

the American Indians! How long will Christians connive at such a custom?

Napoleon's sacrifice of life.—“Never was there a conqueror,” says an European paper, “who fought more battles or overthrew more thrones than Napoleon. But we cannot appreciate the degree and quality of his glory, without weighing the means he possessed, and the results which he accomplished. Enough for our present purpose will be gained if we set before us the mere resources of flesh and blood which he called into play from the rupture of the peace of Amiens in 1804 down to his eventual exile. At that time he had, as he declared to Lord Wellington, an army on foot of 400,000 men; and from 1804 to 1814 he levied, at least, 2,365,000. This statement is deficient; but even if we deduct the casualties, as well as the 300,000 men disbanded in 1815, we shall be much under the mark in affirming that he slaughtered two millions and a half of human beings, and these all Frenchmen. But we have yet to add the thousands and tens of thousands of Germans, Swiss, Poles, Italians, Neapolitans, and Illyrians, whom he forced under his eagles, and at a moderate computation, these cannot have fallen short of half a million. It is obviously just to assume that the number who fell on the side of his adversaries was equal to that against which they were brought. Here, then, are our data for asserting that the latter years of his glory were purchased at no less an expense than six millions of human lives!”

BARROWS, OR CAIRNS.

Barrows, or cairns are very numerous in the Highlands, in Ireland, and in Wales; they are also to be seen in Sweden, in Norway and in other parts of the continent, as also in America. They were intended for monuments; and the probability is, that they were used as such from the earliest ages, by every people who could associate their ideas of duration with the properties of rock and stone. Cairns often measure three hundred feet in circumference at the base, and twenty feet in height; they consist of stone, and the whole pile is shaped like a cone. Several opinions have been formed concerning the intention of them. In many instances they have been explored, and found to contain sepulchral urns; a circumstance which seems to be decisive in favour of the opinion, that they are monuments of the dead. Many of these piles consist wholly of earth; and this gave rise to an opinion, that the copied heaps of stone were intended for malefactors, and those of earth for the virtuous and the brave. I never could ascertain to what extent this distinction was observed. From ancient authors we learn that malefactors were buried under heaps of stones; and we know that it was a common practice among the Druids to erect cairns on the spot where a criminal had been burnt. Hence, a man beneath a cairn, means in Gaelic, an outlaw. I'd rather be under a cairn, means, I'd rather be punished as an outlaw. Though the ceremony of cairn-raising is still prevalent in the Highlands, the meaning of it is changed; for on whatever spot a person is found dead, a few stones are immediately huddled together, and every passenger pays his tribute of a stone; the larger it is, the greater the respect shown to the deceased. Hence a saying among the Gael, which translated, is, I will add to thy cairn, betokens a friendly intention, and means I will keep the remembrance of thee alive. The ghost of the departed was supposed to haunt his cairn; and few Highlanders would choose to pass it for the first time without adding to the heap, and thus keep on good terms with the spectre.

MADemoiselle Tagliani.—This celebrated dancer took her benefit at St. Petersburg on the 5th ult., in a new ballet, *La Gitane*, composed by her father. The ballet obtained immense success. It has a prologue, and is in three acts. The splendour displayed in this choreographic production is extraordinary. It cost the Imperial Civil List 200,000 roubles. Not less than three hundred persons dance or figure in it. In the first act there is a fair at Frankfort, with a menagerie of living lions, bears, apes, and other animals. In the second, a forest of the Pyrennes, with a gipsy camp at the foot of a cascade of real water, twelve feet high and twenty-four broad. The ballet ends in a masquerade of five hundred persons in every sort of disguise. The ball-room is lighted by one hundred and twenty chandeliers, bearing five thousand wax-lights. Mademoiselle Tagliani, whose execution of a Bohemian dance drew forth deafening acclamations, derived from this benefit the enormous sum of 50,000 roubles. The day after the Emperor and Empress, who had honoured the performance with their presence, sent the fair benefi-

ciaire a diamond and emerald clasp, worth 25,000 roubles. Such was the eagerness to witness the last rights of this gorgeous ballet, that two sons of a merchant of Gasteauvrou were suffocated in the door. But the Theatre being Imperial property, the Emperor has bestowed pensions on their parents.

There are a happy few whose manner is so engaging and delightful, that injure you how they will, they cannot offend you. The late Mr. Sheridan was a man of this kind. He could not make enemies. If any one came to request the repayment of a loan from him, he borrowed more. A cordial shake of his hand was a receipt in full for all demands. He had few scruples of conscience, and could coin his smiles for drachms. He cancelled bonds with bon mots, and gave jokes in discharge of a bill. A friend of his said, “If I pull off my hat to him in the street, it costs me £50, and if he speaks to me, it’s £100.”

A poor woman at Shoreham, whose husband was going to sea, handed through the clerk, to the parson this public prayer: “A man going to sea, his wife desires the prayers of this congregation.” The parson pointing it in his own way, read to the ears of his flock—“A man going to see his wife, desires the prayers of this congregation.”

Mr. Sergeant Popham, when Speaker of the House of Commons, which had sat long and done nothing, coming one day to Queen Elizabeth, she said to him, “Now, Mr. Speaker, what has passed in the house?” He answered, “May it please your majesty—eleven teels.”

So quick is the produce of pigeons, that in the course of four years, 14,760 may come from a single pair; and in the same period of time, 1,274,840 from a pair of rabbits.

To a person who regretted to Dr. Samuel Johnson that he had not been a clergyman, because he considered the life of a clergyman an easy and comfortable one, the doctor made this reply:—“The life of a conscientious clergyman is not easy. I have always considered a clergyman as the father of a larger family than he is able to maintain. No sir, I do not envy a clergyman’s life as an easy life; nor do I envy the clergyman who makes it an easy life.”

A sprig of fashion finding himself seated, at a public festival at the Freemason’s tavern, between two tradesmen, whom he discovered to be knights of the thimble, remarked to his friend opposite, “What a pretty figure I cut between two tailors!” “You should bear in mind,” replied his friend “that they may be young beginners, and perhaps cannot afford to keep more than one goose between them.”

PRUDENT STIPULATION.—An elderly maiden lady, with a pride above being dependant upon wealthier relations, retired daily to her chamber to pray for a “comfortable competency,” which she always explained in these words, with a more elevated voice: “And lest, O Lord, thou shouldst not understand what I mean, I mean four hundred a year, paid quarterly.—*Blackwood.*”

“I’ll be hanged if I do,” as the criminal said when the sheriff told him to step upon the gallows.—*Weller.*

“What is imagination?” inquired an illiterate individual of a youthful poet. “Gazing steadfastly,” replied the bard, “on a naked wall, and viewing Paradise!”

DOINGS AT THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.

The following letter from our correspondent at Bangor, contains all the news received from Maine last night:—

BANGOR, Me. March 16, 1839.
A detachment of about 200 men, to supply a deficiency in Gen. Hodsdon’s draft, marched from the city this morning for Houlton, to join the troops under his command.

Mr. McIntyre, who has for some days past reassumed command of the civil force on the Aroostook, has again surrendered the trust to Mr. Jarvis, who has returned thither for that purpose. The greater part of this force have been discharged from service, and they have mostly returned to their homes. A sufficient number, however, are detained to guard the timber, as in case of any attack or resistance the militia will be in readiness to assist in repelling it.

From an intelligent gentleman from Woodstock, I learn that there is the strongest conviction throughout that vicinity, that this difficulty cannot be settled without a war. They look for a backing out on the part of our State as the only alternative to prevent it; and at

the same time, they are fully satisfied that this alternative will not happen. They are, however, very much averse to war, as it would almost entirely destroy the business of the Province, and much impoverish the people. As with our own people however, all these evils give way to the determination that their rights shall be maintained at all hazards. He is of opinion, however, that Gov. Harvey will not attack our forces, but that he will fortify himself on some portion of the disputed territory, and await an attack from our side. As the spot which he will probably select will be north of the St. John, and near the Malawastock settlement, where his troops are already stationed, while our men will be fortified on the Aroostook, it may be extremely doubtful whether the two parties will yet get within firing distance of each other. Whether our army would attempt to dislodge them, I do not know; but it is very material. There does certainly now appear to be much of boy’s play about this business, and looks as though it might end as such play generally does, in “daring” each other to fight.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

THE LOWER PROVINCES.

Fredericton, March 16th.—We have been handed a spurious Note of the Bank of British North America; one of those which were picked up from the wreck of the Sir John Colborne at the Bay of Chaleur. The top of the Note is similar to that in circulation in this province, except that it is made payable in Montreal, and at the top of the left hand corner are the words *un payable*, in place of one dollar on the right upper corner. The Note alluded to is signed Smith, manager; and at the bottom are the words *Lower Canada*. We understand there is much of the same paper in circulation.—*Sentinel.*

St. John, (N.B.) March 11th.—Ammunition, artillery, and suitable warlike equipments, have been and are being sent from this port to Fredericton, and to the frontier of the province, and we believe that every necessary preparation is in progress for contingent events, and all this without the ridiculous bombast so common in a neighbouring Republic. We have common authority for stating that upwards of 30,000 efficient Militia can be raised in New-Brunswick; and if our western neighbours want further information on that subject, we would gently whisper in their ears, that the 10th Regiment, well known in the last American war, was raised as a provincial corps, principally in New-Brunswick; they were a sample, (excuse the term) of the men composing our Militia. The same principles which induced our loyal and revered sires to sacrifice every thing for loyalty, animates the breasts of their descendants, and will we hope continue to do so to the latest period of time.—*City Gazette.*

LOWER CANADA.

Montreal, (Saturday) March 23.—Charles Maudat, Clovis Patenaude, and Moyses Longtin, accused of the murder of Mr. Walker, of La Tortu, were put on their trial before the Court Martel; and the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution was concluded on the same day. Yesterday the witnesses for the defence were heard; the prisoners entered upon their written defence this morning, and the case was closed by the usual charge from the Judge Advocate.—*Gazette.*

The trial of Michel Allary, Joseph Goyette, Louis Hainault, Bazile Roy, Joseph Roy, Joseph Roy dit Lapensee, de Louis, Edouard Tremblay, Philippe Tremblay, Francois Vallée Constant Duison, Charles Bergevin dit Langevin, père, Antoine Charbonneau, Joseph Cousineau, François Dion, Louis Julien, Jean Baptiste Trudelle, Moses Dalton, Samuel Newcomb, François Bourdieu dit Graveline, and Jerome Rochon, for high treason, committed at different places in the Counties of Beauharnois and Chateauguay, will be proceeded upon on Monday.

Montreal, March 25.—On Sunday morning the 19th inst., the house of Mr. Joseph Walker, in the Seigneurie of Noyan, L. C., was accidentally consumed by fire, with most of his furniture. Mr. W. was a private in the 1st Company of the Rouville Sedentary Volunteers; and when on drill, on the 13th inst., the Company contributed the Sum of £5, together with daily labour toward the erection of another house. Mr. Munro deserves much credit in sheltering the unfortunate family.

Col. Kenneth Cameron has been appointed Sheriff of the District of Niagara. We understand from an influential gentleman in Niagara that this appointment has given the most general satisfaction in the district.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, '39

No American papers were received by mail this morning. Those brought by Monday’s post furnished London news to the 6th February, brought by the packet ship *North America* which arrived at New York on the 19th inst. The advices are one day later than had been previously received.

They contain the debates in the Houses of Lords and Commons on the addresses in answer to the Speech from the throne, in the course of which the affairs of Canada form a prominent topic; but our limits will not permit our giving even a précis of the discussions. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel reappeared in severe terms the conduct the United States with respect to the outrages committed on the frontiers,—eulogized the bravery, loyalty and devotedness of the inhabitants of Canada,—and urged on Her Majesty’s Ministers the necessity of taking vigorous and decisive measures for their protection, and for “inducing” the United States Government to take some effectual steps for the suppression of such outrageous proceedings.

The answer to the Address was moved in the House of Lords by Lord Lovelace and seconded by Lord Vernon.

In the Commons, the answer to the address was moved by Mr. E. Buller, and seconded by Mr. G. W. Wood. An amendment was moved by Mr. T. Duncombe to the effect that the reform bill had disappointed the people—that it was not and could not be a final measure—and that it was the duty of the House to take immediate steps for further improvement.

On the division the numbers were:—
For the amendment, - - - - 86
Against it, - - - - - 426
Majority against the amendment, 340

Toronto papers of the 20th inst. were received this morning. The Select Committee of the House of Assembly have reported on the subject of the Clergy Reserves; and it is said to be the professed desire of the Committee to secure the proceeds of the Reserves for the support of religion in the Province, but they propose—“That the Reserves should be sold in the same manner as the Crown lands in the Province—and that the proceeds be applied to the improvement of the Queen’s High Ways,—the interest on the sums thus expended to be secured by tolls—by a tax on the districts within which the outlay shall take place—and by such other means as the Legislature may deem proper.”

Toronto, March 19.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to grant a pardon to the undementioned State Prisoners, confined in the Penitentiary:—

Colin Scott, John Rummerfelt, Francis Robbin, George Lamb, John Robinson, Geo. Barclay, Luther Elton, Edward Carman, George Buck Murdoch McPhadden, and John W. Brown.

Halifax, Fredericton, and St. John’s (N.B.) papers of the 16th inst. were received on Sunday. The papers from the same place, due yesterday, have not yet arrived.

A Bill was passed in the House of Assembly of New-Brunswick, on Tuesday the 12th inst., uniting the different Banks of the Province, or such of them as may think proper to join together; to commence business when £130,000 shall have been paid in,—the capital to be limited to a million, and the shares to be £25 each.

It was resolved on Wednesday, that notice be given to the Banks, which at present have £29,000 of the Provincial funds at 3 per cent. interest, that payment will be required; it being necessary to give twelve months notice. It was intimated, however, that there would be no objection to their retaining the money, upon payment of the usual interest of 6 per cent.

A bill was introduced on Thursday to enable the Executive to suspend specie payments, at any time it may think fit.

We are happy to learn that an Ordinance has passed the Special Council empowering His Excellency the Governor General to bestow not less than £25, or more than £100, on the family of any Volunteer killed in active service during the rebellion; and £18 annually to any Volunteer so wounded or maimed as to be rendered incapable of labour.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

Emilie Millman, who was arraigned for stealing a ket Place from Mrs. King on her arm, containing an objection to the indictment for the offence of the name of the prosecutor Marie Joseph Marée, Marie; and the objection Court. The prisoner was acquitted.

Isaac Poulin was arraigned for the robbery of £15 alleged to have been committed in the parish of St. Joseph by witnesses were evidence proved nothing, and abandoned the case prisoner on his defence.

James Carter was arraigned for stealing upwards of £15 viz: a sum of upwards of her Majesty the Queen Receiver General’s accounts contains a great number the name of the proprietor the Aylwin appears pleaded Not Guilty. F. X. Touchette, acc J. B. Cornean, was also Not Guilty. Mr. Aylwin prisoner.

Louis Gamache was arraigned for stealing. The evidence and conclusive; the prisoner was found guilty. J. B. Courbourn, sen. T. D. Courbourn, and P. on Saturday convicted dictments, were again sixty bushels of potato. It appears that the prisoner from L’Islet, have for admitting most extensive their neighbour; and are yet in readiness.

The Court was occupied with the trial of James who was employed in an Office as a copying clerk. The absence of the attorney the vault where were deposited, bags containing silver to the amount of upwards of £1000 was made by the prisoner committing the robbery; state of mind; and consent to the laws. Several to testify to this fact, but more than that the prisoner several days previous to the trial of the crime, a witness of manner. The prisoner for stealing; in a case dropped, in consequence being able positively to reside in the building (the quarter of an hour, and Guilty of stealing, as but not in a dwelling-house.

In the last Criminal Trials, the individuals who were found guilty of a burglary in the parish Church of St. Anne amounting to £1600, upon the offence, pleaded guilty to the offence, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of years. The prisoner was sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of years.

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(From the Quebec Gazette.)
The Baron de Fratelli was arraigned for the robbery of the Grand Jury found in the charge of his runaway horse and gig, p