

**Dr. Parr.**—The Doctor was very fond of his choir, and always used to encourage them to sing a very long hymn or anthem before the sermon, during which he used to steal into the vestry and smoke his pipe. When they had done, the clerk informed him, and if he had not finished, he would say, "John, tell them to sing the two last verses over again; my people love singing, and I love smoking."—*Gardiner's Reminiscences.*

A baker in Philadelphia, named Lathbury, has stopped his subscription to the Philadelphia Inquirer, because the editor dared to suggest that the loaves should be increased in size as the flour fell in price. We sympathize with the Inquirer on this immense loss, though we should set Mr. Lathbury down as a loafer, and by no means the best bread man in that city.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, MONDAY, JULY 15th, 1839.

New York papers to the evening of Wednesday last are destitute of European intelligence, and contain nothing local at all likely to interest our readers. Extracts from the Montreal papers of Saturday will be found below. The account of the Coburg affair augurs well for the discomfiture of the "responsible government" men.

Salifax, and St. John, N. B. papers of the 6th instant, contain little of importance. It appears from the following, which we take from the *Acadian Recorder*, that Brother Jonathan is not disposed to attempt a legal vindication of the course pursued by him on his neighbours' fishing grounds:—

**American Seizures.**—The law proceedings in the Court of Vice Admiralty are progressing in the regular course, and unless the parties appear to the citations, in due time the vessels will be condemned, and in all probability sold for the coasting trade. No appearances are entered as yet on behalf of either the owners or masters, nor is it we think likely that there will be any.

The *Cobourg Star* of Wednesday last contains, in a postscript, a sketch purporting to be an outline of the Ministerial plan for the future government of the Canadas. The following are the most prominent parts of the plan.

Seven Commissioners to be named immediately, three for Upper, and three for Lower Canada, one of which Commissioners for each Province to be a member of the Legislative Council, the other two members of the Assembly. The seventh Commissioner to be named by the government.

These Commissioners are to report on a permanent civil list, and other matters.

The Provinces to be divided into five districts each sending sixteen members to a general Legislature.

The Legislative Council to be composed of the present Legislative Council of Upper Canada, and the Special Council of this Province.

All money bills to originate with the Crown. Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto, to send each two representatives to the Legislature; all other towns to have no representatives, in particular.

All debts of Upper Canada to be paid from the general treasury.

From Montreal papers of Saturday.

The *Cobourg Star* contains a long account of a riot which took place in that town, on the 8th instant. It appears that, in the forenoon of that day, several wagons were furiously driven into Cobourg, from the Township of Haldimand, filled with a band of persons, denominated "Durhamites," with the intention of holding a public meeting, in approval of Lord Durham's Report. They had two flags, inscribed "Lord Durham and Reform," and proceeded to erect a hustings in front of the Town Hall. "But," says the *Star*, "the British blood of the bystanders could not brook this audacious display of insolence and rebellion, because men who were a short time ago absconding or imprisoned traitors, had the hardihood to present themselves on the hustings before a loyal population." A few old countrymen demanded a surrender of the Durhamite flags; and upon this being refused, a scuffle and riot ensued, in which the men from Haldimand were completely routed, and some of them had fire-arms, with which they defended themselves. The flags were seized, as a trophy of victory; but were soon afterwards torn to pieces, and trampled on with contempt. Such

a collision is much to be deprecated; but this affair confirms us in the opinion, that there are still a number of evil spirits in Upper Canada, who are ready to embrace any pretext to agitate the country, and keep it in a perpetual state of confusion and anarchy. Such a pretext is that portion of Lord Durham's Report, which recommends a "Responsible Council;" which, we fear, will be the cause of much more serious evil among the misguided population of the sister Province.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Yesterday afternoon at half past three o'clock, the Committee appointed by the subscribers to the Weatherall testimonial presented it to Colonel Weatherall, in front of the mess house of the Royal Regiment. The Hon. Peter McGill, Chairman of the Committee, read an address to the gallant Colonel on behalf of the subscribers, and an appropriate answer was returned to it, both of which will be found below. Previous to three o'clock, the weather was very unfavourable, and it was generally believed that the presentation would be postponed, which accounts for all the loyal inhabitants of the city not turning out en masse. Notwithstanding the state of the weather, there was a considerable crowd assembled at Dalhousie Square, and, as if in honour of the occasion, the storm ceased about three o'clock, and was succeeded by sunshine and calm.—The candelabra was borne from the house of Mr. Jamieson to that of the Royal mess by five sergeants of the volunteers, one from the Light Infantry, the Rifles, the Artillery and the Cavalry, while the Royal Band played Colonel Weatherall's march. It was then placed on a pedestal prepared for the occasion, and the address and answer delivered, after which the band played the good old song,

"No rebel French shall ever dare  
To land upon our shores."

—the same which was played by the band on the steambot to the barracks, when the Royal Regiment returned victorious from St. Charles on St. Andrew's day 1837, accompanied by numerous prisoners and bearing the trophies of victory. After the ceremony of the presentation was over, the Committee and a number of Officers, of Ladies and Gentlemen, were invited to partake of a lunch prepared for the occasion in the Mess House, where every delicacy of the season was on the table to tempt the appetite. In the evening, a select party dined with the Officers of the Royal Regiment, in honour of the presentation.

The following Address was read by the Hon. Mr. McGill, who was accompanied by the following gentlemen, members of the Committee:

Thos. B. Anderson, Henry Griffin John Jamieson, Ben. Holmes, John Redpath, John S. McCord.

TO G. A. WEATHERALL, C. B. K. H. COLONEL 2nd. BATTALION 1st. ROYAL REGIMENT.

Sir—At a period when the most violent disaffection portion of the inhabitants of the district were in arms, for the avowed purpose of subverting the Government of Her Majesty in these provinces, and of dissolving their connexion with the glorious Empire of which they form a part—when the mass of the French population was evidently only waiting for the confirmation of their first partial success, as the signal of a general rising,—and when a speedy and decisive blow to the designs of treason was wanting to strengthen the confidence and confirm the hopes of the loyalists; the victory at St. Charles, while in its moral consequence it stimulated them to renewed exertions, and added fresh vigour to their energies, struck terror and dismay into the hearts of the disaffected, and proved "a sore discouragement" to incipient and actual rebellion.

To you, Sir, to your military skill and conduct, and to the courage of the brave men under your command on that auspicious occasion, the loyal inhabitants of the city of Montreal feel indebted to the complete consummation of their hopes; and in an evidence of their estimation of the great importance of that event, and of their regard for you as an officer and a man, they have deputed us to present, for your acceptance, this humble "Testimonial" of their admiration and gratitude.

The unfortunate cause which has prevented its earlier presentation, is known to you. It was shipped from London last autumn on board the fine but ill-fated ship "Colborne," and its almost miraculous preservation, a little before the time when our illustrious Governor General, by the wisdom of his arrangements, and the promptness of his action, saved the country a second time is

not the least interesting portion of its history. In conclusion, we beg to assure you, Sir, that those whom we represent, and we ourselves, fervently wish that prosperity, success and honour may continue to attend your future career; and of their, and our, unceasing remembrance of the great service which you have rendered to the cause of British connection in the Canadas.

ANSWER OF COLONEL WEATHERALL.

Gentlemen.—Next to the approbation of His Sovereign, a soldier's best reward is the esteem of his fellow countrymen: one hour of such public esteem is worth a whole Epicurean life. I shall, therefore, ever reflect with pride and exultation on the occurrence to this day.

The splendid Testimonial which the Loyal British Inhabitants of Montreal have presented to me, through you, is a proof that I possess their good opinion, an honor which it is impossible sufficiently to appreciate.

It would be prudery in me to deny that the force which I had the good fortune to command, was the means of suppressing, for a time, the extensive and unnatural rebellion which threatened to subvert the Peace of this Colony: but I was only the humble instrument in the hands of our illustrious Commander of the forces, in performing that service: success was alone owing to a strict obedience to the spirit of His Excellency's orders, and to the gallantry of the troops.

The result of the attack upon St. Charles was serious,—fatal to many, but it was unavoidable,—it was the necessary consequence of the misguided inhabitant resisting to the last the authority of Her Majesty's Government:—and ought to convince them of the utter hopelessness, the folly, of opposing a Government so strong and so paternal as that of Great Britain, under which it should be the pride, the boast, of every Canadian to live.

Gentlemen, there is one point to which in justice to myself, I shall be excused for advertising upon this occasion—I mean that part of the inscription on your splendid Testimonial which records my "Mercy in Victory": I am especially gratified by this expression, because it is the most triumphant refutation of those calumnies which were wickedly lavished upon me, in certain distant quarters where truth should be more respected, by persons alike ignorant of the facts and of the character which, I hope, you have not unjustly bestowed upon me.

For the good wishes of those to whom I am so much indebted for this flattering Testimonial, I beg to return my best thanks, and especially to you, Gentlemen, for the manner in which they have been conveyed.—*Montreal Herald.*

The following is a summary of an official "Account of the ordinary revenues constituting the public income of the Province of Lower Canada, for the year ended 10th October, 1838:—

The total revenue applicable to general purposes is—Gross Amount, including £42501 11 of arrears, £226380 2 9, of which, £4,668 13 1 is the proportion for Upper Canada; the net income, applicable to general purposes, is £113585 19 9, which is exclusive of the following:—Duties under Prov. Acts 45 and 51 Geo. III, on shipping, £4037 9 10; Duties on passengers under Prov. Act 6 William IV cap. 13 £729 18 2; Tonnage Duties under Prov. Act 6 William IV cap 35, £1357 18 0; J. its' Estates, £1859 13 6l.

Mrs. Bailey's concert, at the Albion Hotel on Saturday evening, was given before a very numerous assemblage of the elite of the beauty and fashion of Quebec; and her execution of the various songs selected fully justified the high encomiums heretofore passed upon her by the press generally. Mrs. Bailey, both in manner and person, cannot fail to please and to prepossess an audience in her favor. Her execution is florid, brilliant, and beautifully in tune. The applause accorded to her songs was enthusiastic; and in the last one,—"The banks of the blue Moselle,"—she was loudly encored. Mrs. Bailey was assisted by Miss Hill, whose voice is distinguished by flexibility, sweetness, and distinctness of articulation; and on this occasion, both in singing and at the piano-forte, appeared to great advantage, and made a decided and favorable impression.

We regret to learn that it is not Mrs. Bailey's intention to give another concert in Quebec. We believe she purposes leaving immediately for Upper Canada.

The steamer *Canadian Patriot* arrived in port yesterday, on her first trip from Montreal.

Lady Colborne and family left Montreal Friday, in the *Canadian Eagle*, for Sorrel, where, we learn, they intend to pass a part of the summer, at the residence there of His Excellency the Governor General.

We learn from the *Cobourg Star* that the Rev. Rullidge, R. N., had arrived there a few days ago, with nearly two hundred stout, healthy, and loyal Irish settlers, from the estates of Mr. Wyndham.

On Friday last, at St. Giles, during the thunder storm, the lightning descended through the chimney of a farm-house, destroyed a considerable portion of the upper floor, and rent asunder almost the whole of the bottom flat. The inmates fortunately escaped uninjured. At the same time the lightning struck a cow and a heifer while they were grazing in a field near the house, and killed them instantaneously.

From an article in the *Canadian* of Wednesday, we learn that the number of causes taken out during the year preceding this time, by the 103 practising attorneys in this District was 1275.

The Police, last night, apprehended no less than eighty sailors and "loafers," in the Lower Town.

United States.

**PATRIOT TRIALS.**—By the following paragraphs from the *Detroit Advertiser* it appears that, in consequence of the evident determination of the Court and Jury to protect the accused, as indicated in the trial of Thiel, the District Attorney has concluded to proceed no further in patriot prosecutions:—

The Trial of Dr. Theller, in the United States Circuit Court, under the act of Congress of 1818, has terminated in his acquittal, after a long and tedious investigation of four days. Every impediment was thrown in the way of the prosecution, and it was apparent both in and out of Court, that the bias and sympathy of both the Court and Jury was in favor of the accused, however inoperative the law, and clear the facts might be.

We understand, that from all the circumstances, as exhibited on this, and the previous trial of McLeod, the District Attorney has thought it advisable to enter a *non prosequi* in remaining indictments under that act.

The ship *Rialto*, cleared at New Orleans the 25th ult. for London, having on board five hundred and fifty-nine hogsheads of tobacco worth at New-York one hundred and ninety-seven thousand seven hundred dollars. The cargo is considerably the most valuable cargo that has been shipped this season.

The Massachusetts *Englis* says, that a most destructive hail storm was experienced in the county a few days since. It passed over Lakesboro', the northern part of Pittsfield, the north-eastern part of Lennox, Washington Becket and Otis, and how much further it extended, we do not know. Many of the hail stones are represented by those who witnessed the hail as having been six inches in circumference. Great damage is done to the crop in Indian corn, and oats being in many places cut down to the ground and utterly ruined. In the West Becket Hotel, 450 panes of glass were destroyed—200 panes were broken in the hotel of Mr. Owen, in East Lee. The storm extended from one to two miles only in width.

Lower Canada.

(From the Montreal Herald)

We are happy to learn, that it is proposed to establish a Club-House in this city, to be called, "The Union Club," to be conducted on principles of economy and comfort, and as nearly as circumstances will admit, on the plan of the London Clubs, for the convenience of gentlemen resident in Montreal, and of others who frequent visits to town,—where they may procure comfortable meals and temporary lodgings at the most moderate rates,—have access to a library, as well as to the European, American, and Canadian newspapers, and other periodicals. The Club is to consist of two hundred members; every person becoming a member must pay fifteen pounds of entrance money, and an annual subscription, which shall in no case exceed five pounds.

The New York Herald states that no less than one thousand persons were killed or severely wounded in the United States, on the 4th instant. We think this is a "Buller," or else some of the other "respectable" papers would have some cognizance of the melancholy fact. If, however, it is true, it shows that the recent glorifications of the anniversary of American Independence was purchased at a dear price.

Mr. Wm. Kenned country with Lord I commissioner on the Adam Thom, has arrived and is described in the first Englishman had been there, from country many adv

A block house of erected immediately Sandwich, U. C., by maintaining the position of the island, the block house will be capable of width of the river, it will be capable of brought against it, as efficient auxiliary in any enemy which in channel on either side

We learn from the Arthur Ledlie, a shoe in Hintonk, in the Canada, murdered in manner, on the not previously lived and his wife left him house where she was keeper; he went to consulting with her, or returning home with her she refused, he immediately a second into her side, been proved, entered twenty minutes the and her last. He was to Hamilton jail.—*Mon*

COMM.

British Exports from the 28th to 31st.

TO QUEBEC.—Earth ware, £7; White Salt TO MONTREAL.—Bl ton Stuffs, 4 dales; E hhd's, 13 casks; Flanne £458; Iron Nails, £6 bale; Waxed Stuffs,

British Exports from TO QUEBEC.—Nails, 194 tons.

TO MONTREAL.—Cotn pkgs; Cotton Stuffs, 16 6 cts; Flannel, 13 pkgs; Lines & Twine, 2 bales; Foreign Exports du to June 6th:—

TO QUEBEC.—38 c G TO MONTREAL.—136 British Exports dur May 23rd:—

TO QUEBEC.—Cotton; newware, 11 cts 4 hds; 8 Bolt Iron, 18 tons; Rock Salt, 10 tons; Woolen Stuffs, 3 pkt 1 pkgs.

TO MONTREAL.—Blau ton Stuffs, 12 pkgs; 42 hf-cts 12 hds 11 ca 24'39; Rod Iron, 171 4 tons; Lines & Twine, Nails, £20 i Soap, 860 10 boxes; Woolen Staf

Stuffs, 1 pkgs. Foreign Exports dur May 23rd:—

TO MONTREAL.—111 63 gals Brandy; 60 gal Ham; 294 c Sugar.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Friday evening Ashes.—Owing to a dim dawn a tendency to de have been but limited. Ashes is 25s. 6d. @ 26s. a 31s. per cwt. showing st.

Flour.—Has been in our last, and sales t 100 bbls. of fine wha 33s. @ 32s. 6d. per bl week; but since that has been refused, an ally asked; the advanc edency to check the de three days several par 33s. 9d. of coarse do. a d of Pollards at 27s. 6 to quality, have been country consumption.