

"Ah! Wretched son!" thought Tamara within himself, "shall the passion of a day, however hollow and pure, silence the voice of nature, which at God's bidding, hath commanded us to honor our father and our mother: that our days may be long in the land? Maddalena, if at this time spared, will one day perhaps, be old, as my own parent now is; and her children, if I set them the example, may for the sake of others, better able than she to fly, desert her feeble age, and suffering her to perish; preferring before her some new object of affection, good, perhaps, but not tried like a mother, the sacred transmitter to us of the torch of life, kindled at the creation. And my father too—the guide of my mind, shall abandon me, also, not beneath the weight of years, to be consumed by fire in the bed? Oh, my parents! both beloved, forgive that, in this hour, a thought of leaving you could cross my mind. God protect Maddalena! but my duty lies here. The tenderness of years may now be repaid in a moment. Antonio! Antonio! rouse thee quickly. We must fly for our lives. Before morning Catania will be no more."

To be concluded in our next.

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THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, TUESDAY, 24 JULY, 1858.

LATEST DATES.

London, --- June 3. New-York, --- June 28
Liverpool, --- June 1. Halifax, --- June 25
Baltimore, --- May 30. Toronto, --- June 24.

New York papers of the 25th inst. were received by mail this morning. They contain nothing later from Europe.

The Sub-Treasury Bill, which has occupied much attention in the United States, has been lost in the House of Representatives on a division of 125 to 111.

The Steamer *Charlevoix* arrived from Montreal this morning. We received by her the Montreal Herald of yesterday.

The Steamer *Canada* arrived here this morning about five o'clock, with eight prisoners from the Montreal Gaol, who are under sentence of transportation during Her Majesty's pleasure, amongst whom are Nelson and Bouchette. They were immediately put on board H. M. S. *Vesta*, which will shortly sail for Bermuda.

The New York papers contain accounts of the sailing of the *Great Western*, on her second voyage for England, on the afternoon of Monday, the 25th ultimo, at four o'clock. Great multitudes had assembled on the wharves to witness the departure of this fine vessel, and the waters were covered with boats of all descriptions, having persons on board for the same purpose. The *Great Western* was attended a considerable way down the river by a number of steamboats, which only parted from her as night began to fall, giving her many hearty cheers for a safe and speedy voyage. She had a hundred cabin passengers on board, in the list of whom we meet with the following names, Lieut. Col. McGregor, 93d Regiment, Capt. Irving, British Army, Mr. Waddell, Dundas, 83d Regiment, Mr. M'Vicker of Edinburgh, Capt. Perry, U. S. Navy, Messrs. T. Kinnear and S. Benjamin, of Toronto, and D. M'Farlane, of Montreal. As many persons sent off their letters, before they were aware of an extra fee being expected for their transmission, they will be pleased to learn that the agents on learning this, very considerably sent all the letters forward that reached New York in time.

The Kingston Chronicle of the 27th says, The attack upon Major McGrath's Lancers, given in our last, has been confirmed. The Lancers soon afterwards attacked the Brigands in the swamp near Chippewa, and took six-

teen or twenty prisoners. It was with difficulty that Major McGrath restrained his men from putting the ruffians to death on the spot; they are composed of Refugees and Americans. His Excellency Sir George Arthur has gone to the Niagara frontier with detachments of Regulars and Militia. It is said that a Special Commission will immediately issue for the trial of the Brigands just taken;—we trust the sentence of the Court will be promptly carried into effect.

It was stated not long since by one of our contemporaries, that an attack had been made upon Dundas, by a band of pirates from Fort Covington, and that they were repulsed with the loss of their Commander. This report has been contradicted by the *Cornwall Observer*, in which it is stated that no attack of the kind had been made, and that none was expected to be made.

On Saturday morning the 43d regiment left Montreal for Upper Canada in obedience to orders from Quebec. There are now, in the sister province, six regiments of regulars, with a corresponding force of artillery, besides a considerable number of thoroughly disciplined volunteers.

The Prescott Sentinel and private letters from Prescott combine in stating, that there was to be an immediate execution of such of the Pirates, as had been taken near Long Swamp on the Niagara Frontier.

His Excellency the Governor General will leave Quebec to-morrow in the *John Hall* Steamer upon the tour of inspection which is his intention to take throughout the two Provinces of Upper & Lower Canada. As it is the Noble Earl's intention to visit the defences upon the whole of our frontier line, he will be accompanied by Sir Charles Paget the Vice-Admiral upon the station and Sir John Colborne, Commander of the Forces. Sir Charles Paget will proceed to-day in H. M. S. *Melina* to Montreal, where he will await the arrival of the Earl of Durham. His Excellency will remain, it is understood, three or four days in Montreal. He will then proceed at once to Kingston U. C. thence to Toronto, minutely inspecting the defences, naval as well military, by the way. Upon his return His Excellency will probably deviate materially from the direct course to visit such portions of the Provinces as may seem to require his presence.

The new Committee of Trade at Montreal, consists of J. T. Brodgest, H. Stephens, James Janzen, H. L. Routh, O. Bostwick, John Logan, A. Cuvillier, A. Ferrie, T. B. Anderson, T. Kay, J. Leyscrait, W. Ritchie, Esquires.

ESCAPE OF L'HUSSEK.—The Sheriff of the Montreal District conceiving this criminal to be at large, has offered One Hundred Pounds for his apprehension. The Officials at the jail have affected to believe he was in the sewer; but the man is safe at Burlington, in the United States. The public dissatisfaction is great—and not without reason.

MEDICAL BOARD.

Yesterday, at a Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Examiners, held at the Hotel-Dieu, the following Candidates were admitted to practice. Mr. O. Robitaille, M. D. of Quebec, with a Diploma from Beaudouin College, Brunswick, in the State of Maine and another from Havard College, Boston, in the State of Maine. Also Mr. Picault from Montreal, and Mr. Berthelot of Quebec. There were also three gentlemen admitted as qualified to study Medicine.

Sir John Dorrat Inspector General of Hospitals and all Literary Institutions was present at the examination.

The New York papers state, that the Prince De Joinville sailed from Newport, for France, on the 22d instant, after having given a grand fete at Newport, on board of the French ship of the line, *Hercule*, to the French residents at New York, in return for the entertainment which these gentlemen had given to the Prince, at the *Astor House*.

AGRICULTURE.—The accounts from the country continue extremely favourable. The crops here are now about as far forward as usual, at this season. Early sown spring wheat is coming in ear: nothing can be more favorable than the weather, light rains followed by heat and moisture. Thermometer this day at two, P. M., 88° in the shade.— *Gazette*.

Justice and mercy:—Justice towards the guilty—Mercy towards the misguided.
(Lord Durham's Reply to the Wesleyan Ministers.)

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DURHAM GOVERNOR-GENERAL, &c. &c.

MY LORD.—The admirable expressions at the head of this communication, so becoming the person selected by our Most Gracious Sovereign to preside over the British North American Colonies, were of a nature to inspire confidence in the hearts of all Her Majesty's loyal subjects. To revert even to a former period of time, the nomination of a nobleman distinguished as your Lordship is universally admitted to be, for talent, independence, energy, and integrity, was hailed with satisfaction, as a proof of the interest of Her Majesty in her transatlantic possessions. Your advent was looked for with anxiety, not unmingled with apprehension, lest some unforeseen and untoward event should be the means of arresting into some other channel those talents which we fondly hoped to see exercised in our behalf. Your arrival was the subject of general joy and congratulation; we felt that at length a Governor had appeared amongst us unshackled by precise instructions from Downing Street, with a mind untrammelled by prejudice, capable of grappling with and overcoming the difficulties of our situation. For a moment the strife of faction ceased; all classes of Her Majesty's subjects viewed you as a mediator come to reconcile contending parties, and to unite them by the chain of allegiance to our Sovereign.

"Celsa sedet, Aulis arce,
Sceptra tenens, motique animas et temperat iras."

The first acts of your Excellency's administration were calculated to strengthen and confirm the favorable prepossession we entertained. As Britons, we felt that our loyalty was unshaken—as Constitutionists, we knew that our demands were just; we acknowledged however that it would be premature to call for any immediate expression on the part of your Excellency on the grievances which have long so peculiarly pressed on us, and we therefore intimated our intention, at a fitting period, through the medium of a body whom we had appointed to convey to your Excellency a representation of the nature of those grievances.

The reply of your Excellency was satisfactory in the highest degree. We were not blind to the obviously intentional omission of a recognition by your Excellency of the Quebec Constitutional Association as a body; and we wished not to force such a recognition, satisfied that your Excellency, using those means of obtaining information which would naturally present themselves to a person in your exalted station, would speedily ascertain, that the British and Irish inhabitants of this Province, united as one man, precluded as they have been from all share in the popular branch of the Legislature, had found it necessary to select persons in whom they could confide,—not as may perhaps have been falsely represented to your Lordship, for the purpose of overruling the Government, but of obtaining, through constitutional means, remedies for the abuses under which they suffered.

Your invitation to personal and individual communication was all that we required, believing that our demands, based in equity, needed not the force of numbers to carry conviction.

The acts of your Lordship generally, on your assumption of the reins of government served to strengthen the growth of the nascent feelings of confidence which were springing up within our breasts. The evident assent by your Lordship of the entire responsibility attaching to the government of these provinces, was an act which confirmed us in the opinion we had already formed of the manliness and energy of your character. We felt the difficulties of your situation; and each man amongst us however humble his sphere, acknowledged it as a sacred duty to yield his support, and assistance if required, to lighten the difficulties of your arduous undertaking.

The principle on which the appointments to your Excellency's Councils were made, was such as to command almost universal assent; for integrity and talent your Lordship's nomination was considered a sufficient guarantee, whilst the best pledge for strict impartiality was to be found in the very recent connection with the Colony of nearly all the members.

These circumstances so auspicious to the result of your mission, my Lord, are introduced to show that on the part of the British and Irish inhabitants of this Province, so far from a

disposition to thwart and embarrass your Excellency, there was and is the most anxious desire to co-operate with the exertions of your Lordship for the peace, welfare and good government of the Province. But, my Lord in proportion to the pleasing hopes which your Excellency's character and acts have fostered will be their disappointment should their prayers be disregarded, and they again be subjected to the complicated evils under which they have long suffered.—They feel, my Lord that without any fault of theirs, they are deprived of those rights which from infancy they have been instructed to prize above life itself, that they live under a government possessing not even the outward semblance of freedom. They patiently acquiesce however in the temporary privation of their liberties but they call on your Lordship as the Governor of this Province so to direct its affairs as to make their *yoke easy and their burden light*. They call on you to respect the few rights and privileges left to them: one of them is that of Trial by Jury guaranteed to the inhabitants of this Province by the Imperial Act 14 Geo. 3 Chap. 83, commonly called the Quebec Act.

My Lord, the humble individual who now addresses, with all respect to address you through the medium of the public press, pretends not to any influence in society, he merely expresses his own opinion, but he fearlessly asserts that a few more Ordinances of a similar character with that which is the first to emanate from your Excellency's Special Council will fix a brand on your administration not easily to be eradicated.

"Heaven's face hath gow,
Yea, this solidity, and compact mass,
With trifling venge, as against the doom,
Is though-sick at the Act."

I am no advocate for severe measures but the punishment inflicted by this ordinance is so utterly disproportioned to the nature of the offence committed as to excite but one feeling that of astonishment at the extreme lenity of the sentence. After your Lordship's declaration quoted at the head of this letter we had at least the right to expect that the legal forms of a trial should be gone through, that the majesty of the laws should be upheld, and the guilty be brought to condign punishment. But in lieu of this fulfilment of our just expectations, perfect impunity is afforded, for surely no person will contend that the removal to the islands of Bermuda, to be subject there merely to such restraint as to prevent their return to this Province is to men situated as are Bouchette, Wolfred Nelson and others, any punishment. As this Ordinance expires on the 1st of November 1842, these men will then be free to return amongst us to concert new treas, perhaps with a more successful result than on the late occasion.

Although high treason, my Lord, is now considered so venial a crime as to justify the remission of the penalty attached to its commission, still as necessary to the barbarous murder of the gallant Lieut. Weir, Wolfred Nelson should stand indicted. It was whilst under illegal duress imposed by Nelson, after his unfortunate captive had appealed to him for protection, asserting that he had fallen into the hands of butchers, that Nelson left him in the charge of those wretches who so well sustained the opinion entertained of them by their victim.

And are
"Treason and murder, ever kept together,
As two yoke-devils, sworn to either's purpose,"

to go unpunished? Is it becoming the government of this Colony to exert its power to set aside and pervert the calm and even course of justice, to interpose the egis of its protection to shield culprits whose only claim seems to be the enormity of their crimes? Of such an intention I unhesitatingly acquit your Lordship, but I fear it will be difficult to vindicate your character from the charge of having too slightly and superficially viewed the circumstances of the case; of having been led astray by those principles of liberality so beneficial when properly applied, but when overstrained so pregnant with danger to the framework of civil society.

My Lord, I shall not dwell further on this painful subject, I shall not enlarge on the injury done to society, or the insult offered to public opinion, by the liberation of such men as Girouard, Scott and others, who, in conjunction with the banished traitor Papineau, were the exciting cause of the late insurrection. Had the laws been permitted to take their course the whole of the facts connected with the late rebellion would have come to light; and had the leaders or any of them been convicted, your Lordship would, I am convinced, exercising a sound judgement on each individual