

one; and he, starting up with the sudden... of freedom, stood confronting the stranger...

"Glorious Providence!" he exclaimed in... water, as the moonlight streamed on the... face he was trying to recognize— "Is it—can it be Robert Dillon?"

"Yes, Whelan was the answer, "it is the... man you named—the man you called to be... chief of the vessel, and the man who came here to have revenge?"

"Oh, don't hurt him—he is my father!" cried the little Nanny, who now also seemed to recognize him.

"I, he was surrounded with friends," answered Dillon, kissing her fair, smooth brow, "as he was for ever on the watch, I'd still have my revenge; but for your sake, sweet good-natured child—for your sake, I'll not allow him to be touched!"

A murmur here began to arise among some of the men, while their leader, with one or two others, seemed determined to take part with the returned son of Nanny Dillon. Upon this he added— "I was weary an' wake wid fatigues an' hunger—I couldn't move a step farther than jist to have the son an' lie in a dirty ditch, as I thought, to die, just as I completed the journey to my native place! But this little girl—this golden-haired child—kem to me, an' raised my head, an' poured a sweet draught of milk into my mouth, an' brought me food, an' sat by me, an' talked wid me, till I was at last able to join wid you! An' after this—after this, would you have me harm any one belonging to her—even though he is my utterest enemy?"

The quick changings of purpose—the sudden transitions of the Irish nature—are proverbial; and then those who had been loudest in their murmur were loudest in their cries of approval; and a deep huzzza of exultation at the magnanimity he displayed, told Dillon that he had little to fear from their opposition. So once more embracing the little girl, he gave her hand to her father, and taking the leader's arm, strode away, exclaiming, "Whelan, you may thank your child—for his she has saved you!"

The party all followed after him; and in a few minutes more there was no trace of the scene of violence that had been partly enacted, and the brook's low buildings, as before, alone disturbed the silence of the slumbering night.

We will not attempt to describe poor Nanny's joy at her son's making himself known, and informing her of the circumstances that had taken place—enough to say, he had managed to escape before his time was out; but as no one informed against him, he was suffered to remain in peace, and manage a small farm in the next county, where he and his mother soon after retired, as he determined totally to forsake his old mischievous pranks.

We were present at the village altar, when Minny, who had grown up in beauty and gentleness, gave her hand to a youth—the selected one of her heart—and her grey-headed parent looked meekly on, blessing that Providence who had given him such a child.

MUTINY ON BOARD THE BRAGANZA.

A letter received at Lloyd's from their agent at Emden, dated the 1st September, says:

"On the night of the 24th ultimo a ship was driven on shore near the Isle of Juliet. The 30th ultimo five men of the crew arrived here, and upon our inquiring, reported it to be the Ceres, Captain Wright, bound with a cargo of sugar from New Orleans to Hamburg, which was published through the newspapers of this city, but which afterward appeared to be false. Strong suspicion of baretry and mutiny arising, the said five men were arrested and put to trial, and we can now, from their depositions, give the following authentic account—

"The coppered brig Braganza, from Philadelphia, Capt. Jolly, or Furdy, left Philadelphia on the 8th of July last, with a cargo of sugar and logwood, bound for Genoa. About three weeks afterwards, when the vessel was in the Atlantic, a mutiny was raised by a part of the crew, being four of the sailors served here, viz: Cornelius Willems (surnamed Wilhelm Hamburger), from Holstein; John Adams, (who hung himself in prison the day on which he was arrested;) Joseph Verbruggen, from Belgium; Hans Kunderon, from Schewin; the fifth, James Danovya, from Aberavon, Glamorganshire, a boy of 16 or 18 years, has been inactive, and will in all probability prove innocent.

"The captain was beaten and wounded, thrown on board and drowned, under horrible circumstances. The mate, Van de Sluiss, was wounded to death, and afterwards died on board the vessel; the second mate, Moore, after having been thrown overboard, mounted the vessel again and reached the cabin, where he then locked up, together with the captain's wife, (Mary,) Mr. Deal, from Philadelphia, the owner of the vessel and perhaps of the cargo too, and Mrs. Deal his wife, and kept prisoners during a fortnight, as well as the cook, called Brown, a negro, who was locked up in the fore-cabin. The mutineers intended to suffocate the four persons in the cabin, but left, or failed doing so, and afterward agreed to let them live, and to leave them together with the negro, to the mercy of the waves in the long boat, on their swearing never to denounce them.

This was executed, and the said five persons left the Braganza at the beginning of August, in the long boat, at about 75 miles distant from Europe, with sufficient provisions for three weeks, a compass, boat's sails, &c., no vessel being then in view, but the weather was fine, and the Braganza having seen several ships the same day, it may be hoped that the boat was picked up by one of them. The mutineers now steered to the North Sea, with the intention of sinking the vessel at a convenient period in the neighbourhood of the Elbe, but were prevented from doing so by running aground on this coast. The vessel has been unloaded by coasters from several quarters, and part of her cargo has been delivered to the authorities; the remainder has been stolen, together with the stores, &c. of the vessel.

Both of the mates were subjects of the United States."

The boat noticed above, was picked up on the 12th August, by the brig Hilder, with five persons in her, and carried into Greenock. Their names were Mr. G. A. Diehl and lady; Mrs. Farley, the Captain's wife; the second mate, Mr. Moir, and the cook of the brig.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, 4th OCT. 1838.

Table with 2 columns: City and Date. Includes London, Liverpool, Havre, New-York, Halifax, Toronto, Sept 29, Sept 7, Sept 4, Sept 29, Sept 23.

New York papers of Saturday evening are without news of moment.

We have been politely favoured by Mr. Cullen with the following extracts from the New York Correspondence of the Quebec Exchange, dated—

"New York, Sept. 29th, 1838.

"The information of the unexpected prosperity of the English crops, by the Great Western, has rendered the position of our flour holders rather awkward. Orders have been received from England at \$8 to \$9, and the Columbus will on Monday take out 1000 barrels. It is said that the reason why flour holds its price, results from a mistaken speculation of the farmers, who refuse to sell wheat under \$1 80 to \$2.

"Trade, as the season advances, has declined. The arrival of the Great Western has not had any effect on the dry goods business; but a heavy trade may be reasonably expected before the navigation closes, because the high prices of bread stuffs will make the farmers barter for merchandise, and thus give an impetus to the interior trade.

"The ashes market increased one shilling yesterday, and maintained it to-day; say from \$5 50 to \$5 62 1/2 for pots; I believe 100 barrels reached \$5 75. In pearls the holders were considerable, reaching to \$7. Holders demanding an increase. Mess pork may be quoted, of inferior quality, at \$24 50.—Rochelle brandy may be had at \$1 37 1/2 to \$1 49; Bourdeaux at \$1 25 to \$1 30.

"At a sale of teas this day, Hyson reached from 32 to 33 cents; Young Hyson from 35 to 52; Gunpowder 4 1/2 to 56; Imperial, 40 1/2 to 56; Hyson Skin, 22 to 39; Soochong, from 17 to 21.—Terms, six months.

"The Francois L, which sailed for Havre on the 24th, took out \$183,000 in specie, the largest amount shipped since the suspension.

"Treasury notes, to the amount of \$4700, six per cent, were sold this morning at 1/2 per cent premium.

"Business for the past week has been sadly interrupted by inclement weather. The complexion of our commercial affairs promises a confidence between dealers generally, which

has not hitherto marked the features of the merchants here.

The political position of Canada, the peculiar embarrassments of Lord Durham, his abandonment by his friends &c. have created among the British of this city as small excitement. Abandoned as he has been by Lord Melbourne, the universal impression is, that his retirement, for his own public and personal dignity, is indispensable. It cannot be shown that His Excellency has had fair play; and though many will be found here to abuse his clemency, few can be made acquainted with his motives or intentions, in exercising his private judgement and discretion.

There are matters brewing, that it is not compatible with my commercial intercourse with you to reveal; I can only add, that a spirit exists here, that ere long may cause you more danger than you are aware of; you must be on the defensive.

We publish in this day's Transcript, the resolutions passed at several meetings held in Upper and Lower Canada, on the subject of Lord Durham's proposed departure.

Although there is reason to believe that the expression of public feeling will not have the effect of inducing his Lordship to remain, yet it must prove gratifying to him to receive these unequivocal expressions of approbation from those who are the best capable and have the most right to pronounce upon the merits of his administration; and will enable him more effectually to confound the splanetic mandrin Brougham, and to put to shame the perfidious Mc-Bourne, and perhaps awaken to consciousness Guelz and the rest of the incompetent and incapables composing the Cabinet.

Lord Durham has been long enough in Canada to form a pretty accurate estimate of the wants, wishes, and desires of all parties. He has seen the real and loyal and long-suffering inhabitants of British India in Canada—he knows something of their condition and character, and of what stuff their hearts are made; and there is no doubt that should he retain the conviction that he can no longer govern the Colony with satisfaction to himself, he will in another sphere, render the information which he has acquired by his labours here, conducive to the establishment of the permanent peace and welfare of these Provinces."

PUBLIC MEETING AT QUEBEC.

Yesterday, pursuant to public notice, a very numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Quebec to address His Excellency the Earl of Durham on his proposed departure, took place at the Exchange. The chair was taken at three o'clock, by Andrew Stuart, Esq., who explained the objects and expatiated on the importance of the meeting. The appointed Resolutions were severally put, and carried without one dissenting voice; and an address to His Excellency, embodying them, was subsequently read and adopted. Several able and eloquent speeches were made; and the meeting throughout was distinguished by the utmost unanimity and enthusiasm.

Moved by W. Walker, Esq., seconded by J. Leavcraft, Esq.—

1. Resolved,—That this meeting, entertaining the highest confidence in the firmness, justice and integrity of His Excellency the Earl of Durham, and assured and assured that the powers vested in him would be directed to the true interests of the people, hailed his appointment to the Government of these Provinces as an additional proof of the lively interest of their most gracious Sovereign in the welfare of her North American possessions.

Moved by J. H. Kerr, Esq., seconded by G. B. Symes, Esq.—

2. Resolved,—That they greeted with satisfaction the arrival of His Excellency, in the gratifying expectation, that whilst measures were adopted for the removal of the more pressing inconveniences arising from the suspension of the powers of the ordinary legislature, and for restoring tranquility to the country, still suffering from the effects of a wicked and unprovoked rebellion, there would under the auspices of His Excellency, be matured, such a system of Government for the Canadas as would re-establish therein social order, advance their welfare and prosperity, strengthen the ties which connect them with the parent state, and unite them inseparably in sentiment, as they are in interest, with the powerful Empire of which they form a part.

Moved by A. Gilmour, Esq., seconded by James Gibb, Esq.—

3. Resolved,—That they gratefully acknowledge the unremitting exertions of His

Excellency since his arrival, in the enquiries connected with this large and complicated subject, and respectfully express their conviction that the determination of His Excellency to communicate to the Provinces for their consideration, his plans for an efficient system of Government within the Colony, previous to submitting them to the Cabinet, is calculated in the highest degree to contribute to the advantageous settlement of the grave matters under deliberation.

Moved by W. Power, Esq., seconded by G. Pemberton, Esq.—

4. Resolved,—That it is with the greatest concern they learn, whilst these important labours are in progress, circumstances have occurred which may lead to an unexpected and abrupt termination of His Excellency's official connexion with this and the adjoining Provinces.

Moved by W. Chapman, Esq., seconded by W. Bristow, Esq.—

5. Resolved,—That they deeply lament the premature discussion in the British Parliament of the measures of His Excellency, and the course there taken, tending as they have done to weaken the moral influence of his Government, to encourage the disaffected and to create apprehensions in the minds of the loyal.

Moved by H. Le Mesurier, Esq., seconded by T. Froste, Esq.—

6. Resolved,—That entertaining a conviction of the eminent endowments of His Excellency, and of his disposition to promote the great objects confided to his charge, they cannot but express their apprehensions of the consequences which may ensue from his withdrawal from the Government, and their earnest hope, that notwithstanding these unhoped for obstructions, he may be induced to continue to exercise the functions of his high office, until he shall have accomplished the important ends of his mission, for the attainment of which His Excellency may rely on their zealous co-operation.

Moved by W. K. McCord, Esq., seconded by R. Shav, Esq.—

7. Resolved,—That should, however, His Excellency retain the conviction that he can no longer govern the Colony with satisfaction to himself, they feel assured that he will in another sphere, render the information which he has acquired by his labours here, conducive to the establishment of the permanent peace and welfare of these Provinces."

PUBLIC MEETING AT MONTREAL.

On Monday last, a public meeting to express confidence in the Administration of His Excellency the Earl of Durham was held in the St. Ann's Market, Montreal, and, as we predicted, it was the most numerously attended and the most unanimous, of any meeting we have seen in this city. We have not space to print the speeches delivered on the occasion, in this day's paper, but we will do our best to lay a report of them before our readers to-morrow. The following are the resolutions passed:—

Moved by S. Gerard, Esq., seconded by J. Boston, Esq.—

Resolved, 1st.—That this meeting is desirous respectfully to convey to His Excellency the Earl of Durham its firm persuasion that in the performance of the arduous duties of his high and responsible office, he has been actuated by an earnest desire to accomplish the objects of his important mission; and to express a deep regret that the proceedings in the Imperial Parliament affecting His Excellency, and the feeble and inefficient support received by him from Her Majesty's Ministers, by impairing the moral force of his Government, have discouraged the hope of its successful issue, and endangered the welfare of British North America.

Moved by T. Penn, Esq., seconded by W. Badgley Esq.—

Resolved, 2d.—That this meeting lamely His Excellency's determination to resign the Government of these Provinces at a time when confident hopes are entertained, that by His Excellency's residence among us, he has acquired accurate information as to the true cause of the difficulties which exist; and that these difficulties would be met by some comprehensive measure calculated to take from the turbulent and disaffected the power of using their political rights to the injury of the peaceable and loyal inhabitants.

Moved by G. Moffatt, Esq., seconded by C. D. Day, Esq.—

Resolved 3d.—That this meeting respectfully submits to His Excellency its settled conviction, that in the consideration of a comprehensive measure for the future government of