

to hang ye, nor hurt ye, but I'll just give you a brash of a bating," which having accomplished, he opened the door, bade the robber to open the next time he stopped the coach, to rap at the window, and said that Pat Nagle was inside, before he ventured to take his pistol into it.

Cost of a Watch.—During the war of 1796, a sailor went into a watchmaker's in London, and had a gold watch made to order, and to the ingenious artist, demanded how much the repair would come to. The watchmaker looking at it, said it would cost him more in repairs than the original purchase. "No, at that's all, I don't mind that," replied the sailor, "I will even give double the original cost, for I have a veneration for the watch."

"What might you have given for it?" "Why," said Jack, "switching his trousers, I gave a French fellow a knock on the head for it; and if you'll repair it, I'll give you two."

About the time when Murphy so successfully attacked the stage-truck heroes in the pleasant waters of "The Applicant," an eminent waterer went by a sporting-club in search of his servant, who, he understood, was that evening to make his *début* in Leary, and entering the room at the moment he was exclaiming, "I am the king; you cannot touch me for coining." "No, you do not," cried the enraged master, catching the mad monarch by his collar, "but I can for not picking the ducks."

"No man," said a wealthy, but weak-headed barister, "should be admitted to the bar who has not an independent landed property." "May I ask, sir," said Mr. Curran, "how many acres make a *mise-ere*?"

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, TUESDAY, 19th JUNE, 1838.

LATEST DATES.

London, . . . May 11. New-York, . . . June 11.
Liverpool, . . . May 13. Halifax, . . . June 2.
Havre, . . . May 7. Toronto, . . . June 2.

The ship *British King*, Capt. Rattray, arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 21st May. Capt. Rattray brought with him a Liverpool paper of the 18th.

A division took place in the House of Commons on the 15th, on a motion of Sir T. Acland to rescind the Resolutions on the Irish Trade question, passed in 1835, when the numbers stood—For the motion, 317; against it, 298; majority for Ministers, 19.

The packet-ship *Toronto*, in which the Earl of Gosford and suite were passengers, had arrived at London.

The Quebec Gazette states that a private letter from New York, received yesterday, mentions the arrival of the steam-ship *Great Western* below that port.

HER MAJESTY'S CORONATION.

We have not yet heard how it is intended to celebrate in Quebec the coronation of Her Majesty, which will shortly take place; but we know that our fellow citizens generally properly appreciate the honor and privilege of belonging to the British Empire, and that they will not suffer the grand and interesting ceremony which consecrates Victoria its Queen to pass unobserved.

At Halifax, N. S., a Provisional Committee has been appointed by the citizens, which after various plans had been discussed, determined that the day should be celebrated by a grand review, that tents, under proper regulations, should be opened on the Common, for the gratuitous distribution of refreshments, that some of the manly and innocent sports usual on such occasions in the Mother Country should be introduced, while the regimental bands should enliven the scene, and make the air replete of music and of mirth; and that the evening should be illustrated by a succession of splendid fireworks.

The following paragraph is from the Acadian Recorder of the 26th ult.:

"On the 26th of June, the Capital of the Empire will present a scene of unequalled splendour, and of the heartfelt rejoicings of a mighty and free people, in honor of the Queen. There is something at once animating and sublime in the coronation of the lawful Heiress of these Realms, ascending her throne amid the unanimous acclamations of the most enlightened, opulent, and powerful nation on the face of the earth. It is the triumph of the

Constitution—the guarantee of the peaceful preservation of all that is dear to us as British subjects. In no other of the Empires, at least of all, in these favored and loyal Colonies, could so glorious a day to pass unobserved. The deep-seated and cordial feeling of attachment to the Parent State, her beneficent and protecting energy, laws, and institutions, should animate every tongue, and smite every conscience. It is understood that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and his Council are to proclaim it a holiday. Let it indeed be a holiday of the heart! confined to no class,—embracing every rank and order,—and communitating to the lowly and poor, as well as to the highest, the enjoyment of an universal festivity."

The following is a copy of the Address presented to His Excellency Sir John Colborne, at Montreal, on Friday last, and of His Excellency's reply:—

To His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and Commander of Her Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada:

MAY I PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY!—We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the city of Montreal, beg leave, on your Excellency's appointment to the Administration of the Civil Government of this Province, to signify your Excellency with the expressions of our heartfelt gratitude, and of our warm and affectionate regard; sentiments inspired as well by your private virtues, as by the zealous, energetic, and judicious discharge of the high and important functions committed to your Excellency by our Most Gracious Sovereign.

We are well aware that no commendation of ours can add to the high and well earned reputation, which a long and brilliant career of distinguished services, both civil and military, has secured to your Excellency, in the estimation of your country;—but we cannot, nevertheless, refrain from giving vent to those feelings of respect and admiration, which your Excellency's conduct, under recent most trying circumstances, has excited in our breasts.

It is to the foresight, judgment, and decision of your Excellency, as Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in this quarter of Her Empire, that we owe, under Divine Providence, the preservation of all we hold dear, of our lives and liberties, our firesides and altars, our happiness and peace.

During your Excellency's brief but paternal Administration of the Civil Government of this Province, we have seen, that almost unlimited power, when regulated at once by vigour and humanity, by zeal in the service of the Sovereign, and regard for the liberty of the subject, may be more beneficial in relation to a people politically uninformed, than even the free Constitution, nominally bestowed upon us by the mother country, has proved for many years in Lower Canada.

The departure of your Excellency from among us is a subject of regret to us all; at the same time, we are highly gratified and thankful that your Excellency continues to hold the chief Military command in these Provinces, because we feel assured that the maintenance of public tranquility is thereby guaranteed to all classes of the population; and because we are, by this circumstance permitted to hope that we shall soon again have the pleasure of greeting the return of yourself, Lady Colborne, and your amiable family, to our city.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Gentlemen,—I request you will accept my best thanks for this address.

The favorable issue of the measures adopted to restore tranquility, to which you avert cannot fail to be most gratifying to me, as well as to all Her Majesty's loyal subjects. I am convinced, however, that that object could not have been effected had it not been for the support which you afforded, and the exertions of the loyal inhabitants of the Province generally, and of the District of Montreal in particular.

I have great satisfaction in hearing from you that you approve of my measures during the time that I administered the Government of the Province, and I hope that the Ordinances which have been passed by the Special Council, may relieve you from some of the embarrassment which the continued opposition to constitutional Legislation; for many years past, must have produced, and I am persuaded that the Governor General, to whom Her Majesty has entrusted the arduous and responsi-

ble task of settling the affairs of these Colonies as a legislative body, which will afford equal rights and protection to all classes, will receive from you that aid which will enable him to effect the important object of his mission.

In again returning you my thanks for your kind expressions, I assure you I shall ever feel grateful for the attentions which I have received at Montreal, and that it will always afford Lady Colborne and myself much pleasure to be enabled to take up our residence among you.

Montreux, 15th June, 1838.

On Saturday last, a splendid entertainment was given, by Capt. Loch and the other officers on board H. M. S. *Hastings*, to the ladies and gentlemen of Quebec, on which occasion His Excellency the Earl of Durham, the Comtesse of Durham, and Lady Colborne honored the company with their presence.

Yesterday, being the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, the Brigade of Guards stationed in Quebec, was reviewed on the Plains of Abraham, by Major General Sir Jas. Macdonnell.

The new police arrested 18 sailors and 8 disorderly women in the neighborhood of the towers, and on the Plains, on Sunday afternoon. We are glad to see the abatement of the annoying nuisance which has prevailed for some time past in these parts, and we trust this to be the commencement of the services of the new police.—(Gazette.)

Last night, the police again succeeded in apprehending a number of saucy and disorderly women in Champlain-street, near the Custom-House, most of whom have been lodged in jail.

(For the Quebec Gazette.)

Extract from a Discourse on the Life and Character of the Hon. NATHANIEL POWELLICH, L. L. D. F. R. S. delivered in the Church of Christ Green, (Boston,) March 25th, 1838, by ALEXANDER YOUNG:—

"The lawless and flagrant assaults upon property and life which have occurred in this country within a few years past, casting upon its fair name a stain of dishonor, grieved him to the heart, and stirred his spirit within him. Conversing with Dr. Bowditch about one of the earliest and most wanted and unprovoked of these outrages, I mean the conflagration of a religious house in this vicinity, inhabited solely by women and children, by a ferocious mob at midnight, he told me that had he been summoned, or had an opportunity, he would readily have shouldered his musket, and marched to the spot, and stood in defence of the edifice to the last drop of his blood. There was nothing, indeed, that stirred his indignation like oppression."

Immediately after this outrage, he called on the Catholic Bishop in this city, and put into his hands a sum of money to buy clothes for women and children who had lost everything in the flames. It is an agreeable circumstance, well worth recording, that as soon as the Bishop heard of Dr. Bowditch's illness, he sent and informed the family, that to prevent his being disturbed the bell of the Cathedral, which is in the vicinity of his home, should not be rung during his illness, although it was the season of Lent, and religious services were going on almost every day. It is pleasant to see kindness thus reciprocated between divergent sects, and the middle wall of separation broken down by the humane and grateful feelings of a common nature.

The blackened walls of that edifice still remain, a standing monument to the shame of this Common wealth; which, after receiving from its proprietors an annual tax for its protection, has, to this day, refused to repair the injury and compensate the wrong. Let constant be the State look to it. It is not yet too late to make reparation. Till it is done, the pulpit will not cease to lift up its voice against that infamous assault upon religious liberty."

"The 'Unitarian Convention,' on Mount Benedict, in Charlestown, about two miles from Boston, was burnt on the night of the 11th of August, 1834. The prosecuting Officer of the Commonwealth, indeed, did his duty, in attempting to procure a conviction of the offenders; but the only statement that was made for this gross outrage upon justice and humanity, was the sacrifice of a scape offering in the person of a boy, who, after a short imprisonment was discharged as too poor a victim.

[Liberal Editors of Journals in U. and L. Canada are requested to give insertion to the above.]

A knowing Yankee played off a good trick last week on the "sympathisers" at Plattsburgh. He staid at these Green Mountain Boys, that he had resided for some years in this Province, and was a Patriot, that he had fought at St. Denis, St. Charles, and St. Eustache, at which latter place he had been made prisoner, and was recently discharged from the Montreal goal, from which he could effect the escape of Dr. Wolcott Nelson and Bouchette through the drains, as soon as the water on the river was low enough, provided measures were taken to secure the safe passage of those rebels to the States, for which purpose a sum of money was requisite to procure relays horses from Longueuil to the States. The "sympathisers" took the bait, and subscribed three hundred dollars, with which the Yankee procured by land to Longueuil, and ordered the necessary conveyances to be kept in constant readiness through the whole line of road. The Canadians warmly entered into the scheme, and promised all the aid in their power. The Yankee arrived in Montreal, and left it next day by the Laprairie steam-boat for Plattsburgh. While on board the steamer on Lake Champlain, after she had passed into the United States waters, he informed the passengers that the two rebels had effected their escape through his means, and would be at Plattsburgh next day. The joy was great, and the news were hailed with cheers. When he arrived at Plattsburgh he told the same story to his employers, who warmly extolled his exertions, and immediately commenced preparations on a large scale for the expected visitors, who were to be saluted with a discharge of artillery. Meantime the Yankee steered his way south with the well earned booty, and the "sympathisers" have had the mortification of feeling deeply how incriminously they have been done. This is the best practical hoax connected with the rebellion which we have heard, and we hope it will induce other knowings' uns to follow the example. One of the fellows who was thus done, said that if he could catch the fellow he would skin him alive, but we dare say he will take good care not to come near Plattsburgh in a hurry again.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal 16th June.—Ashes have declined about 64 per cent, and during the week a considerable number of sales have been effected at 29s. cash, and 29s. 6d on time, for pots, and at 31s. 6d; a 32s. 6d. per pair. It will be seen, from our report of the Liverpool market, given below, that ashes were in demand at 27s, a 27s. 6d, for pots, and 32s. a 33s. for pearls. Flour.—The price continues to decline. The rate may now be quoted 35s. a 36s. 3d. for good brands. At present there is a large stock on hand, and holders, as the season advances are naturally anxious to sell.

Provisions continue in good demand, and the transactions have been large.—American pork bringing \$23, for mess; \$19 for prime mess; and \$17 for prime. Upper Canada prime mess and prime have been sold, during the week, at 19 and 17 1/2 respectively.

Excise-duty is scarce and high. The Banks do not draw at present, and the trifling sales of the few private bills that have occurred, have been at 10 a 11 per cent. premium.

Money.—The notes of the Upper Canada Banks are now at a discount of five per cent, and the prospect of their resuming specie payments, appears to be as a distant as ever.

THE ARMY.

War Office, 11th May.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. Col. Hon. George Cathcart, from a particular service, to be Lieut. Col. vice Sir George Teesdale, who retires upon half-pay, unattached.

2d Regiment of Foot.—Ensign John McDonald, from the 24th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice MacKenzie, cashiered by the sentence of a General Court Martial.

31th Foot.—Gent. Cadet John Tryon Still, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice McDonald, promoted in the 2d Regiment of Foot.

85th Foot.—Captain Robert Cumming Hamilton Gordon, from the half-pay, unattached, attached, to be Captain, vice William Harloe Phibbs, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Lieutenant Augustus Coryton, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gordon, who retires; Ensign Cholmeley Edward Dering, to be