed, and it became necessary to call in the aid of the military. The soldiers were pelted with stones, and bore it with great patience, till on escorting the Guardians home, the mob closed in upon them, when they found it necessary to fire. Twelve of the rioters were killed.

Portsmouth, Decr. 4th.—The 53rd Regt. intended for Gibraltar, is ordered for Halifax, (N. S.)

On Monday morning a meeting took place at Chalk Farm, between Messrs. Concanan and Corbett, the former attended by a Mr. O'Brien, the latter by a Mr. Keogh, all Irishmen, and students of Lincoln's Inn. The cause of quarrel is said to be a fair one. After an intellectual exchange of three thousand each, the allies separated unrepentant.

The Earl of Durham has presented £40 as a donation to the Gateshead Mechanics' Institute.

A concert monstre was held at Vienna on the 5th November, in the Imperial riding school. Eleven hundred musicians performed the Creation of Hadyu to five thousand auditors, including the Emperor and Empress.

M. Deschamps, a wealthy citizen of Lyons, fell into such a state of profound lethargy, the 27th Oct. that his friends supposed him dead. The funeral was assembled, and the lid of the coffin just about to be screwed down, when he rose up and asked for something to eat. The scene was one of horror mingled with the ludicrous. He said he had been conscious of every word uttered. He came near being buried the day before.

[From the Standard of the 22nd December.]

The second book of Hlad of Discord was opened last night. The interlocutors were Messrs. Leader, Charles Buller, and Grote, with Lord J. Russell. Mr. Leader fell fiercely upon the Royal Speech, and still more rabidly upon the commentary of the poor Home Secretary, whose declaration against repealing the Reform Bill, the member for Westminster described as ill-timed, and fatal to the noble lord's party, warning his lordship that he must not be surprised to find that the Radicals have abandoned him. Mr. Leader then branched off into a disquisition respecting Lower Canada, and the appalling dangers with which the feeble empire of Great Britain is threatened, by the discontent of the magnanimous and powerful Papineauratia, on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

[From the Liverpool Correspondence of the New York Star, dated 1st December.]

The Court promises to be very gay. After the Christmas holidays, the Queen is expected to launch out in a style of very great splendor and magnificence. The Coronation will take

place in June, and upon the same grand style (it is said) as that of George IV. The Coronation of William and Adelaide, in September 1800, was rather a shabby affair—as far as the cost went. No less than a million—that is five million dollars—was expended, by the nation, on the Coronation of George IV; and only £130,000 upon that of Queen Adelaide, The Queen, as you know, was 18 in May. Very little is now said about the Queen's marriage.

O'Connell made a long and violent speech, the other day, at an anti-slavery meeting, and civilly said that he hoped the day would come when, as the Americans did not emancipate all the niggers in the Southern States, no man would sit in the same room with an American or give him his hand in friendship.

Trade and commerce are on the mend. Mr. Jaudon's intended residence in England annoys many of the mercantile classes here, and alarms the moneyed men in London. It is said that he cannot get any London bank to open an account with him. The Barings and he are said to be on friendly terms.

The arrival of the next packets will create great interest. We want to know the turn things are taking in Lower Canada.

There are great apprehensions touching Canada, which we hear is in a state approximating to revolt. As yet Ministers have made no official statement on the subject. Hume, Molesworth and Leader, will be the champions of the Canadians in our Parliament, this session.

UNITED STATES.

[From the New York Evening Star.]

FROM CANADA.—The rumor of an attack on Navy Island proves unfounded. No event has transpired since the burning of the Caroline.—It is now confidently stated, that as the retention of the patriot post is costly to them and of no avail, but may lead to further unpleasant collisions between our people and Canada, it will be shortly abandoned. This was the general impression at Buffalo Wednesday evening.

LATER FROM CANADA.—The cannonading at Navy Island Monday, was the firing from the patriots there upon floating batteries which the British force attempted to erect opposite. It is rumored 200 Seneca Indians have passed over to Grand Island, to repel any British force which may attempt to land there.

Two large steamboats—the Constitution and Constitution, at Buffalo, were said to be ready for the patriot service. Gen. Van Rensselaer it is reported, has left Navy Island and gone up the lake.

It is said in the Rochester Democrat, under date of Lockport Jan. 2, that the British have cut out two American schooners at Gravelly Point. Many of the militia sent from Rochester are returning home. A great meeting was held there Jan. 1, on the outrage at Schlosser. They call for atonement.

SHIP LETTERS.—There were received and assorted at the New York Post Office on Friday 11,381 ship letters, and on Saturday 9972. Tot 1 in two days, 20,353. A very unusual number.

LOWER CANADA.

[From the Montreal Gazette of Saturday.]

We stated in our list, that a report had prevailed in London, that Lord Gosford had been recalled from the Government of this Province, and that Sir John Colborne had been appointed in his stead. We have since understood that the report appears in the John Bull and True Sun. The latter also states that Sir Francis Bond Head had been recalled from the administration of the Government of Upper Canada, at his own request. We have reason to believe, that this report in regard to the excellent Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada is found on fact; and that even his successor had been appointed.

The Glasgow University has conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on Mr. Mathison, and of Doctor of Laws on Mr. Wikkie, of Quebec.

Intelligence from Toronto to the 8th instant, from an uncoloured source, states that the bombardment of Navy Island had actually commenced, but with what effect upon the rebels congregated there, had not then been ascertained.

In the House of Assembly of Upper Canada a resolution was passed, appointing the Attorney and Solicitor General, Messrs. Cartwright, Mackay, Macdonell (of Stormont), Bolton, Gowan, and Sherwood, as a Commit-

tee to enquire into the present political state of Upper and Lower Canada.

It is stated in the Albany Argus of the 10th that Mackenzie had been arrested by Mr. Garrison, the F. S. Marshal in that city, on a writ issued by the United States District Judge Conklin. He was released, on bail being put in for him, by Messrs. T. T. Sherwood, R. S. Brown, and P. Dorsheimer, for \$5000, and he returned soon after to Navy Island.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, TUESDAY, 16th JANUARY, 1838.

No later dates from Europe, have been received by this morning's mail. From English Papers previously received, we have made some extracts, which will be found in another column.

A report of the "great meeting" of the Five Counties is given in the London Morning Chronicle of the 30th November.

Mr. Roebuck had an interview with Viscount Melbourne on the 28th November, and transacted business at the Colonial Office the same day.

Sir James Kempt had an interview with Lord Glenelg, at the Colonial Office, on the 30th.

The Master-General of the Ordnance and the Military Secretary of the Commander-in-Chief transacted business, on the 14th, at the Colonial Office.

New-York, Jan. 9th.—It is as we expected, the Hudson River is open! The Albany Journal of yesterday evening says, the steamboat Utica arrived this morning at one o'clock, having left New-York yesterday morning.

The report of the trial of Sir Francis Bond Head, which has been in circulation for the few last days, appears to be well founded; and it is even said that his successor has been appointed. The following is from the private correspondent of the Quebec Gazette:—

"Royal Exchange, London, 1st Decr.

"You will, no doubt, have heard ere this that Sir Francis Bond Head has solicited the Government to be released from the responsible duties of a Governor of the Upper Province. We hear that our Ministers have given a very reluctant consent to the retirement of Sir F. B. Head. The successor to His Excellency is Colonel Arthur, whose long services in Van Dieman's Land have gained for him the confidence of our Government."

The London Morning Herald says it is rumored in circles generally correctly informed, that Lord Gosford, the Governor in Chief of Lower Canada, has been recalled; and that he will be succeeded by the Commander of the Forces, Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne.

From Upper Canada there is nothing of importance this morning.

At the latest dates from Kingston, four companies of the 32nd Regiment and two of the 24th had arrived there, and were to leave immediately for Chippewa.

The head quarters division of the 32nd Regiment and a company of the 83rd, under the Hon. Colonel Maitland, were to leave Montreal yesterday for the Upper Province.

The Rochester Democrat of the 4th instant gives the following amusing piece of intelligence:—

"The excitement amongst the soldiers on Navy Island, on being informed of the savage butchery on board the steam-boat Caroline, was tremendous. A general parade was ordered, and each took an oath 'never to sheath sword or bayonet until they had revenged the outrage,'—sealing the affirmation by kissing the naked steel.

"A gentleman direct from Navy Island speaks with confidence of the ability of the Patriots to defend themselves, and ultimately to carry forward the great work of revolution. He thinks their number on Sunday exceeded 1,500 men—and it was hourly increasing. He counted 20 well mounted cannon, besides the large pieces."

The Halifax (N. S.) post arrived at the usual hour yesterday. The report of the defeat of the rebels in Lower Canada had been received. A numerous public meeting of the inhabitants of Pictou, took place on the 28th ult., to express their loyalty to the Crown, and their indignation at the revolutionary proceedings in Lower Canada.