

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 10TH SEPT. 1838.

LATEST DATES.  
 London, - - - Aug. 3. New-York, - - - Sept 8  
 Liverpool, - - - Aug. 4. Halifax, - - - Sept 5  
 Havre, - - - Aug 11 Toronto, - - - Sept. 4

New York papers of Monday evening last furnish no later advices from England. The *Emerald* had arrived from Havre, bringing Paris papers to the 1st August inclusive.

Marshal Soult arrived at Havre on the 30th July, in the evening, and set off the next morning for Paris. The steambot in which he came from England fired a salute, but it was not returned from on shore, nor did the authorities of the city wait upon the Marshal. It is said that he was hurt at this cold reception, contrasting it with the warmth of that accorded to him in England.

The Duchess of Wirttemberg (Princess Marie of Orleans, daughter of King Louis Philippe) gave birth to a son, July 30th, who is to be named Philippe-Alexandre-Marie, Ernest.

There is nothing especially new from Hanover.—The opposition to the King's projects seems to gather strength. The Grand-Duke of Russia was at the city of Hanover, in public health.

The New York Commercial Advertiser mentions the receipt of a slip from the office of the *Mobile Chronicle*, containing a paragraph calling on the citizens of Mobile not to station the city to a mob, and urging them to take measures to maintain law and order.

We suppose that this paragraph has reference to some outrages committed in Mobile, which, from the manner in which they are alluded to, have either created great consternation among the people, or been widely participated in by the citizens.

The Boston Advertiser of the 6th instant, states that three Surveyors had just been appointed by the Governor of Maine to make a survey of the disputed boundary. The opinion is expressed that it will only be done as merely experimental, and that it will not be at all attempted, if the British authorities adopt any measures to prevent it.

By an extract from an American paper, it appears that Montgomery, whose escape from Kingston had well nigh caused him his death, had been run over by a two horse wagon at Rochester, and so hurt that his life was despaired of.

We gather from the *Gazette* the following particulars of a very interesting race which came off on Wednesday last, for £50, between the yachts *Shamrock*, owned by Mr. Park, Algerine, owned by the officers of the office of the Coldstream Guards, and *Falcon*, owned by Mr. Jones.

The wind was strong from the eastward, and the start was admirably managed by the referee, Mr. Stephenson. The Algerine took the lead, followed closely by the *Shamrock*, the *Falcon* leaving them for the slack water in-shore, by which she gained rapidly on the others till they also stood in towards the land. After rounding the boat at St. Nicholas, the sea ran so high as to carry away the hatch of the Algerine's deck, and in consequence of it she nearly filled; she, however, won the race in pretty style, coming in few lengths ahead of the *Shamrock*.

In concluding the notice of the Quebec Regatta we cannot omit to mention that the crew of the *Quill Driver*, (six oared row boat), who, it will be recollected lost an oar in the race for the first prize, which was in consequence won by Captain Villier's *Death*, manned by a crew from the Guards, have communicated their wish again to compete with *Death*, and the same crew for the sum of £30 a side. This match has been declined, and although *Death* has fairly won the prize, the general opinion is that the *Quill Driver* is the better boat.

Statement of arrivals and tonnage of vessels arrived at the port of Quebec, on the 1st September, for the years 1837 and 1838:

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1837,	801	249,123
1838,	804	247,554
More,	3	Less, 1,559

him, attempt to tear the clinging and almost lifeless Mary from his arms.

"Nay, it is as if," said Rapert, and with an effort almost supernatural for one who had so lately recovered from an illness as severe, he dashed the brother to the ground, caught Mary in one strong embrace, and against the old lady with her sisters, and fled down stairs, with a light step and a lighter heart. "Follow him, follow him!" cried the father in his agony, "save my daughter, why will ye not save her?" and he wrung his hands but stirred not, for his grief had the stillness of despair. "I will save her," said Monkton; and still grasping the knife, of which, indeed, he had not once left hold, he darted after Rapert. He came up to the object of his pursuit just as the latter had placed Mary (who was in a deep swoon) in his carriage, and had himself sat his foot on the step. Rapert was snatching, with a reckless daring natural to his character, "She is won, we are gone over the bridge, both, and secure," when Monkton laid his hand upon his shoulder. "Your name is De Lindsay, I think," said the former. "At your service," answered Rapert, saying, and endeavouring to free himself from the unexpected grasp. "This, then, at your heart," cried Monkton, and he plunged his knife twice into the bosom of the adulterer. Rapert staggered and fell. Monkton stood over him with a brightening eye, and brandishing the blade which reeked with the best blood of his betrayer. "Look at me!" he shouted, "I am Henry Monkton—do you know me now?" "Oh, God!" murmured the dying man, "it is just, it is just!" and he writhed for one moment on the earth, and was still for ever!

Mary recovered from her swoon to see the weeping body of her lover before her, to be dragged by her brother over the corpse into her former prison, and to relapse with one low and in vain shriek into insensibility. For two days she recovered from one fit only to fall into another—until the evening of the third, the weak had ceased to trouble, and the weary was at rest.

It is not my object to trace the lives of the remaining actors in this drama of real-life—to follow the broken-hearted father to his grave, to see the last days of the brother consume and the wretchedness of a jail, or to witness, upon the plea of insanity, the acquittal of Henry Monkton—these have but little to do with the thread and catastrophe of my story. There was no romance in the marital or the lovers'—death did not unite those who in life had been asunder. In the small church yard of her native place, covered by one simple stone, whose simpler inscription is still fresh, while the daily passions and events of the world have left memory but little trace of the departed, the tale of her sorrows unknown, and the beauty of her life unrecorded, sleeps Mary Wainor.

And they opened for Rapert do Lindsay the mourning vaults of his knightly fathers; and amid the banners of old triumphs and the escutcheons of hereditary vanity, they laid him in his pallid and gorgeous coffin!

I attempt not to extract a moral from his life. His existence was the chase of a flying shadow, that rested not till it slept in gloom and for ever upon his grave!

TRIAL OF THE MURDERERS OF CHATRAND.

(From the Montreal Herald of Monday last.) [Concluded.]

MR. MONDELET, in the most extraordinary and seditious harangue ever heard within the walls of a temple of justice, appealed to the worst passions and most distorted prejudices of the jurors, in behalf of his clients, the prisoners at the bar. He contended that the prosecution had been instituted, and was carried on, at the instance of the Executive; that the Government, afraid to accuse and try the prisoners before a jury of their fellow-countrymen, for alleged political offences, thus sought to gratify their malice and vindictiveness for the state delinquencies of his clients, by compassing their destruction, in a covert and irregular manner. He attempted not to deny their participation in the massacre of the ill-fated Chartrand; but contended that the offence imputed to them, was merged and lost, in the greater and more enormous crime of High Treason. That the Government had not dared to prosecute them for that greater and more comprehensive transgression; and could not now wreak its vengeance against them, for its commission, by means of the present petty and obvious subterfuge. That

their colleagues in guilt had dyed their hands in blood at St. Denis, St. Charles, and St. Eustache, and by Royal Proclamations were exempted from the consequences of their iniquity of their guilt. That he recognized not the difference in degree of culpability, between the shedding of the blood of one unarmed Volunteer, and the taking of the lives of Her Majesty's soldiers by the hundred. That the *Complotists* of the prisoners had been exonerated from all punishment for the latter act; and it would be a gross perversion of justice, to convict the prisoners of a capital felony, for having done the former. That the fault of the whole proceeding, if any fault there were in it, was to be imputed to the Government, and to the Government only, in not having preserved and enforced its authority; and in permitting the county to fall into a state of anarchy, during the existence of which no man was accountable for his acts, however abhorrent to reason, or adverse to justice. We pretend not to cite the language of this most extraordinary forensic display; but pledge ourselves to the fidelity with which its spirit is recorded. After more than an hour's exertion, to the evident pleasure and conviction of the Jurors; and to the no less evident dissatisfaction and disgust of every one present, enlivened with reason and judgement. Mr. Mondelet concluded his address by calling the following witnesses:

JEAN B. POISSON.—Lives at L'Acadie; I remember the date of the occurrence; on that day Rene Garant, accompanied by six or eight armed men, came to Pinsonnault's and asked him to let his two sons join the party. Pinsonnault asked by what authority they were summoned; Garant replied by the order of Mr. Papineau; Pinsonnault then consented to the departure of his sons; Garant, the next day there would be a command issued which would be obeyed; and that day he wanted but the unarméd, but the next day he would require the armed men; Garant said the object for which they were wanted was to take the garrison St. John; expected myself to be obliged to go next day. Was not cross-examined.

LEUIS GARANT.—Lives at L'Acadie; I remember the day of Chartrand's death; Garant accompanied by three or four men, called at my place on that day on his tour, commanded me to join; he ordered my hired servant, Michel Durandeau, to join his party; Michel affected to prepare himself, but did not go; Garant commanded in Papineau's name; I thought the command should be obeyed, and expected next day, being married to be obliged to go; the belief in the parish was, that if the orders then issued were not obeyed, those refusing would be punished; it was the belief that those who refused to obey should lose their lives.

ANDRE PERRAUD.—Having been in court during the trial, was not permitted to be examined.

ABRAHAM BECHARD.—Lives at L'Acadie; the day of Chartrand's death, the unmarried men were ordered to turn out by Garant; the next day it was intended to call out the married men; Garant and some of the party were armed, Garant stated as declared by former witness; my servant man joined Garant; I do not know if I would have obeyed Garant; I did not refuse him, but thought I did not perform my duty in so doing; Garant wanted me to go and take St. Johns; I was at widow Giroux's when Garant began enlisting; he was there alone, only one of her sons accompanied him. Was not cross-examined.

LOUIS MONBLEAU.—Lives at L'Acadie; deposed to same as preceding witness in reference to Garant and the command; I know the Pinsonnaults nearly from their infancy, Joseph Pinsonnault was always a timid boy, not so clever as his brother.

Cross-examined.—Joseph not so clever as his brother; I believe he is as clever as my brother, and as clever as I am.

FRANCOIS CHERBLAIS.—Lives at L'Acadie, was not present at any place where enlistment was going on; I know the Pinsonnaults from a very early age, always thought Joseph Pinsonnault weak of intellect, he is so still; I know not if he can be easily frightened, but think he might; Nicholas has been school-master in the parish for the last five or six years, always knew him to be a quiet and kind man; not more severe than any other teacher.

Cross-examined.—I live about half a league from the Pinsonnaults, Joseph is about nineteen years of age, is the younger of the brothers; I do not know if he were told to steal or

kill he would do so; think he would not kill the turkey or sheep of his neighbour; I do not think he would break his head against a stone wall to please any one.

BECHARE AND NARCISSE MONBLEAU.—Deposed to same as preceding witness.

DR. TIMELEON QUENEAU.—I know young Beaulieu; he is a violent character; was so last fall; I have lived at L'Acadie 15 years; last fall the parish was in a state of anarchy; I was opposed to the political views of the majority; the agitators did not recognize any authority; the people were almost universally disaffected; very few dared to oppose the majority; I was compelled to resign my commission, after having been charged and having my door broken open; I know that young men were forced to leave their parents and join the agitators. The loyal had no means of protection at the time; there was great excitement in the parish, followed by insurrection. A Captain of Militia, by the command of a child of 14 or 15 years of age, was frightened into ordering out his men.

Cross-examined.—The captain ordered them to take St. Johns. It was in Oct. I resigned, there were some loyal *habitants* in the parish. The officers and sergeants of Militia were the principal objects of hatred and attack. Those who resigned were left quiet. St. John was declared taken twenty or thirty times. It was reported besieged and taken three or four times a day; the disaffected were at: captains and leaders.

LAVRENT ANCHAMBAULT.—I have been Notary, for seventeen years at Blainville. Last fall the parish was in a state of anarchy. I was a Justice of the Peace; could not execute my warrants at the time; commissions were resigned; I was obliged myself to resign; I was not menaced, they only threatened to denigrate those who refused to resign their commissions. Several families left the parish from fear.

Cross-examined.—The discontent was directed only against those who held commissions.

FIERRE ROY.—Lives at L'Acadie; was born there. Last fall almost universal discontent and agitation prevailed the parish; Militia commissions forced to be given up; parish in a state of anarchy; no government recognized there; it was the intention of the people to have no government. Might constitute a regent; it was doubtful if any regent issued which would be obeyed; and that day he wanted but the unarméd, but the next day he would require the armed men; Garant said the object for which they were wanted was to take the garrison St. John; expected myself to be obliged to go next day. Was not cross-examined.

PIERRE PICARD.—Knew Chartrand; lived near him at St. Johns; knew him to have once beaten David Roy last fall, when he was in liquor; Chartrand was a violent man; I have heard that he was regulated in L'Acadie as a spy.

JACQUES BOUCHARD.—Lives at L'Acadie; I did not know Chartrand personally; I last fall heard that Chartrand was coming at the head of a company to the Grand Ligne, to spread devastation with fire and sword. Witness was here asked by Mr. Mondelet if Chartrand was not esteemed a traitor to the cause of his country? The question which excited universal surprise, largely mixed with disgust, was prohibited—by Court declaring it to be indecent. In answer to another, witness declared that Chartrand was thought a spy.

Cross-examined.—Did not know Chartrand, knows many false reports were in circulation at the time.

(Here the defence closed.)

The Attorney General in a most animated and conclusively argumentative speech, refuted all the cavils and sophisms sought to be raised and enforced by the Prisoner's Counsel; and concluded a very able speech, by a most judicious and feeling exposition to the Jury of the important and elevated character of the trust they were about to exercise. After which the Honorable the Chief Justice in his usually clear and comprehensive manner, summed up the evidence to the Jury and explained to them the law applicable to the case.

The Jury retired; and in about half an hour, returned into Court, and delivered a verdict of "NOT GUILTY," with regard to each and every of the prisoners.

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT IS PUBLISHED Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Price Ten Shillings per annum.

Tr  
brats  
appe  
in th  
gody  
of th  
perfo  
Li  
Yon  
Helle  
Gen  
with  
hono  
actio  
re li  
ed i  
much  
ence.  
M  
night  
this c  
  
Ye  
four  
name  
home  
near  
by a  
knife  
He s  
which  
a peck  
and ca  
highw  
robbed  
feet s  
black  
I  
SHI  
  
Bark  
I  
Ch  
Bark  
B  
or  
Bark  
C  
Gil  
Bark  
E  
Pr  
Bark  
M  
Cu  
su  
Bark  
A  
na  
Bark  
Hi  
no  
  
Bark  
M  
Pri  
Barge  
I  
Ton  
Schr.  
II  
But  
Schr.  
A  
Schr.  
M  
Schr.  
M  
Gil  
H. M.  
wid  
Barge  
O  
Hal  
Schr.  
C  
craft  
  
Bark  
Rev  
L  
L  
Schr.  
I  
H. J.  
  
Ship  
Boy,  
don,  
Bark  
Mar  
Atki  
  
Bark  
Har  
Bark  
Har  
K  
& co  
Schr.  
Ph  
& co  
  
Bark  
Will  
Order  
Bark  
Ele  
tons.  
  
One  
Sh  
known.