

men in luige, proceeds from a latent sense of some falling or improperly in their own conduct. They feel painfully that they are not in the circumstances and station which their abilities and opportunities of well doing entitle the world to expect, and are consequently obtrusively anxious to explain the fact in the way most favourable to their reputation.

There is another class of ill-used men who deserve even less toleration than those already described. The individuals we refer to would persuade you that their whole lives have been spent in the exercise of practical benevolence; they appear to have set up the standard of universal philanthropy, and to have devoted their means and energies to nothing else but assisting their people. These individuals are, like all their ill-used brethren, uniformly poor; yet, strange to say, they have been the means of making the fortunes of two-thirds of their acquaintances, or at least of putting them in the way of doing so at one time or other. The extent of their generosity, and consequently, the extent of their success, is perfectly miraculous; and the familiar manner in which they speak of individuals whom you are proud to reckon amongst your friends, as if the intimacy of their past or present connection obviated the necessity of any more respectful designation, makes you regard them with a sensation of wondering curiosity, amounting almost to envy. A man who talks of such people as Mr. So-and-so, the wealthy merchant, and Mr. Such-a-thing, the great book-seller, as *James* this, or *William* that, must have been at one time, if he is not yet, a person of some consequence, and you regard him with deference accordingly. But your interest and sympathy become more strongly enlisted in his behalf, when you learn, as you are sure to do within five minutes afterwards, that it was to his influence and assistance these eminent individuals owed their original success in life, although, of course, "they have forgotten none, like the rest of the world," &c. All this is communi- cated in a sort of confidential tone, and in imperic hints, as if delicate forbade a more particular explanation; but, in reality, for the purpose of preventing your gaining any intelligible notice of what he is talking about, or fixing upon any definite statement of facts, in case you should take it into your head to seek for an explanation in another quarter. These men are firebrands in their way, and though not meaning much harm perhaps, generally create not a little. No man's honour or character is safe from them, and they occasion an immensity of mischief, by shaking the confidence of worthy individuals in each other and making the naturally open-hearted and benevolent dissatisfied with, and suspicious of, all around them. Their mendacity is the more provoking and pernicious, that it is practised with the greater impunity in proportion to the gentleman-like character of those whom they impose upon and defame. People of correct sentiment naturally shrink from gratuitously prying into matters involving the feelings in private circumstances of third parties; the slanderer thus escapes exposure, and the wound he inflicts is allowed to gangrene for want of inclination or resolution to it.

There are many other classes of ill-used men besides those already mentioned: some of these we have already noticed among the victims, and others may form the subject of a future essay. One peculiar characteristic, however, distinguishes them all—a restless and importunate anxiety to impress upon you the importance of their own existence to the welfare of their fellow-creatures. This in some may arise solely from vanity, but in general it proceeds, as we have remarked, from a painful sense of self-implication. They feel they are not what they ought to be; and sensible of their incompetency to maintain that dignified and independent station in society which they would fain assume, they endeavour to divert your attention from their own moral deficiency, by directing it to the faults, real or imputed, of their neighbours. Your ill-used man would have you think that he is too honest and too simple for such a world as this; but there must be something far wrong in the individual who ceases to demand being respected, and only begs to be sympathised with.

A FUTURE STATE.—Religion declares that we are to live hereafter in a state differing considerably from that in which we live here. Now the Constitution of Nature in a manner says so too. For do we not see birds let loose from the prison of the shell, and launched into a new and nobler state of existence? insects extricated at length from their cumbrous and

unsightly tenement, and then permitted to unfold their beauties to the sun? seeds rotting in the earth, with no apparent promise of future vegetation, yet quickened after death, and clothed with luxuriant apparel? Is not our own solid flesh perpetually thawing and restoring itself, so that the numerical particles of which it consisted have by degrees dropped away, leaving, meanwhile, the faculties of the soul unimpaired, and its consciousness uninterrupted for a moment? Is not the eye a telescope, and the hand a vice, and the arm a lever, and the wrist a hinge, and the leg a crutch, and the stomach a laboratory, and the whole frame but a case of beautiful instruments, which may accordingly be destroyed without the destruction of the agent that wields them? Nay, cannot that agent, when once master of its craft, work without the tools, and are its perceptions in a dream as vivid as when every organ of sense is actively employed in ministering to its wants? What though the silver cord be loosed, and the golden bowl broken, and the pitcher broken at the well, and the wheel broken at the cistern, still may not the immortal spirit itself have quitted the ruptured machinery, and retired to the country from which it came? What though the approach of death seems, by degrees, to enfeeble, and at last to suspend the powers of the mind, will not the constitution of nature bid us be of good cheer, seeing that the approach of sleep does the same? Of sleep, which, instead of paralyzing the functions of the man, is actually their

second course  
Chief nourisher in life's feast?  
And if, in some instances, death does lie heavy on the trembling spirit, in how many others does it seem to be only cutting the chords that bound it to earth, exonerating it of a weight that sunk it—so that, agreeably to a notion too universal to be altogether groundless, at the eve of its departure it should appear

to attain  
To something of prophetic strain?  
Here, then, the constitution of nature and the voice of revelation conspire to teach the same great truth, "non omnia moriur"—*Quarterly Review*.

LOWER CANADA.

(From the Montreal Herald of Tuesday last.)  
PUBLIC MEETING IN MONTREAL.

Yesterday, at half-past twelve, a meeting was held in the St. Ann's Market great room, pursuant to public advertisement, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of sanctioning or condemning the petition presented to His Excellency the Earl of Durham, praying for the abolition of the feudal tenure, which was signed by about sixteen hundred individuals. Major Penner was called to the chair, and Mr. Robert Weir, jun., was appointed Secretary to the Meeting.—Major Penner stated the object of the meeting, after which Mr. Redpath moved, seconded by Mr. J. D. Gibb, which was carried unanimously—  
"1.—That this Meeting declare, that the Petition which was presented to His Excellency the Earl of Durham on the 25th of July, instant, by a large number of citizens, relating to the subject of the Feudal Tenure, although not determined upon at a Public Meeting, was got up in an open and public manner, without reference to party or distinction of any sort, and without any attempt at concealment, inasmuch as it was exposed at the News Room of this city during a period of five days before the time appointed for its presentation, and publicly announced in the newspapers, as being there for inspection and signature.

It was then moved by Mr. Lambie, seconded by Mr. Thom, which was carried unanimously—  
"2.—That this Meeting declare, that it is with extreme regret they find that there is in the petition a paragraph apparently (though they are persuaded unintentionally) containing a threat against Her Majesty's Government, or against any person or persons whatsoever, but intended merely to apprise His Excellency of the "animosity" which must inevitably result from the immediate and unexpected exaction of heavy arrears of *loids et ventes* at a time of unexampled depreciation of property and depression of trade.

It was then moved by Mr. Perkins, seconded by James Smith—  
3. That this Meeting entirely approve of the terms of an commutation detailed in the petition, and the conditions attached thereto.  
To which Mr. Rossiter moved the following amendment, seconded by Mr. M'Adam—

"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the petition to the Earl of Durham in respect to the mode of commuting the feudal tenure of the Island of Montreal, was and is uncalled for, inasmuch as the pretensions of all parties in respect to the removal of that tenure, have been for years past put before the Government in all its bearings, and are in its possession, the petition containing nothing new on the subject, and calculated at this moment to cause feelings at variance with the union of all classes so much to be desired.

During the delivery of several of the speeches, the meeting was annoyed by the interruption of several men who had evidently been drinking too freely, and the confusion became so great during Mr. M'Adam's speech, which was of such a nature as to excite a portion of his auditors to begin a row, that the Chairman was reluctantly compelled to leave the chair and dissolve the meeting, without putting the amendment to the vote. We are sorry for this untoward event, both on account of the meeting and on account of Mr. M'Adam who regrets as much as any person, that his misconception of one part of the petition should have led him to make the remarks he did.

An inquest was held on Saturday last before J. Jones, Esq. Coroner, and a respectable Jury, on the body of a man which had been discovered floating in the St. Lawrence, near Messrs. Chenevix's wharf. The body had the appearance of having been some time in the water, and had some cuts and bruises about the head, &c., caused, most probably, by coming in contact with rocks, &c., while in the water. No evidence having been produced to show who the deceased was, or how drowned, the Jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned."—*Courier*.

WEATHER.—A very heavy rain, attended with thunder and lightning, visited this city on Sunday afternoon. The rain continued without intermission from four to nine o'clock, at which time the city, in some parts, was under water to a considerable depth.—Many of the cellars were filled, and much injury done to the goods contained in them.—We do not hear of many accidents from the lightning, which was very vivid and long continued. A barn belonging to Mr. Valiquet, at Rivieres St. Pierre, near the Race Course, was set on fire by it, and totally consumed in less than an hour. A cow, the whole of the recently gathered hay crop, and the winter vehicles of the farmer were destroyed by the conflagration.—*B.*

A party was made up last week for a pleasure trip to Plattsburg on Sunday morning, when upwards of a hundred gentlemen left town at 6 o'clock in the morning in the Princess Victoria, and arrived at St. John's by the railway about eight o'clock. The party embarked on board the Burlington at nine o'clock, and enjoyed a delightful sail to and from Plattsburg. At Champlain, E. E. Rodier and Ludger Duverney were on the wharf, the former looking very ill, and the latter as stout as usual.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, 2ND AUGUST, 1838.

LATEST DATES.  
London, . . . July 4. | New-York, . . . July 28.  
Liverpool, . . . July 5. | Halifax, . . . July 18.  
Havre, . . . July 2. | Toronto, . . . July 19.

New York papers of Saturday last, were received by mail this morning.

The packet ship NORTH AMERICA, 16th June from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Wednesday last. Her news is of course anticipated by that brought by the ROYAL WILLIAM.

The Commercial Advertiser contains the Official report of General Jesup's Florida campaign, from which we learn that the whole number of Indians and negroes killed and taken amounts to about 2400. The expenses are computed (not in the report) at about 20,000 000 dollars; so that the cost of killing and capturing these Indians and negroes has been about \$330 dollars for each man, woman and child. It also contains some interesting particulars concerning the capture of Ososla, which we shall endeavour to give in our next.

The blockade of Buenos Ayres, by advices from that place to the 24th May, was still maintained by the French fleet in all its rigour. The government would not yield and there were hints of revolution.

Three captured slaves had been sent in by British cruisers. The slaves on board of them were principally children, nearly 1000 in number.

ROCHESTER, who murdered Mr. Lyman, at Rochester, was executed on the 25th. He remained callous to the last.

It is stated that thirteen prisoners confined in the jail at Kingston for political offences, had effected their escape.

The number of vessels arrived in the port of Quebec to this day is 575—to the same period last year, 592. The number of vessels new in port is 22.

The Court for the Summary trial of Small Causes held its second sitting yesterday morning—Messrs. Symes and Hunt presiding. More than fifty causes were entered for hearing. After a few of them, however, had been disposed of, the business of the Court was rather abruptly terminated by adjournment, in consequence of an objection being made by Mr. Dunbar Ross (who appeared as counsel for a defendant) to the legality of the constitution of the Court, on the ground of a discrepancy between the Act of the Provincial Legislature authorizing the establishment of the Court and the instrument by which the Commissioners were appointed—the former specifying that they shall have jurisdiction "in the parish, including the city of Quebec," whilst the latter limits their jurisdiction to "the city of Quebec" alone. The Commissioners present inclined to the opinion that the objection was valid, and fatal altogether to their authority. The hearing of the causes which at this period remained undispensed of was deferred to Wednesday next; in the mean time the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown will be taken on the matter.

We learn that the President of the Board of Trade of Quebec has received a letter from the President of the Chamber of Commerce of St. John (N. B.) dated 6th July, 1838, accompanying Copies of a Petition presented by the Chamber of Commerce of St. John to Major General Sir John Harvey, on the subject of a survey for a Canal to connect the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with those of the Bay of Fundy.

Sir John Harvey has promised to recommend the prayer of the Petitioners in the most urgent manner to the consideration of Lord Durham and the Lieutenant-Governors of the various Colonies.

We learn that H. M. Steamship *Medea* proceeds to Halifax immediately to bring up to Quebec His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

H. M. S. *Inconstant's* sailing orders have been countermanded for ten days.

We learn that H. M. S. *Pearl* and *Madagascar* are under sailing orders, the former for the West Indies.

Mr. Scott, agent for the Steamboat Companies, has received notice, that Admiral Sir Chs. Paig intends to hold an enquiry into the collision which took place between the barge *Hesperus* and Sir Chs. Paig, on the 21st July, and directs that Mr. Scott and any other person who could give information on the subject, would attend the enquiry, which will be held to-day, on board H. M. S. *Inconstant*.

The number of persons, charged with various offences, brought to justice by the new police of Montreal, between the 27th June and the 27th July, is 312.

The Cornwall Observer of the 25th instant reiterates its assertion that Lord Durham, in his reply to the address from the Cornishmen, distinctly stated that he was in favour of a legislative union of the British American Provinces, and says that the "authority" in which we deny that His Lordship ever said so must be very bad, and cannot possibly be derived from any person who heard His Lordship's answer. We can assure our cotemporary that our authority is the very best which can be had, being no less than a gentleman filling an important official situation, which obliges him to be always near His Excellency, and who was close behind him in the answers which His Excellency has delivered to addresses, (with the apparent exception of the Cornwall one,) we have remarked that he has most carefully abstained from pledging

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