

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

admire the old creature, I dare say you can have her?"

The two seemed to relish much the facetiousness of the suggestion, for their laugh was loud and continued.

ADVICES FROM ENGLAND TO THE 2ND OCTOBER.

New-York, Oct. 30.—By the packet ship *Virginia*, Capt. Harris, London papers to the 1st instant inclusive, and Liverpool to the 2nd have been received. Our indirect advices, via Paris, were to the 29th of September.

The steamer *Liverpool* was nearly ready for sea when the *Virginia* left. She was to have made an experimental trip to Dublin about the 10th inst.

The rate of foreign coin imported into Great Britain had advanced to 16s. 8d. per quarter.

The London Herald states that a number of forged Bank of England ten pound notes are in circulation.

It is said that Sir John Herschel refused to be put in nomination for the Presidency of the Royal Society.

Alderman Wilson has been elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

The Poor Law agitator, Ostler, is endeavouring to raise an annuity for himself by public subscription. Messrs. Fielding, of Tottenham, have contributed £200 to the fund.

The death of Lord Carrington has caused a vacancy in the representation of High Wycombe. It is reported that Mr. Hardy, the late M.P. for Bradford, will come forward to oppose Mr. George Smith, the whig candidate for the representation of High Wycombe.

Lord Farnham, better known as Colonel Barry, died a few days since in Paris. His Lordship was in his 71st year; and his death creates a vacancy in the representative Peerage of Ireland, as well as in the Colony of the Cavan Militia.

The Hon. and Rev. Henry Maxwell, who has been for some time resident at Caen, in Normandy, by the demise of his brother, Lord Farnham, at Paris, succeeds to the titles and estates worth £30,000 per annum. The present Peer married Lady Ann Butler, eldest daughter of the second Earl of Garrick, by whom he is father of Mr. Henry Maxwell, M. P. for Cavan.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, does not intend to visit Lisbon; she will, we are directed to say, visit Malta.

A handkerchief has been worked by a lady of Plymouth for Queen Victoria. It is of the finest cambric, having the Royal Arms in the centre, with a border of flowers and foliage of the most exquisite workmanship, into which fifty different kinds of stitches have been introduced. It has been upwards of eight months executing, and valued at £50.

A most extraordinary outrage has been perpetrated at Stanfield Hall, in the County of Norfolk, the seat of Isaac Jermy, Esq., by a riotous mob, headed by an individual named Preston, who claimed the estate as heir at law. The mob turned two ladies, who were residing in the house, out of doors, threw the furniture from the windows, and seized what money they could find, and beat severely the Magistrates and constables, who attempted to restrain them. The Riot Act was read, without producing the desired effect, and it was not until a body of military had surrounded the dwelling, and were about to fire upon the rioters within, that they succumbed. Sixty three were apprehended.

The visits of the Russian Emperor to the various capitals of Europe, are said by the political gossip to be partly caused by his matrimonial intentions for his handsome daughters. The Crown Prince of Bavaria is spoken of as the desired husband for the eldest, and the Prince of Leuchtburgh, obscure though respectable, for the second.

On the 27th of September, a young man named John Hannon, described as an American, was examined at Bow Street, on a charge of having in his possession, and causing to be engraved, a plate for printing counterfeit notes of the Bank of Toronto, in Upper Canada. It was proved by an engraver, that he was employed by Hannon to engrave a plate, from a \$10 note of the Toronto Bank, from which he struck eighty impressions, and was paid £20. It was proved also that Hannon had represented himself to be Mr. Ridout, of the Toronto Bank. He was remanded for further examination. The report in the London papers concludes as follows:—It appears, from a statement made to the Magistrate, that there is good reason to believe that the prisoner was

connected with Papineau, and other persons concerned in the late revolt of Upper Canada. It would seem that his object was to get struck off in this country, notes to the amount of £10,000 of the Toronto Bank. With these notes he intended to proceed to the United States, and travel in the direction of Upper Canada, and in the course of his journey, he proposed to pass off the forgeries in the purchase of cattle, which he meant to sell immediately, and having thus realized a considerable sum before the forgeries could be discovered his object was to make off to some other country.

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

MORNING DRESS.—Redingote en gaze poil de chèvre, bas color, with blue stripes; slawd of black silk, trimmed with lace; capote of white point de soie, with ruche and bouquet of drooping roses.

PROMENADE DRESS.—Robe of point de soie, green shot, trimmed with two bouquets of shawl of embroidered muslin, Leghorn bonnet, with gicelle ribbons and white feathers.

EVENING NEGLEE.—Robe of white muslin, embroidered and trimmed with a flourish, with a ruche of spotted net; small cap of British point lace, with roses.

EVENING DRESS.—Robe of organza, with application of heart's ease in velvet, demi couronne of heart's ease; short tight sleeves, trimmed with British point; corsage drapé en cotes; necklace of pearls, with clasps of opal, mounted in diamonds, brooch to match, and bracelet of eclairage.

Skirts continue to be worn long, and sleeves moderately wide are always most numerous, ornamented at the shoulders; small jockeys, or small 'frills' have the most vogue; tight sleeves are seldom seen, unless half short, and then they are finished and ornamented in the middle by ruffles or hanging trimmings; it is thought they will be confined to velvet dresses this winter.

A new style of dress for negligé, termed bagasse, has been made at Paris; its novelty consists in the body of a redingote make, having at each shoulder a width of silk attached, which hanging like a scarf, crosses in front, and lies behind in a band.

No great novelty is yet observable in bonnets; velvet is again seen on Leghorns, and cord is used instead of ribbon on beaver, plush and silk bonnets of ecru color. Arabesque bonnets will be worn, the front shallow and round, with very full flowers made of feathers will be very costly. Crème, white and green, are the colors for feathers to be worn.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, TUESDAY, 6TH NOV. 1838.

LATEST DATE.			
From London, ...	Oct. 1	From New-York, ...	Oct. 2
From Liverpool, ...	Oct. 2	From Halifax, ...	Oct. 2
From Paris, ...	Sept. 30	From Toronto, ...	Oct. 2

The news brought by the packet ship *Virginia* will be found in another column.

Private letters received by this morning's mail from Montreal, confirm the accounts brought yesterday by the steamer *Canada*, but give no further particulars. Should any thing extraordinary arrive by the steam boat to-day we will issue a second edition.

The following information is copied from an Extraordinary issued from the Office of the Mercury yesterday evening.

We learn from private sources that a junction of rebels and sympathisers had been made from Fort Covington into Beauharnois, where Mr. E. Ellice and Mr. Brown were carried away prisoners. The *Canada* on her trip downwards, on Saturday, met at Sorel Messrs. Dehartz, Dr. Dorion and Guerot, who embarked on board, and she went back to Montreal with these gentlemen who were going to testify to a general rising having taken place at St. Ouis, St. Denis and St. Charles.

The accounts go further to state that the whole of the River Chamblé had risen as well as the Seigneurie of Monmor, Judge Rolland's which rebels the theatre of so many operations of the Rebels last year. Three individuals one Mr. Walker, had been massacred near St. John's, and on Saturday, Platoon firing in the direction of St. John's had been heard during the greater part of the afternoon, the communication from Montreal there, had been interrupted, from the Railroad having been partly broken up by a party of Rebels.

At Montreal great alarm prevailed, double sentries were placed in different directions, at the Banks and elsewhere—the dragons were kept in readiness, fears being entertained that a rising would also take place in the Suburbs.

Extract of a Letter dated Montreal, 3d Nov.

It is very generally believed that the City will be attacked to night.—We cannot think the rebels so foolish, the Volunteers have all been notified by request of the authorities, two sentries are placed on the Montreal Bank, one in front of the house occupied by Thornton, the others are all at the outskirts of the town; and we expect every precaution has been made that is requisite to keep down the disaffected.

MONTREAL, (Saturday,) October 3.

Information was yesterday furnished to the authorities at St. Johns, that a meeting of some of the disaffected Canadians, would be held that night at Pointe à la Mole, the residence of Julien Gagnon, who was so deeply implicated in the insurrection of last year. In consequence of this information, a detachment of the 16th Regiment, and a party of the Dragoon Guards were dispatched, under the direction of a Justice of the Peace, for the purpose of apprehending the insurgents, seven of whom are said to have been secured. Among those apprehended, is a son of Gagnon. The whole assembly are said to have been armed, and furnished with a plentiful supply of ammunition. Among the persons said to be arrested, are one or two individuals, who were all last winter in our guard, on charge of high treason.—*Gazette*.

It is now stated on good authority that Nelson, Bonchette & other political prisoners, sent to Bermuda, were on the point of returning, and their arrival may shortly be looked for. It is expected that they will sail for New-York.

Four Companies of the Grenadier Guards and thirty men of the Royal Artillery, with two guns, left last night for Sorel in the steamer *Canada*. There are only two Companies of the Grenadier Guards now remaining in garrison, and they will also proceed upwards in a day or two. They are all, we understand, to be distributed among the disaffected parishes near the line.

Last night, about half-past seven o'clock, a boat from Orleans Island, on arriving nearly opposite to St. Paul's Market, was seized in a squall. Ten persons were on board, and we regret to state that only one survives the catastrophe. We have not yet learned the names of the persons who perished; the one who escaped, by clinging to an oar, was a respectable merchant of the name of Turcotte, from St. Famille. He had on board a box containing about fifty pounds in specie, which was found at low tide this morning, broken open, and rifled of its contents.

The want of sufficient lights on the steam boat wharves has caused the loss of many lives, and has long been a just cause of complaint on the part of the public. Just before the departure of the steamer *Canada*, last night, two individuals from this cause fell into the river, but were fortunately saved by prompt assistance being rendered them.

Major Sewell has directed the members of the Quebec Light Infantry Volunteers to hold themselves in readiness to turn out at a minute's notice; and it will be seen, by an advertisement in another column that Captain Gillespie's Company (No. IV.) are to muster this afternoon.

The police of this city has been furnished with arms and accoutrements. The white belts over their blue coats, give them quite a military appearance.

By an advertisement in the *Gazette* of yesterday it appears that His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has given his sanction to the formation of a Volunteer Highland Company, to wear the National Garb, as nearly as circumstances and the climate of the country will permit and to be put on the same footing as other Volunteer Corps in the Province.

The *Ami du Peuple* reports that a lieutenant, named Prevost, in the County of Acadia, has been attacked by a band of armed men, and robbed of £400 or £500.

From the Quebec Gazette of yesterday.

We have no longer any doubt of the existence of an extensive organization on the frontiers of the United States, with a view to make new attacks on Her Majesty's Provinces. The increased precautions, on the part of the authorities in Upper Canada, are founded on credible information of these intended attacks.

M'Leod, who was a quarter master sergeant in a provincial corps in Upper Canada during the last war, is at the head of the organization on Lake Erie. Bill Johnson, who plundered and burnt the *Sir Robert Peel* steamer, is the active leader on Lake Ontario. The preparations are carried on under the pretext of emigration associations and hunting excursions, and although their existence is known to the United States Government, it is alleged, that they are so disguised as not to come within the provisions of the law in a way likely to obtain convictions before a jury.

The mass of the intended invaders of a neighbouring country is composed of American sympathisers, and outlaws from Canada.

ESCAPE OF THELLER AND DODGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRANSCRIPT.

Sir,—I have been for some time past, looking for an account in the *Transcript*, which usually contains early and correct information on all matters of general interest,—of the manner in which the prisoners Theller, Dodge and others effected their escape from the Citadel. As no such account has yet appeared, I have collected the following particulars, which may be relied on as correct:—

The prisoners were confined in one of the barrack-rooms near the angle on the right hand side after passing through D. House Gate. Their apartment, like all the others, had two windows, one on each side of the door, that look toward the square, and two musketry loopholes facing into the ditch. The more effectually to secure the prisoners, and to prevent their communication with strangers, a fence of twelve feet in height, was erected before the door and windows. The room was guarded by four sentries,—two at the loopholes in the rear, one outside another within the fence above-mentioned, the latter being always locked in by the corporal relieving the guard. A sergeant was in the apartment with the prisoners during the day, whose duty it was to prevent any communication passing without his previous examination, and not to allow the messenger that waited on them to bring anything improper into the prison, or to walk with the prisoners. The means they used to get out of their room was by cutting through an iron bar; and having tied their bed clothes together, they fastened them to another iron bar, for the purpose of sliding easily down on the outside of the fence erected in front. There was no difficulty in climbing up, as it was battened inside. The time of their escape is not precisely known; but immediately after relieving guard at twelve o'clock, they were seen and challenged by the sentry at the magazine. To his "Who goes there?" they answered, "Officers," and passed on in the direction of the officers' quarters. A picket sentinel is placed in front of the officers, and to his challenge they made the same reply. He thought it a rather unusual hour, but allowed them to pass; when, however, he saw them take the direction of the telegraph, he gave the alarm; but before the sergeant could arrive, four of them had escaped by cutting the bayonets of the flag-staff, and sliding down it on the outside, one end being attached to the pole. The other prisoner was found the next morning hid among some wood. The other two were taken in Moore's Tavern about 6 o'clock in the morning. Those captured had their ankles severely sprained, owing to the rope being too short, which obliged them to leap about three yards, and it is supposed that both Dodge and Theller must have sustained some injury.—

The prisoners, since their confinement, had been permitted to walk out from four to five o'clock every day, and they almost invariably went towards and reconnoitred the spot from whence they finally escaped. It is scarcely possible to conceive how they could have escaped from their room without the knowledge and connivance of the sentinels stationed on each side of the fence in front of the building; and four of these are now in custody—namely three on guard from eight to ten, and from ten to twelve o'clock. The answer which they gave to the sentry's when challenged shows plainly Theller's object in endeavouring some weeks previously to obtain a coat similar to those worn by the officers of the Guards.