

There is no cure for romance so effectual as a life of constant mental exertion and daily mortification—such as those which the ill-treated and oppressed class of female called private governesses are subjected to. It is probable that the high spirited Selina Stanfield more than once gave a sign to the remembrance of her first love, and balanced against the genteeler miseries of spinsterhood and precept-ship, the substantial comforts she might have enjoyed as the wife of Albert.

Seven years had revolved since, from the haberdasher's shop near Norwich market-place, she had enjoyed the stolen prospect of a certain interesting personage, and no second object (though Selina had, notwithstanding her forlorn situation, been wooed again and again) had succeeded him in her heart; nor had she been fortunate enough to find a permanent home in any of the families to whom she had, on various occasions, engaged her services as governess. Norwich itself was at length the place of her destination. She had made many exertions and some sacrifices to conclude her engagement in that city with a lady, the education of whose infant family she had undertaken to conduct. The first time she had occasion for a pair of new gloves, she made a point of purchasing them at the same shop which she had once before visited for a similar purpose; but in vain did she direct an envious glance to the opposite windows—a draper's shop occupied the place of Fisher's old established warehouse; nor was that interesting name to be found over any door in the neighbourhood. This circumstance produced a wonderful depression of spirits on the part of the fair Selina: she returned home in silence and doubt—a certain feeling of delicacy and pride, which was natural to her character, warning to prevent her from making any inquiry of the haberdasher respecting the disappearance of the name of Fisher from his vicinity.

A few days after this circumstance, the governess accompanied her pupils to the cathedral on some civic festival, when the mayor and corporation went farther in state to attend divine service. On that morning, Selina had been somewhat roused from her listless state of dejection by the lively delight of her pupils at the anticipated spectacle of witnessing the entrance of the above-mentioned important personages, attired in their scarlet robes and lilac silk scarf.

"And only think, Miss Stanfield," said one of the children, "the mayor is not a great old ugly mayor, with a wig on his head, like the old friars in St. Andrew's Hall, at which you laughed so much when papa took you to see them; but he is a young mayor, with curling hair and rosy cheeks, and with a great gold chain about his neck."

"Yes, and he is so good natured," said another of the children; "he always laughs and tells us nice funny stories when he comes to see papa; and he is to drink tea with papa to-morrow, and then he will tell you a story too, perhaps, if we ask him."

Here the prattle of the little folks was interrupted by the entrance of the procession. The organ struck up, the mace, sword-bearer, &c., preceded the right worshipful chief magistrate towards his stall, the aldermen and other members of the corporation following with their accustomed grace and dignity. Selina Stanfield was amused at the scene, and interested in watching its effect upon the countenances of the children, when one of the little boys, pulling her by the sleeve, whispered, "Now, dear Miss Stanfield, do look at the Mayor, for he is looking so much at you." Selina mechanically obeyed the injunction; and, in spite of the gorgeous adornments of scarlet robes, gold chains, &c., recognized the round blue eyes, and good-tempered handsome face, of her first, her only love—Albert Orlando Fisher.

"Oh dear, Miss Stanfield, I declare the mayor himself has bowed to you," whispered the eldest girl; "but that, I suppose, was because you were with us, for he cannot be acquainted with you?"

"The joyous glance of the faithful Albert assured Selina that the years of care and sorrow which had passed over her head since last they met, had neither banished her from his recollection, nor divorced her from his love."

"But our fortunes are different at present," sighed she to herself: "we parted in anger; I was in the wrong, and it is now his turn to indulge in proud and scornful feelings."

Proud and scornful feelings never formed any part of Albert's character; his affections were warm and kindly; and though his love atook not of the nature of romance, it was

not on that account, the less enduring and sincere.

Our tale having already exceeded the prescribed limits, we must disappoint the gentle reader of the details of the interesting scene which took place on the following day between the worthy Albert Orlando Fisher and Selina Stanfield. Suffice it to say, that the latter, instead of envying the destiny of either pirate's or bandit's bride, considered herself as one of the happiest among women, when, at the next civic festival, she presided in St. Andrew's Hall as mayors of Norwich:

THE TRANSCRIPT.
QUEBEC, THURSDAY, 11th OCT. 1838.

LATEST DATES.
London, - - - Sept. 7. | New-York, - - - Sept. 23
Liverpool, - - - Sept. 7. | Halifax, - - - Sept. 23
Havre, - - - Sept. 4. | Toronto, - - - Sept. 29

We have no later European news by the New York papers, which are to the evening of Friday last.

The steam-ship Great Western took her departure from New-York on Friday last. She had on board 125 cabin passengers, being all that she could comfortably accommodate. She had also all the freight she could carry, and a larger number of letters than at any former trip. In consequence of the rate of exchange, she had on board \$212,500 in sovereigns.

Among the passengers in the Great Western were W. H. F. Cavendish, Aide-de-Camp to the Earl of Durham, and bearer of despatches; Major Polver, with despatches from Sir John Colborne; Major E. J. Bridges, Lord Arthur Lennox and lady, Col. T. Grant, of the Grenadiers, —all of the British Army; R. Manicatt, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and Wm. Ansell, of Toronto; Chief Justice Robinson and four Misses Robinson; Major Penner, of Montreal; and Thomas Wilson, of Quebec.

At Baltimore, on the 5th inst. when it was ascertained that the Whigs had carried the election, the Van Buren party marched up from the Republican office to pass down the Chronicle office; they were driven back by the Whigs. From the Chronicle office to the Republican office was said to be literally covered with brick-bats. The City Guard were ordered out at two o'clock, and were under arms until day-light. Several persons were very seriously injured, if not killed, in the riot.

We learn that His Excellency the Earl of Durham will leave Quebec about the 27th inst., for Montreal, on his way to England. His Excellency will visit Washington and New York previous to his return. The *Incognito* will go round to New York and await His Lordship's arrival, and the horses, baggage &c. belonging to His Excellency will be shipped in the transport *Atoll*, daily looked for at Quebec with drafts for several of the regiments stationed in Canada.

Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne is expected to arrive by the steamer this day from Sorel, for the purpose of inspecting the troops in garrison; and it is said that he has ordered the heads of the different military departments to proceed to Montreal on the 1st November.

On Tuesday last, at half-past four o'clock, according to previous announcement, an immense number of the citizens of Quebec, assembled at the Exchange, and proceeded in procession to present to His Excellency the Earl of Durham the Address that had been agreed upon at the public meeting held on the 3rd inst. The number of persons forming the procession is stated by the *Mercury*, to be of the authority of military men, accustomed to judge of masses,—to have been not less than 3000. On arriving at the Palace, the doors of the Hall formerly used for the sittings of the Legislative Assembly were thrown open and the building was in a short time crowded to excess, great numbers being unable to gain admittance.

The Countess of Durham and Ladies Lambton entered the Hall a few minutes before His Excellency, and were greeted with loud cheers. The appearance of the Earl of Durham was marked by the most unanimous, enthusiastic, and deafening cheers we ever remember to have heard.

The Address,—which was an echo of the resolutions already published,—was read by Andrew Stuart, Esquire. The following is

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

"I request you to accept my warmest thanks for this marked expression of your feelings toward me, and of your general confidence in my government.

I must solemnly assure you that no consideration should induce me to leave you, if I thought that my presence here could produce the least benefit, or avert the most trifling evil.

I do not return to England, from any feelings of disgust at the treatment I have personally experienced in the House of Lords. If I could have been influenced by any such motives, I must have re-embarked in the very ship which brought me out; for that system of Parliamentary persecution, to which I allude, commenced from the moment I left the shores of England.

I return for these reasons, and these alone,—The proceedings in the House of Lords, acquiesced in by the Ministry, have deprived the Government in this Province of all moral power and consideration. They have reduced it to a state of Executive nullity, and Imperial Legislature for the immediate sanction of each separate measure. In truth and in effect, the Government here is now administered by two or three Peers, from their places in Parliament. I cannot therefore, consistently with what is due to the interests of this Province and my own character, consent to make myself responsible for measures emanating from others, and which in my conscience I consider most injurious to your present tranquility and future welfare.

In this novel and anomalous state of things, it would neither be for your advantage or mine, that I should remain here. My post is where your interests are really decided upon. In Parliament, I can defend your rights, declare your wants and wishes, and expose the impolicy and cruelty of proceedings, which, whilst they are too liable to the imputation of having originated in personal animosity and party feeling, are also fraught with imminent danger to the welfare of these important Colonies and the permanency of their connexion with the British Empire.

The restricted limits of this answer will not admit of my entering into the consideration of the various measures which had occupied my attention during my Administration of your affairs; nor indeed is it necessary; for you will find in the Proclamation which I have this day issued, addressed to the North American Provinces under my Government, the fullest information on all matters affecting your interests. I need therefore only assure you, that to the last hour of my existence, you will find me your faithful and devoted friend,—bound to you by the strongest ties, both public and private, of respect and gratitude.

The Official Gazette of Tuesday contains an address, in the form of a proclamation, from His Excellency the Earl of Durham, to the North American Provinces under his Government, announcing his intended resignation, and setting forth his motives and the causes which have led to this determination. We sincerely regret that our limits will not admit of our publishing this interesting and important document.

The Official Gazette also contains an Act of the Imperial Parliament for indemnifying those who have issued or acted under the Ordinance which has been annulled by Royal Proclamation.

We understand that upwards of five thousand signatures were attached to the address from the inhabitants of Quebec to His Excellency the Earl of Durham, on Tuesday last.

The New York Gazette publishes a letter from Theller, dated "Citadel of Quebec, 20th August," and addressed to his wife, expressing his penitence, and bewailing the "momentary madness" and "the intrigues and wiles by which he was urged into crime."

The Montreal Herald states that the "Sons of Liberty" have again commenced their drilling meetings, though not so publicly as formerly. On Sunday morning last, at five o'clock, the salute was made on the mountain.

Mr. Thomas Duncombe, member of the Imperial Parliament for Finsbury, arrived at Montreal on Friday last, and on Saturday went up to Beauharnois, to pay a visit to Mr. Edw. Cllice, Jun. M. P.

STEAM NAVIGATION IN ENGLAND.—An English publication states on the authority of the Comptroller General of Navigation, that there

were in the ports of the United Kingdom in the year 1836, 600 steam vessels, exclusive of those belonging to the government, viz: in the ports of England 383 vessels, with a tonnage of 34,314 tons; in Scotland 95 vessels, and 11,554 tons; Ireland 31 vessels, and 12,463 tons; in Guernsey and other islands and in the colonies, 86 vessels.

The following is the answer returned to the Mayor of New York, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, with respect to a petition from that city, interceding for the persons who were convicted at Niagara of the offence of High Treason.

Government House,
Toronto, 22d Sept. 1838.

Sir—I have the honour to inform you that I have submitted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the petition which, in conjunction with the inhabitants of the City and State of New York, you addressed to His Excellency on the 20th August, interceding for the persons who were convicted at Niagara of the offence of High Treason, and praying that if His Excellency could not pardon them, he would direct a respite to be granted, until you could transfer a petition in their behalf to Her Majesty.

I am commanded by the Lieutenant Governor to inform you, that His Excellency considers that the gentlemen who signed that petition should have addressed themselves to the Government of the United States, which would have exercised its discretion in making their application the subject of a communication to Her Majesty's Government. His Excellency desires me to add, that in forbearing to take any official notice of a representation from a number of the citizens of the United States, upon a matter affecting the discharge of his public duty, he is actuated by no other feeling than a desire to preserve within the proper channel, in so far as his Government is concerned, all matters which may even indirectly affect the relations of Her Majesty with a foreign power.

The Lieutenant Governor will not allow this opportunity to pass, without expressing his sincere hope that since sufficient time has been afforded to all persons within the United States, concerned in promoting or favouring the outrages that have been committed against Her Majesty's loyal and nonoffending subjects in Upper Canada, to reflect upon the great wrong and injustice of such proceedings, they may be induced to aid sincerely the efforts which Her Government is making to preserve tranquility and maintain peaceful relations, so as to enable the British authorities to act with the desired lenity towards political offenders, without at the same time endangering the public safety.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
JOHN MACAGAY,
Agent Clerk, Esq. New York.

There is no foundation whatever for the report which has been circulated, that His Excellency the Governor General will resign the administration of affairs in this Province to Sir John Colborne. On His Excellency's departure for England as a matter of course, the officer commanding the troops will become the Administrator, not in consequence of the Earl of Durham's resignation, but of his absence from the Province. We have heard on good authority, that His Excellency will not resign his various high commissions until after his return to England, and then to Her Majesty from whose gracious hands he received them.—*Mercury*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF QUEBEC.
ARRIVED.
October 8th.
Brig Perseverance, Steppay, 14th Aug. Fal-mouth, the master, ballast.
—Seven, Smith, 11th do. Sanderland, Maitland & Co. coals.
9th.
Bark Camden, Armstrong, 27th July, London, Pemberton, ballast.
Brig Remonstrance, Metcalf, 6th, Augt. Newcastle, Atkinson & Co. coals.
Schr. Morning Star, Bodreau, 21st Sept. Halifax, Montreal, sugar, &c.
Two Schooners with oysters.
Ship Hindostan, Lamb, 13th Augt. London, LeMessurier & Co. ballast.
—Edmond, Dobson, 1st do. London, Price & Co. do.