

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

aged a French Governess and a... singing he resolved to keep The... perfect seclusion for two years longer... reluctantly, Ursuline accompanied... her dread of their secret being dis... almost overcame her distress at the... of her foster-child... I'll kill it if he hears of you... I did it for the best: I... must be dead, and I knew you... ought to marry none but a noble. Who could have thought Count Adalbert would prove so false-hearted?

tion rather than the obvious one of his inconstancy. Two or three brilliant conquests cost her a sleepless night and a pale cheek; but as her father always acquiesced in a prompt refusal, she gradually became happy in a belief that he did not desire her marriage. [To be concluded in our next.]

UPPER CANADA.

We learn, from notices published by the Sheriff of the Home and Gore Districts of Upper Canada, that Letters Patent have been issued by the Lieutenant Governor, authorizing the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, or any one of them, with others, to hold Courts at Toronto and Hamilton, on Thursday, the 8th instant, for trying all the prisoners detained in the goals of those Districts, for high treason, misprison of treason, or treasonable practices.—Montreal Gazette.

LOWER CANADA.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE RECENT MOVEMENTS ON THE FRONTIER.

[Transmitted to the Clerks of the Peace, Montreal, by the Civil Secretary, for the information of the District of Montreal—dated 5th March, 1838.] Six or seven hundred of the rebels who quitted the Province in December, and had for some weeks been cantoned at Champlain, Chazy, and Plattsburgh, were observed on the 25th and 26th ultimo, to be actively employed in concentrating and equipping for a movement toward the frontier, having been supplied with arms by their partisans in the state of New York and Vermont, taken it is said, from the Arsenal in Elizabethtown. They crossed Lake Champlain accompanied by a numerous train of sleighs with fifteen hundred stand of arms, ammunition, and three field pieces, proceeded to Alburgh, in Vermont and entered the province on the 28th halting at Week's House, about a mile from the frontier line.

"The rebels were chiefly habitants from L'Acadie and Lapraire, commanded by Drs. Robert Nelson and Cote, of Napierville. As soon as it was known where they had crossed the frontier, the Missisquoi volunteers assembled in their flank, but were directed by Colonel Ward, Inspecting Field Officer, to delay their attack till the arrival of the Queen's troops under the Command of Colonel Booth from Henryville. The rebels and Brigands repassed the frontier early on the 1st instant, and surrendered their arms, ammunition, and equipage to General Wool, of the United States Army, who had pursued them from Plattsburgh.

Nelson and Cote were arrested and delivered to the civil authorities United States. This incursion of the rebels appears to have been made in combination with similar attempts to disturb the tranquillity of these provinces by the Brigands from Ogdensburg, Watertown, Morristown, Buffalo in the state of New York, and from Detroit in Michigan. On the 21st and 22d ultimo, Gannaque and Kingston were menaced with attacks from the Brigands assembled in French Creek four hundred of whom took possession of Hickory Island.

On the 25th two hundred and fifty brigands moved from the vicinity of Buffalo, with three field pieces, across the ice in the direction of Point Abino, about thirteen miles from Fort Erie on the Canadian shore, and not far from the Western Locks of the Welland Canal. They were pursued by Colonel Worth of the United States army, and dispersed.

On the 26th ultimo three or four hundred brigands from Detroit, passed from the State of Michigan to Fighting Island, British territory, with three field pieces, arms ammunition and provisions. Colonel Maitland, commanding the Western frontier ordered them to be dispersed on the following day by two companies of the 92d and 83d Regiments, and a detachment of Artillery, under Captain Glasgow, and two hundred and fifty of the East Kent Militia, under Colonel Elliot. This force was commanded by Colonel Townshend. The brigands were soon driven of the island leaving part of their arms and provisions and retired to the American shore where they opened a fire upon our troops. The different towns and villages on the frontier of Upper and Lower Canada, are thus constantly exposed to the piratical incursions of the lawless population of the neighbouring States.

The Volunteers and Militia are prepared to receive the marauders in every quarter, and have had frequent opportunities of showing

their zeal and vigilance, and attachment to the institutions of the country. Montreal, March 5, 1838.

The 8th Regiment is ordered to Canada from Jamaica. The 71st Highlanders have arrived at Halifax, and remainder of the 83d, is hourly expected. We shall soon have 20,000 of our fine troops as the world ever saw, and our excellent Militia and Volunteers are rapidly becoming most effective bodies. It is perfectly surprising to see the order and celerity of their movements. If Jonathan means to possess our country he must prepare to give and take some thundering hard knocks.—Toronto Patriot.

YANKEE IMPERTINENCE!!!

The following we copy from the Ogdensburg Republican: "The Lyceum will meet on Thursday evening the 1st of March. Rev. Mr. Savage will deliver a Lecture. Question for discussion—Should the Canadas revolt from Great Britain, ought the United States to receive them into the Union?"

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 10th MARCH, 1838.

LATEST DATES. London, - - Jan. 13. - - New-York, - - Mar. 3 Liverpool, - - Jan. 13. - - Halifax, - - Feb. 21 Havre, - - - Jan. 16. - - Toronto, - - Mar. 2

Despatches from the Hon. Col. Maitland of the 25th ult. contain an account of the attack on Fighting Island and the flight of the pirates. On their retreat from the island, they were disarmed by the United States troops.—Gen. Scott was at Detroit on the 26th.

The House of Assembly of Upper Canada have appointed their Speaker, Mr. McNab, to proceed to England, for the purpose of representing to Her Majesty's Government the state of affairs in that Province. A more judicious appointment could not have been made, since Mr. McNab has been personally cognizant of all the principal events connected with the recent rebellion and invasion of Upper Canada. The following is the resolution passed by the Assembly:—

Monday, 26th February, 1838.

"Resolved—That it is expedient at this present crisis that the Honourable Allan N. MacNab, Speaker of this House, and the Attorney General, should be sent to England for the purpose of drawing the immediate attention of Her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament to a consideration of the difficulties which threaten this and the Lower Province, and to submit for their determination whether a union of the Canadas—the annexation of Montreal and a portion of the adjoining country to this Province—or any other mode, will best tend to the settlement of the important questions which now affect the best interests of Upper and Lower Canada."

The Hon. Chief Justice Robinson is spoken of as Agent for the Legislative Council.

The House of Assembly of Upper Canada have passed resolutions in favor of a Union of the two Provinces.

The Quebec Mercury of Thursday evening contains the following account of a disgraceful outrage committed at Alborough, in the United States, on an officer of the 1st Royals, when proceeding with despatches from His Excellency the Commander of the Forces to the American General, Wool.

We understand that the Officer alluded to is Major Ward, who was not only insulted and assaulted, but robbed of his money, gold watch and every thing valuable about him, together with his despatches addressed to General Wool. Major Ward was in the dress of a British officer at the time of the assault. A representation of the affair has been made to the British minister at Washington, and to Her Majesty's Government in England.

SIGNS OF APPROACHING DISSOLUTION.—At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Beaufort District, South Carolina, the following resolutions, amongst others of the same tenor, were passed unanimously:—

5. Resolved, That confident in our ability to stand alone, the Southern People see no such terrors in a dissolution of the Union, as it has been jaundiced and paltrily to conjure up, for our intimidation.

6. Resolved, That it is our recommendation to our members of Congress, to bring about, if possible, a Convention of the Southern States, or of two or more of them, for the purpose of formally and solemnly submitting that alternative to their confederates, and to the issue thus made, we pledge ourselves to stand.

Mention was made in our last of a duel of an extraordinary character recently fought near Washington, by Mr. Graves, of Kentucky, and Mr. Cilley, of Maine, both members of the United States House of Representatives, which terminated fatally to the latter gentleman. The following letters formed part of the correspondence which passed between the seconds of the parties previous to the unfortunate affair:—

Washington, Feb. 23, 1838. Sir,—Mr. Cilley proposes to meet Mr. Graves, at such place as may be agreed upon between us, tomorrow, at twelve o'clock, M. The weapons to be used on the occasion shall be rifles; the parties placed side to side at eighty yards distance from each other, to hold the rifles horizontally at arm's length downwards; the rifles to be cocked, and triggers set; words to be, "Gentlemen, are you ready?" After which neither answering "No," the words shall be, in regular succession, "Fire—one, two, three, four." Neither party shall fire before the word "fire," nor after the word "four." The positions of the parties at the ends of the line to be determined by lot. The second of the party losing the position shall have the giving of the word. The dress to be ordinary winter clothing, and subject to the examination of both parties. Each party may have on the ground, besides his second, a surgeon and two other friends. The seconds, for the execution of their respective trusts, are allowed to have a pair of pistols each on the ground, but no other arms shall be any weapon. The rifles to be loaded in the presence of the seconds. Should Mr. Graves not be able to procure a rifle by the time prescribed, time shall be allowed for that purpose. Your very obedient servant. GEO. W. JONES.

Hon. Henry A. Wise.

Mr. Wise returned the following answer:—

Washington, Feb. 23, 1838. Sir,—The terms arranging the meeting between M. Graves and Mr. Cilley, which you presented me this evening, though unusual and objectionable, are accepted; and the understanding that the rifles are to be loaded with a single ball, and that neither party is to raise his weapon from the downward horizontal position until the word "fire."

I will inform you, sir, by the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M. tomorrow; whether Mr. Graves has been able to procure a rifle, and consequently whether he will require a postponement of the time of meeting. Your very obedient servant. HENRY A. WISE

Hon. Geo. W. Jones.

(From the Toronto Patriot.)

"Let our victorious banners fly, And give our bugles breath; Forward! and let the battle cry Be victory or death! "But what is yonder dusky cloud? And what you hold array? THE BARONS COME! Lord! what a crowd! Good God! LET'S RUN AWAY!"

The American Authorities are still committing at and secretly aiding and abetting comforting and succoring the accounts are seeking to plunder and massacre the wretched and an-people. That they are the shadows of a dark, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt; for, to say they cannot control these worthless, cowardly vagabonds is the very climax of fudge. Do they not run away on all occasions? Could the valiantest five hundred of these wretched poltroons face one hundred of the United States troops? If they could, the United States troops must be the poorest devils on the face of the earth; which may account for the tremendous thrashings they have repeatedly received from the brave abused Seminoles. What will they do when England marshals 50,000 such warriors on their Western frontiers?—The land stinks of treachery and cowardice! Why do the Conservatives hesitate one instant to take up arms? Can they not see that they are destined to be the speedy victims of a foul and unnatural mob of villains armed with bowie-knives and daggers, and the cannon and muskets of their own public arsenals? For what do they wait? Is it to be crushed under the weight of Van Buren's Sub-Treasury scheme? If they are not quick to the arsenals, why the rable will be before them, and then it will be, "O dear, who'd have thought it?"

The Boston Times of Saturday, the 24th ult. says that for an entire week, ending on Friday, there had not been a single marine arrival at that city. Such a circumstance has not occurred before for twenty years.

A new paper in the French language has made its appearance in Montreal, under the title of "L'Observateur Canadien." It is edited by a French gentleman, and professes loyalty.