

name of Nicholas Middlemiss, as my wife has often told me. Therefore sir, I would never wish to see the face of a bill again, or I should say the back of one."

"But my good sir," said the gentleman, "I have told you that it is not convenient for me to give you the cash just now; and if you won't take my bill, why what do you wish me to do? Do you intend to affront me? Do you suppose I have nothing to attend to but your account?"

"O by no means, sir," said I, "and it would be the last thing in my thoughts either to offend you or any man. If ye have not the money at command, I suppose I must take the bill, for I know that cash down is a sort of curiosity, as I sometimes say, and is very difficult to be met with."

While we were conversing together, I heard my wife give a tap, tap, twice or thrice upon the parlour door, and it was convinced that she overheard us; but I did not take the least notice of it, I felt conscious that it would only be to ring the alld sang in my ears, about the simple man. So I took the gentleman's bill at six months, and immediately after he left, my Nancy came into the parlour.

"Weel," said she, "ye've gotten your money." But she said it with a scornful air, such as I had never seen her use before, and which caused me to feel excessively uncomfortable.

"Yes, I've got my money," says I, "but fear me Nancy, what business is it of yours whether I have got my money or no?"

"If it isn't my business Nicholas," said she, "I would like to ken whose business it is? I am the wife of your bosom,—the mother of your family,—am I not? Gudeman, ye may take ill what I say to ye, but it's meant for your good. Now ye hae taken the bill of the man that has just left ye, for four hundred and odd pounds! What do ye ken about him? Naething!—in the blessed world! Ye are a simple man Nicholas?"

"Dinna say that," said I, "I am not simple. I told him by his face that I didna like his bills. But ye are like a' women—ye would do wonders if ye were men! But his bill prevents a' disputes about his account,—do ye not see that,—and I can cash it if I wish."

"Very true," said she, "ye can cash it Nicholas, but upon your own credit, and at your own risk."

"Risk!" said I, "the woman's a fool, to talk in such a manner about an every-day transaction."

"Weel," answered she, "not to say that there is the slightest risk in the matter, have ye considered, that if ye do cash this bill, there will be a heavy discount to pay, and if ye pay it, what is to become of your profits? Did ye tell him, that if ye took his bill ye would carry the discount to his next account?"

(Concluded in our next.)

LOWER CANADA.

Our readers may remember that about six months ago, when the peaceable inhabitants along the frontier had to be on the alert in case of an invasion by sympathisers, a man named Paddock, a custom house officer in the United States was arrested at Huntingdon on suspicion and after confessing that he had come for the express purpose of spying the most favorable point for an attack which was intended to take place next day, he was liberated upon taking a solemn oath that he never would again engage in any similar expedition, but, on the contrary, would give all the information in his power, should there be any rumour of one. This Paddock lives at a place called Chateaugay four corners, about four miles on the other side of the line, and the officer on guard when he was arrested was Captain Davidson, paymaster of the Huntingdon Volunteers, who detained him one night. On Monday morning last, Capt. D. had some business to transact near the place where Paddock resides, and on entering the village he was arrested on a *Capias* for damages of a thousand dollars for one night's detention of Paddock, a detention authorised by our law, and which the necessity of the times peculiarly demanded, even if Paddock's intentions had been good, which he confessed they were not. Captain Davidson is now immured a prisoner in Malone gaol, having very wisely refused to give bail for an illegal arrest, and the matter now remains between the two Governments. His brother and Mr. Rose, both officers in the same regiment with him, waited on Mr. Ellice at Beauharnois, who advised them to

proceed without delay to Lord Durham, and lay the matter before him. They arrived in town on Tuesday afternoon, and Mr. Davidson took a passage in the steam boat for Quebec, Mr. Rose remaining here in case of any instructions from His Excellency requiring his presence at Quebec or to proceed upwards. —There is a warrant out for the apprehension of Major Gardner for the same arrest of Paddock, whose brother is deputy sheriff, and dock, whose brother is deputy sheriff, and whom he conversed with Captain D. in a friendly manner on the day previous to his arrest, (Sunday) although he then had the warrant in his pocket. Every volunteer along the frontier is liable to be treated as Captain Davidson has been, and the sooner it is decided whether or not they can transact business in the United States with personal safety, the better for all parties. It was with some difficulty the Highland settlers in and about Huntingdon were restrained from liberating their captain by force from Malone Gaol. We await with anxiety to learn the course of conduct which Lord Durham will pursue in this case where the honour of Old England is intimately concerned. —*Montreal Herald.*

Our readers will learn with surprise, that W. H. Scott, ex M. P. P., for whose apprehension, on a charge of high treason, the sum of five hundred pounds was offered, who was accordingly arrested and confined in gaol till the publication of the general amnesty on the 28th of June, and admitted thereafter to bail in the sum of ten thousand pounds, has actually made application to a gentleman in this town, every way qualified for the business, to make a valuation of the losses incurred by him in the destruction of his property at St. Eustache during the late rebellion, of which he was one of the principal promoters, for the purpose of laying his claim for compensation before the Commissioners appointed to investigate the claims of certain loyal inhabitants of this province for losses sustained during the late unnatural rebellion. Surely Scott cannot pretend that he ever could come under that class, for disloyalty and treason have all along appeared to be part and parcel of his nature—bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh. If he is compensated for provoking the rebellion, it will be time for every loyal and honest man to leave a country where treason has been, and continues to be, the Royal road to reward and emolument, and loyalty the path of glory which leadeth to poverty and the grave.—*Id.*

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 11TH AUGUST, 1838.

LATEST NEWS.

London, --- July 4. New-York, -- Aug. 2.
Liverpool, -- July 5. Halifax, --- July 25.
Havre, --- July 2. Toronto, --- July 28.

The Great Western Steamship, Captain Hoskins, arrived at New-York on Sunday morning, in 14 days and 12 hours from Bristol, which port she left at 8 o'clock, on the evening of the 21st. She took a pilot, we learn, off Sandy Hook the night before, so that her passage may be said to have been just fourteen days. In the bay she was cheered by the Robert L. Stevens, which, with some 300 passengers, was on an excursion to Brown Point, in the outer harbour. This welcome was warmly returned by the passengers on board the Great Western—who amount to 130 in the cabin alone, among whom are Col. Webb, of the Courier, Mr. Power, Mr. and Mrs. C. Matthews, (late Mad. Vestris,) Mr. Maywood. She has an immense number of letters, the postage of which is computed at near \$2,500. Also crowded with freight. The passage money alone, is computed at near \$20,000. These facts, with the punctuality with which she has performed her five voyages over the ocean, each within the period of fifteen days, or less, seem to have settled conclusively in the minds of all with whom we have conversed, the triumphant success of steam navigation, and the superior character of this noble vessel, which will reflect perpetual honor on Old England.

The Great Western is truly a gallant ship. We learn that she showed it conclusively on this last passage, having encountered four days, a very heavy gale, which she walked through "like a thing of life."

But for this, which must have impeded her to some three or four miles an hour, she would have come over in eleven days.

The Sirius arrived out to England in a little more than 15 days. Letters written at New York, July 1st, and sent by the Sirius,

are answered by the Great Western, that is, an intermission of thirty-five days for a reciprocal correspondence carried on over a space of 6000 miles.

The Great Western Steam Ship Company impressed with the conviction of the success of their enterprise, have increased the capital from £250,000 to one million sterling.

They have ordered the immediate building of three fast and splendid steam ships, to run between Cork and New York in conjunction with the British Queen; they are to be christened the President, Great Britain, and United States. The keel of the President has already been laid; she is to measure 2025 tons.

Felix Farley's journal says, that "an opinion begins to prevail, now that the facility and advantage of steam navigation across the Atlantic are so triumphantly established, that our communications with Canada should be carried on through our own territories instead of by the way of the United States."

The political news by the Great Western is altogether unimportant. The course pursued by Lord Durham in the administration of the affairs of Canada, appears to be satisfactory to all parties.

In the House of Lords, on the 17th July, the Earl of Winchelsea, on moving for a return of the number of appointments, with names, dates, salaries, &c., made by Lord Durham since his arrival in Canada pressed for answers to two or three questions, of the propriety of putting which the Premier entertained some doubts, but to which he nevertheless replied. The first was whether Mr. Gibbon Wakefield had been appointed Land Surveyor, to which Lord Melbourne answered that "he felt certain that appointment had not taken place." The next was whether any application had been made by the Earl of Durham for an addition to the military force already in Canada, to which Lord Melbourne replied, that the present state of affairs in that country do not require an augmentation of the military force there. And the third was, whether Sir John Colborne had resigned the command of the troops; the answer was, that the Gallant Officer had requested that an arrangement might be made by which he might be relieved from the command.

On the 16th, the Royal Exchange Rebuilding Bill, after some discussion, was read the third time and passed.

In the House of Commons, July 13th, Mr. Baines presented a petition signed by 7000 persons, on the subject of idolatrous worship in India.

The bill for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt has made considerable progress in the Commons.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons have resolved to recommend one uniform rate of postage throughout the Empire, two pence, and the weight of each letter to be half an ounce. Stamp paper for covers to be used.

The disturbances in Ireland still continue; we may look for but little relief to this distracted country until the odious tythe system be abolished.

The Garter vacant by the death of the Duke of Leeds, is to be given to the Earl of Derby. —*Morning Chronicle.*

It was generally stated in and about the House of Commons yesterday evening, that the present session will not conclude until the 20th of August. If so, the two houses will have been co-sitting for nearly nine months. —*Id.*

The Pique Frigate from Quebec, arrived out in 20 days.

The Lord Bishop of Rochester is gone to Hanover, for the purpose of confirming his Royal Highness the Crown Prince.

The Havre journal of the 17th ult. states, that Governor Rosas had signified to Admiral Leblanc his acceptance of the conditions proposed by this French officer. The blockade of Buenos Ayres had, in consequence, been suspended. — Our latest dates from Buenos Ayres are of the 2d June.

The trial of the Archbishop of Posen has been ordered to be proceeded with.

The Paris papers of yesterday contain the account of the destruction by fire of the Theatre du Vaudeville. The whole building was destroyed, but fortunately no lives lost.

The French government talk of urging the Swiss cantons to expel young Buonapartes. — Lieut. Laity, tried by the French court of Peers for a seditious paper, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment.

The head quarters of Don Carlos, July 14, were still at Elorrio.

Mount Vesuvius has exploded again.

A calamitous fire at Cairo, Egypt, on the 21st June, which lasted till the morning of the 25th, 600 houses were consumed, among them 100 of the first commercial houses in Europe and the Levant. Great excesses were committed by the Arabs and soldiers. A letter from Alexandria, of the 27th June, says that trade would not be much affected by this deplorable event, and that all the goods and merchandise in the warehouses had been fortunately saved.

The Bashaw of Egypt is expected to declare his independence of Turkey. This, it is thought, will insure him an ally in the Emperor of Russia, and probably induce England and France to go to war with that Potentate.

Among the passengers by the Great Western steamer, arrived at New York, are Mrs. Selby and servant, and Mr. H. H. Whitney, of Montreal; Mr. W. Wilson, of Kingston; Mr. P. Patterson, of Toronto Mr. Archibald Kerr, of Hamilton, U. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, (late Madame Vestris,) and Mr. Tyrone Power, of the London Theatres, and Mr. R. C. Maywood, of the Philadelphia Theatre.

"LOOK AT THIS."—Henry S. Chapman, an uncompromising enemy of the loyal inhabitants, and advocate of the rebels of Lower Canada, appointed and paid by Papirac, finding his "occupation gone," has succeeded in obtaining a situation under Her Majesty's Government, of "Commissioner to inquire into the state of the hand-loom weavers, at a salary of £1000 or 1500 a year." The Montreal Herald justly observes on this appointment, "It is indeed like this which disgraces loyalists, seeing that sedition is more appreciated than loyalty; and it will tell fearfully some day, if persisted in."

H. M. S. Vestal, having on board Nelson, Bouchette, and the other political prisoners, sentenced to four years transportation, arrived at Bermuda on the 28th ult. A New York paper states, doubtless on good authority, that they were admitted to reside on the main island, on their parole of honor. They will be allowed to select a residence on any part of the island, and will not be subject to any molestation.

A New York paper of Monday last says that the moment the Constitution frigate came up to Norfolk, Wednesday, most of her crew were put ashore, refusing to work any longer, as their times were out? A mutinous disposition being exhibited, Com. Elliot remained on board. A man was killed in the hurry, by falling from the mast on deck.

Montreal Correspondence of the Quebec Gazette.

Montreal, Thursday evening, August 9.—A letter from Niagara of the 2nd instants, states, that a young man, an American, was tried the day previous on charges similar to those for which Morreau suffered, and found guilty, but recommended to mercy. Found guilty, but also recommended to mercy. The others had not had their trials, and it was supposed they would all plead guilty.

Sir John Colborne, Major Bridges, Lieut. Colonel Campbell, and seven of Sir John's staff, have just arrived—seven o'clock, p.m.

Sir John Colborne arrived in Montreal on Thursday night at seven o'clock, and proceeded in the St. George for Sorel, which place he reached yesterday morning.

We understand that a new Commission, for the Summary Trial of Small Causes, has been issued, and that Messrs. Paul Lepper, Chouinard and Cazeau, have been added to it.

We are glad to see that a subscription list has been opened at the Exchange for the purpose of affording some pecuniary assistance to the sixteen unfortunate men of the 32nd Regiment, wounded at Pointe-au-Pole Island, who are now in Quebec, and will shortly sail for England.

Comparative Statement of Vessels, &c. arrived at Port of Quebec in 1837 and 1838.

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Passengers.
1837.—Aug. 11	607	187425
1838.—Aug. 11	624	194609
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