

STORY OF THE TWO HIGHLANDERS.

There is perhaps no quality of the mind in which mankind differ more, than in a prompt readiness either to act or answer to the point, in the most imminent and sudden dangers and difficulties; of which the following is a most pleasant instance.

On the banks of the Albany River, which falls into Hudson's Bay, there is, amongst others, a small colony settled, which is mostly made up of emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland. Though the soil of the valleys contiguous to the river is exceedingly rich and fertile, yet the winter being so long and severe, these people do not labour too incessantly in agriculture, but depend for the most part upon their skill in hunting and tanning for their subsistence, there being commonly abundance of both game and fish.

Two young kinsmen, both Macdonalds, went on one day into these boundless woods to hunt, and when they armed with a well-charged gun in his hand, and a *skene-dhu*, or Highland dirk, by his side. They shaped their course towards a small stream which descends from the mountains to the north-west of the river; on the banks of which they knew there were still a few wild swine remaining; and, of all other creatures, they wished most to meet with one of them, little doubting but they would overtake even a pair of them, if chance should direct them to their lurking places, though they were reported to be so remarkable both for their strength and ferocity. They were not at all successful, having neglected the common game in searching for these animals; and a little before sunset, they returned home, without having shot any thing save one wild turkey. But when they least expected it, to their infinite joy they discovered a deep pit or cavern, which contained a large litter of the half-grown pigs, and none of the old ones with them. This was a prize indeed; so, without losing a moment, Donald said to the other, "Mack, you pe te littist 'aan, creep you in and durk te little sow, and I'll be keeping watch at te door." Mack complied without hesitation—gave his gun to Donald—muscathed his *skene-dhu*—and crept into the cave head foremost; but after he was all out of sight, save the brogues, he stopped short, and called back, "But Lord, Donald, he shor te keep out te outt avoos." "Don't you pe feering fast, man," said Donald.

The cave was deep, but there was abundance of room in the further end, where Mack, with his sharp *skene-dhu*, soon commenced the work of death. He was scarcely well begun, when Donald perceived a monstrous wild boar advancing upon him, roaring, and grinding his tusks, while the fire of rage gleamed from his eyes. Donald said not a word, for fear of alarming his friend; besides, the savage was so hard upon him ere he was aware, that he scarcely had time for any thing; so setting himself firm, and cocking his gun, he took his aim; but, that the shot might prove the more certain death, he suffered the boar to come within a few paces of him before he ventured to fire. He at last drew the fatal trigger, expecting to blow out his eyes, brains and all. Merciful Heaven! the gun missed fire, or, flashed in the pan, I am not sure which. There was no time to lose. Donald dashed the piece in the animal's face, turned his back, and fled with precipitation. The boar pursued him only for a short space, for having heard the cries of his suffering young ones, as he passed the mouth of the den, he hastened back to their rescue. Most men would have given all up for lost—it was not so with Donald—Mack's life was at stake. As soon as he observed the monster return from pursuing him, Donald faced about, and pursued him in his turn; but having, before this, from the horror of being all torn to pieces, run rather too far without looking back, the boar had by that oversight got considerably ahead of him. Donald strained every nerve—uttered some piercing cries—and even, for all his haste, did not forget to implore assistance from Heaven. His prayer was short, but pithy—O Lord! my pair Mack! put Mack!

Donald, in a loud voice, while the tears gashed from his eyes. In spite of all his efforts, the enraged animal reached the mouth of the den before him, and entered! It was however, too narrow for him to walk in on all fours; he was obliged to drag himself in as Mack had done before; and, of course, his hind-feet lost their hold of the ground. At this important crisis, Donald overtook him—laid hold of his large long tail—wrapped it round both his hands—set his feet to the bank, and held back in the utmost desperation.

Mack, who was all unconscious of what

was going on above ground, wondered why he came to be involved in utter darkness in a moment. He waited a little while, thinking that Donald was only playing a trick upon him; but the most profound obscurity still continuing, he at length howled out, "Donald, man! Donald! what is it that'll ave ye stopping te light?" Donald was too much enraged, and too breathless, to think of making any reply to Mack's question, till the latter, having waited in vain a considerable time for an answer, repeated it in a louder cry. Donald's famous laconic answer, which perhaps never was, nor ever will be equalled, has often been heard of—"Donald, man! Donald!—I say what is it that'll ave ye stopping te light?" bellowed Mack. "Should te tail break,—you'll in' tel," said Donald.

Donald continued the struggle, and soon began to entertain hopes of ultimate success. When the boar pulled to get in, Donald held back; and when he struggled to get back again, Donald set his shoulders to him, and pushed him in; and in this position kept him, until he got an opportunity of giving him some deadly stab with his *skene-dhu* behind the short-rib, which soon terminated his existence.

Our two young friends by this adventure realized a valuable prize, and secured so much excellent food, that it took them several days to get it conveyed home. During the long winter nights, while the family were regaling themselves on the hams of the great wild boar, often was the above tale related, and as often applauded and laughed at.

HOOD.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS,  
RECEIVED BY THE HAVRE PACKET SHIPS  
ALBANY AND FORTLAND.

THE ARMY.

Col. Joddrell and Col. Shawe are the officers who are to command the brigade of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards ordered for service in Canada. Col. Campbell (brother to the admiral, and also the Col. of the 74th), has been selected to command of the Artillery in the West Indies. Two Companies of Field Batteries, (three six pounders and one eight inch howitzer to each) one troop of Horse Artillery, (two guns, with the Rocket Troop) will form the brigade.

Major Gen. Sir T. Pearson, from his knowledge of the French language, and from having served in Canada as Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, to have direction of all the Militia and Volunteers; the 43d, 89th, and 2d Battalion of Rifles to form the third brigade, and to be placed under the orders of Sir A. Norcott. A brigade of Artillery, with long twenty-fours, to be added to the Force.

Major Gen. John Clitherow, formerly of the Scots Fusilier Guards, has been appointed to a command in Canada, for which Colony he embarked at Liverpool on Tuesday. The undernamed Officers sailed from Liverpool for that Colony on the 8th ultimo:—Lieut. Col. Cox, Majors Williams and McPhail, Dr. Rotenberg and Swan. The following embarked on Tuesday:—Lieut. Colonels Gascoigne, Paterson, Nicolle and Loring, Major Head and Captain Crengh.

Out of the five squadrons intended for America three are to be taken from the King's Dragoon Guards, and the remaining two from the 7th Hussars, still leaving at home a squadron of each Regiment.

The 2d Battalion Grenadier Guards, and the 24 Battalion Coldstream Guards embark the last week in February.

The various battalions of the Household Infantry have commenced heavy marching duty similar as if on active service, in Hyde and Regent's Parks, for the purpose of training the recruits to that important duty. The excellent order in which they marched, and the appearance of the men, presented an interesting spectacle. A number of persons who witnessed them, supposed that they were under marching orders for the purpose of embarkation for Canada. The troops will be daily exercised to Hampstead, Highgate, and the suburbs of the metropolis, until the recruits are thoroughly trained.

The light regiments sent to Canada, and for embarkation, viz. the 43d, 71st, and 85th, are to be clothed in grey—a cloth very much the colour of the bark of the tree. The two battalions of the Rifle Brigade will be added to the force,—1st bat. of the Rifles to be attached to the Guards.

The depot of the 85th, Light Infantry, is ordered to make up with all expedition a draft of 134 men, to embark at Cork for New Brunswick, to join the service companies—thus

leaving the depot a mere skeleton. Captain O'Connor and Lieut. Hon. W. Crofton marched from Tralee on Thursday with the draft. The depots, 1st, 15th, 24th, 32nd, 34th, 43d, 66th, 83rd, & 85th, are those ordered to send out drafts to the service companies in North America. They must be men of not more than six years' service, and without the encumbrance of wives.

The 25th is beating up for recruits in Lincolshire. All regiments are to be immediately recruited up to their full establishments, which will give an addition of every corps (excepting those in India, which have it already) of 80 rank and file.

Thursday, the 73d depot, from Cloncastle, consisting of ten officers and 208 rank and file, marched for Cork, there to occupy barracks until Wednesday, when they are to be in readiness for embarkation to join the service companies at Gibraltar, now under orders for Canada.

An immediate move of all the regiments in Ireland will be the consequence of the withdrawal of troops, a new order for Canada. The 1st bat. of the Coldstream Guards, at present in Dublin, will most likely return to London, and take share of the household duties.

A correspondent of the *Gazette de France*, at St. Jean de Lue, who writes on the 4th ult, also mentions the arrival of an English frigate at St. Sebastian, and adds that it brings 1000 uniforms and 1000 muskets, for arming and equipping the men of the Legion, who are to be transported to serve in Canada. Another English vessel is to take the men who cannot be accommodated in the frigate.

The service companies of the 11th, in place of proceeding direct from Gibraltar to Quebec, are to be disembarked at Bermuda, and there remain until their services may be required in America.

The *Hercules*, 71, is to take on board 500 of the men intended for the service companies in Canada. The *Incendant* has already embarked a portion of the 93d Highlanders, and the head-quarters and remaining companies are to be conveyed by the *Pique*. The *Boadicea* freight ship, is to take out the draught of the 11th and 73d to Gibraltar.

Orders have been sent to Portsmouth, to expedite the equipment of the *Apello*, and prepare her for a troop ship, 300 shipwrights, joiners, and other mechanics, have been put on her. She will be out of the hands of the dock yard people by the end of February, and ready to put to sea by the end of March, the earliest time requisite to go to Quebec. She was a large 46 gun frigate, and will have splendid accommodations for troops.

The *Stanton* New York packet, Captain Sturgis, sailed on Friday, having on board Sir George Arthur, Governor of Upper Canada, with Lieutenants West and Arthur, Aides-de-Camp; Lieutenants Jones and Cooper, of the military force in Canada, and Messrs. Windsor and Warren, of the Civil Service. Several other military gentlemen went out in this ship, who are intended to act, on their arrival in Canada, in the formation of Volunteer corps.—*Phylomath*, Jan. 8.

Major General Sir George Arthur, the day previous his departure for Canada, was presented with a splendid service of plate, by the Colony of Van Dieman's Land, the principal articles bearing the following inscription:—"To Colonel Sir G. Arthur. This service of plate, of the value of £1,500, raised by public subscription in Van Dieman's Land, is presented as a memorial of the high sense entertained by the subscribers, of his zealous and able administration of the government of that Colony for upwards of twelve years, and as a proof of their respect and regard for his public and private character, 1837."

The inhabitants of Westminster have had a meeting disapproving of their representative, Mr. Leader's advocacy of the cause of the Canadians. The English people seem determined to maintain the British dominion of the Colonies at all hazards; and after quelling the insurrection, take measures to remedy the grievances complained of.

On the subject of Canada affairs, we perceive that authentic particulars have been received in England of the suppression of the disturbances in Lower Canada, by the decisive discomfiture of the anarchists at St. Eustache; and of Sir Francis Head's twenty-four hours campaign against Mackenzie and his horde; but the subsequent transactions at Buffalo and Navy Island, and the meetings held along the frontier to encourage the Canadians were not known. Opinions as to the probable course things would take were as different as the promulgators were numerous.

QUEBEC ALMANACK FOR 1838.

THE QUEBEC ALMANACK FOR 1838, is just published.—Besides the usual matter, it contains a list of all the Officers of the different Volunteer Corps serving in the Province.  
Gazette Office, 28th February 1838.

JOSHUA HOBROUGH,  
TAILOR,

No. 3, HOPE STREET, NEAR to Mr. J. S. SIMS, EXPRESSED with a due sense of gratitude for the favours conferred upon him by the gentlemen residing in Quebec, and its vicinage, and by the public in general, avails himself of the present moment, to return them his most heartfelt thanks; at the same time he assures them, that no effort on his part shall be wanted to insure a similar continuance of their future patronage and support.

J. H. takes this opportunity likewise, of respectfully informing the gentry and the public at large, that he has received his Fall Supply, consisting of—Bearskin Cloth (superior to any in town), Faint Cloths, Buckskins, Casimires, &c. suitable to the season; and he is ready to receive and execute all orders on the lowest terms for cash.  
Quebec, 15th January, 1838.

RAN AWAY.

EDOUARD F. DI BOIS, an apprentice to Mr. McPHERSON, Shoe-Maker, residing at the Falls of Montmorency, absconded on Thursday morning last, taking with him a hand-sleigh, and several articles of clothing, the property of his master; a liberal reward will be given to any one who will apprehend him. And all persons are hereby forbid harboring him, under the penalties of the law. He is fifteen years of age, black hair and dark complexion; about five feet in height, and was dressed in a suit of grey cloffe-du-pays.  
Quebec, 10th February, 1838.

SAMUEL TOZER,  
BUTCHER,

STALL No. 1, UPPER TOWN MARKET, BEGS respectfully to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support he has hitherto received; and takes this opportunity of informing them that he has always on hand Corried Rounds of Beef, Mutton, &c.; also, Mutton for Saddles and Blanchers, all of the very best quality.  
Quebec, 13th January, 1838.

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