

attended commerce. The first mile out of London to the Kingsland-road is actually macadamized with Chinese stone; a fact which appears incredible until it is explained that the material was brought over in the shape of ballast in the ships of the East India Company, and disposed of to the road-contractor at a cheap rate. In return for this, it is said that the Chinese are indebted for a part of the materials for their porcelain to the English ships, which take out in a similar way the fine chalk of Northfleet and its neighbourhood, which is found to be particularly well suited for the purposes of the manufacturer of the Celestial Empire.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

Great difficulty attends the proper accommodation of Foreign Ambassadors at the Cotton-lane—large houses being not easy to be procured even at enormous rents.

Solitary confinement, as a punishment, has been introduced into the Army with much success.

The weather in England had been unseasonably cold, and although the early bloom of the fruit trees was abundant, it was feared that the crop would be cut off.

In Hanover, King Ernest is about to abolish the office of Minister.

The accounts from Spain appear favourable to the cause of the Queen.

Mr. Hume is about to move for a parliamentary enquiry into the conduct of Sir Francis Head during his government of Upper Canada.

There are rumours in letters from a Hanover that Prince George is to marry a Russian princess, and that one of the articles in the marriage treaty is, that is wife shall sign official documents for him, the poor prince being hopelessly blind. The alliance is not liked in Prussia; neither, says the Hanoverian writer, will England approve of it.

Owing to the number of acres of wheat throughout the country which have been ploughed up, and the thinness of much of that which is remaining, it is to be feared that, under the most favourable circumstances, the ensuing harvest cannot, upon the whole, be a very productive one.

There will be two grand musical performances at Westminster Abbey after the coronation, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the purposes of charity.

St. Ives.—Mr. Praed has been returned for this borough, in the room of Mr. Halse, by a majority of eight. At the close of the poll the numbers were—Mr. Praed, 256; Capt. Stephens, 248. Both candidates are Tories.

Maurice O'Connell, Esq. M. P. for Tralee, has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Kerry.

Upwards of 1,100 guineas have already been subscribed towards removing the chancel of the church, and restoring the monument of Shakespeare at Stratford-upon-Avon.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY 12th JULY, 1838.

LATEST DATES.

London, - - June 3. New-York, - - July 7.
Liverpool, - - June 2. Halifax, - - June 25.
Harris, - - - May 30. Toronto, - - June 23.

One o'clock, P. M.—The steamer Canada has just arrived from Montreal, and we have received Courier of yesterday, and the Herald dated this morning. They are without any important news.

New York papers to the 7th inst. contain no later intelligence from Europe.

Advices from Kingston Jamaica, to the 9th ult. have been received at New-York. The Royal Gazette of the 9th says, "it has been decided by the Honorable House of Assembly, that the remaining two years of the apprenticeship of the Prædial Labourers shall be abandoned, and that entire, complete, and unrestricted freedom shall take place on the first of August next in this island."

The Montreal Gazette of Tuesday says:—"At seven o'clock, this morning, His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by the Countess of Durham and family, and attended by His Lordship's suite, left this city for Upper Canada. His Excellency left the steamboat John Bull, and landed at the wharf, under a salute from that boat, and the battery of St. Helen's Island. His Excellency then

went into his travelling carriage and six, and proceeded to Lachine, escorted by a troop of the Royal Montreal Volunteer Cavalry, under the command of Captain Emmatinger. The Montreal Volunteer Artillery, under Major Bolton, were stationed at the boundary of the city, on the Lachine road, and fired a salute to His Excellency passed. Captain Emmatinger's troop was relieved at the Tanneries by Major Penner's troop of Lachine Cavalry, who escorted the Governor General to Lachine. A non-commissioned officer and six troopers of the Montreal Volunteer Cavalry have accompanied His Excellency to Upper Canada, viz. Mr. and Mrs. Ellice, and Miss Balfour will reside at Beauharnois, until the return of His Excellency from Upper Canada, which, it is understood, will be in about ten days."

After the Leave at Montreal on Monday last an Address was presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by a deputation from the Presbytery of Quebec, consisting of both clerical and lay members.

The Populaire states that on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last, a number of political prisoners were liberated from the Montreal Jail in virtue of the Proclamation recently issued by the Governor General. Many persons who were also implicated in the late rebellion, and who had fled from the province or secreted themselves within it, have reappeared at Montreal.

A Montreal correspondent states that 70 prisoners were set at liberty in the course of Saturday and Sunday last. J. J. Girouard, Esq. Hamber, W. H. Scott, and ——— Couriel, still remain in jail, £40,000 security being required for each of them, which has not yet been tendered. L. M. Viger also remains in confinement.

The following is a copy of the letter from Mr. Buller, M. P., Chief Secretary to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, authorising the Attorney General to release the prisoners in Guelph on charges of High Treason.

This letter was read to all the prisoners before being set at large:—

MONTREAL, July 1838.

Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General, to desire you to take the necessary measures for liberating the state prisoners now in the goal of Montreal, without delay, and taking the recognizance and bail required of them respectively. In performing the latter duty you will have the goodness to explain to the prisoners and to their securities that the Government will have a vigilant eye on their future conduct; that the slightest manifestations of disloyalty, turbulence or sedition will subject the prisoners to the forfeiture of their recognizances and their friends to that of the securities into which they may have the kindness to enter in their behalf, and that penalty will on the occurrence of any misconduct be exacted by a sure and summary process. It is however, His Excellency's hope, that the great and unexampled forbearance displayed by the Government in its treatment of these prisoners, will be more effectual in preventing any future misconduct than the terror of this punishment.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. BULLER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Attorney General.

The Populaire of the 5th instant contains a detail of the losses sustained by the rebels since the 25th November last, in churches and houses burned and pillaged by the troops and volunteers. The total amount is estimated at \$84,935. In the county of the Lake of Two Mountains it appears that there were two churches, two presbyteries, 1 convent, 1 wind-mill, 111 inhabited houses, 12 barns, and 168 outhouses burned, and 575 families pillaged, the claim for which is valued at £57,566. At St. Charles, there were 18 houses destroyed, valued at £1950, and the grain and merchandise burnt and pillaged is valued at £5320. At St. Denis, the troops and volunteers under the command of Col. Gore, ten days after the repulse on the 23d November, out of revenge, burned forty-five houses, which, with other property consumed, is valued at £19,800.—Herald.

The steamer Eagle, which left for Montreal on Saturday last, took up about five thousand stand of arms, intended for the depots in Upper Canada.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

The lenient course pursued by the Executive towards those charged with treason at Montreal already begins to produce its effects. Their abettors in Quebec, confident of immunity, are returning to their former profitable trade of agitation and intimidation; and we may soon expect again to see the peace of every Sabbath disturbed, and the order of society destroyed by them.

The following account of a public meeting held on Sunday last, is translated from *Le Canadien*. It may be regarded as a pretty clear indication of "coming events."

PUBLIC MEETING AT ST. ROCH.

At a numerous Assembly of inhabitants of the city of Quebec, held the 4th July instant, at 7, P. M., for the purpose of expressing their sympathy as well in favour of the political prisoners actually embarked in the *Hotel* for their place of exile, as those who are still prisoners, and of our fellow citizens who have fled to the United States.

Jean Tourangeau, Esq. Notary and Justice of the Peace, was chosen President, after which the following Resolutions were proposed from the chair and unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved,—That this numerous assembly of the citizens of Quebec, faithful subjects of Her Majesty, have not met together to express any political principles whatever, but to testify their sympathy and their sentiments of regret, yet at the same time of hope, to those of our countrymen now embarked for Bermuda, in conformity to the provisions of a certain Ordinance passed in Special Council in the 24 year of the Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Cap. 1.

2.—That our desire to see their sufferings immediately alleviated would have led us humbly to ask from His Excellency the Governor General and High Commissioner to immediately exercise the powers, in him vested, by restoring to their families and to society, H. S. M. Bouchette, I. H. Masson, H. A. Gaxin, R. Des Rivieres, B. Viger, S. Marchessault, and T. H. Goddu, Esquires, our countrymen above mentioned; but fearing under existing circumstances we might thereby embarrass the steps of His Excellency, in whom we entertain entire confidence, we confined ourselves to recommending them to the favourable attention of the authorities to whose charge they are committed, and to an expression of our ardent desire that they may before long return amongst us, in a position equally honorable and secure to the Government as to themselves.

3.—That we also hope that our fellow citizens exiled in the United States may, ere a long period has elapsed, return to the Province in the same position, resume their places in society and their property, and that we look upon this event, combined with the return of those exiled to Bermuda, as being best calculated to cement union and confidence, and to conduce to that state of peace & justice, protection and reconciliation which we all desire.

4.—That we cannot forget that a number of our fellow countrymen, concerned in the late events, remain in prison accused of crimes, of which we dare to hope they may not be found guilty, and that we flatter ourselves that the result of the ulterior investigations will prove as favourable to them, as those already pursued have been to many others of our fellow citizens, and we solicit for them in all cases impartiality and clemency.

5.—That the foregoing Resolutions be communicated by the President to the Honorable Charles Buller, Chief Secretary to His Excellency, and also, by some authorized means, to the prisoners on board the *Veol*.

(Signed) J. G. TOURANGEAU, President.

Quebec, 4th July, 1838.
Attested for a true copy.
Quebec, 6th July, 1838.
BELLEAU, Secretary.

Rumours are thick with respect to warlike preparations being made in Michigan for another invasion of this Province. A despatch arrived from Chatham on Thursday evening stating that about 700 patriots had landed at Sicarta, between Sandwich and Port Suffin, and were preparing to march into the interior.

A few days ago Philo Bennett and Cyrus Summer were despatched by Mr. Wilson, who had just been pardoned for his last winter's treason—information having been given that he had again engaged in the same evil practices. They succeeded in arresting him; but on their passing through Norwich, he was rescued by a party of 20 or 30 reformers, who

fired upon them—killing a horse drawing the waggon in which the prisoner was, and also wounding in two or three places the one on which Mr. Summer rode. The rider escaped, and arrived in town on Thursday evening; but Mr. Bennett was taken prisoner, disarmed, and shortly afterwards, discharged. He proceeded immediately to Ingersoll, and collected a party of volunteers, who started in search of the banditti.—London Gazette.

From the Quebec Gazette of yesterday.

The accounts from Detroit, in the American papers, are of the 30th June, at which time several parties of the refugees had certainly landed on the British shore. A sloop, which they had stolen from near Detroit, was recaptured by some American citizens who pursued her in the steamboat *Graivai*.

Frey, one of the banditti who robbed and burned the *Sir Robert Peel*, and for whose apprehension a reward was offered by Governor Marcy, was arrested at Massillon, in the State of New York, but afterwards released, in consequence of threats of mobbing or Lynch law.

An attempt to rob the United States Arsenal at Dearbornville, near Detroit, was frustrated by Major Webb and Lieutenant Gardiner of the United States army.

The United States Congress has at last passed a law to provide for the examination of the boilers of steam engines, by scientific and experienced men.

Montreal Correspondence of the Quebec Gazette.

Montreal, July 8th.

As I am not acquainted with military matters I cannot give you a description of the sham fight yesterday afternoon on the Old Race Course. The concourse of spectators was immense and the movements of the troops were admirably accomplished. The Hussars, in particular, were admirably accomplished. The Hussars, in particular, were the admiration of the thousands who witnessed their various evolutions. Major Penner's troop of Lachine Cavalry made a fine appearance, so much so that they were selected by His Excellency as escort for his own *cortège* as well as for that of the Countess and family from the ground to the town.

By the mail this day we have the Toronto British Colonist of the 5th, which must have come by steamboat to Prescott. It states that it is admitted by all parties that the refugees and pirates have effected a landing at Bear Creek on the St. Clair, and marched into the interior as far as Delaware, within about 16 miles of London. The numbers are variously stated from 70 to 1500, they robbed the store of a French trader on the St. Clair, which is said to have killed the fire of the Indians, a party of whom pursued the banditti to Delaware, whom they are said to have attacked there and killed 16. Two Indians are said to have been killed. The banditti were being surrounded by the Indians, and from the position they are placed in, escape is impossible.

The 34th Regiment had proceeded west, and the 83d were daily expected at Toronto. The Royal Horse Artillery reached Toronto on the 4th, and Major Button's troop of Cavalry were doing duty there. At Hamilton about 4000 militia and volunteers had assembled, and about London the militia were said to be gathering in vast numbers.

The Theatre at Montreal will open on Monday next with an efficient company, under the management of Mr. Abbott, of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, and may be expected shortly to visit Quebec.

We understand that His Excellency the Governor General has appointed the honble. Arthur Buller, to enquire into the state of Education in the Province, with a view to provide for its more general extension, by an Ordinance of the Governor and Special Council.—Gazette.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRANSCRIPT.

Since the arrival of the Earl of Durham, the subscribers to the *Mercury* cannot have failed to observe that the editorial columns of that paper have been opened to some dependent supporter of His Lordship's Administration, who does the public, even to surfeit, with wonderful stories of His Lordship, and still more wonderful accounts of some of the wonderfully talented gentlemen imported to the soil of this part of the continent of North America, to settle the great question of our