

to him, to be brought up and educated. Strange to say, Lady Busta gave her consent to this arrangement, although upholding at the same time the little Gideon (as such was the name given to the boy) to be illegitimate. Nay more; she exacted from the servants of the family, and from all around, the same respect and attention to him as if he were the undoubted well-bred heir of Busta. Her own behaviour to him exhibited a striking mixture of affection and dislike. Though she suggested nothing, yet she objected to nothing that was for his good. She even consented after the lapse of several years, and when her husband felt himself fast dropping to the grave, that an entail of the estate of Busta should be executed in favour of the boy! This deed was not long drawn up, ere the old man died, and his grandson Gideon thus became, when about twelve years of age, irrevocably the heir of Busta.

The last years of Barbara Pitcairn's life were soothed by the thought of her son's welfare, and at her death, which occurred a few years after that of Gideon's grandfather, she had but one desire left unfulfilled, relative to things on earth. Lady Busta at Barbara's request, went to see her on her dying bed, and, on entering the room where she was, beheld her lying, pale and emaciated, with her son on his knees, weeping over her hands. The departing woman spoke not on the vision's entrance, but, pointing with her finger to the handsome form of Gideon, cast on Lady Busta a look of pathetic entreaty. The lady understood the look, but her cruel pride steeled her against its influence, and she turned and walked away.

Barbara Pitcairn died on that night, and within three years afterwards Lady Busta also sank into the tomb, leaving Gideon Gifford, at the age of twenty-one, the sole possessor of the property of Busta. Yet the stain of illegitimacy remained upon him, and he had married, and become the father of a large and happy family, ere the honour of his mother—of poor Barbara Pitcairn—was vindicated before the world, though that world, to do it justice, had ever entertained the impression that she had been legally married to John Gifford. Among the papers of Lady Busta, was a packet given, at her death, to Lady Symbister one of her daughters. In this packet was a marriage certificate, bearing that John Gifford and Barbara Pitcairn were July married by John Fiskin, in presence of William and Hay Gifford, attesting witnesses. All of these parties, it will be remembered, perished in the voo! Accompanying this certificate, was a letter from Lady Busta to her daughter, confessing that she had denied the fact of her son's marriage, chiefly because she could not bear the thought of such an alliance, or that any one should divide authority with herself in the house of Busta! How Lady Busta became possessor of the proofs of the marriage, does not appear from the packet. The opportunities, however, which she had when the body of her son was found, remove all mystery from the matter.

These disclosures restored honour and station to the descendants of John Gifford and Barbara Pitcairn. The measureless and indomitable pride which prevented the earlier reversal of the injustice, and, indeed, which caused the injustice to be done at first may be thought unnatural; and yet nothing can be more faithful to the reality than the picture given of Lady Busta. Such characters certainly occur seldom in nature, but it is not the less true that they do sometimes occur. Happy it is for society that they are but rarely seen!

A SAILOR'S VERA CITY.—A sailor one evening, was stopped by a footpad, who demanded his money, when a scuffle ensued, the tar took to the robber, and bore away his prize to a justice. When the magistrate came to enquire in the nature of the assault, he told the sailor that he must take his oath that the robber had put him in bodily fear, otherwise he could not commit him. The sailor looking steadfastly at the justice, answered, "He he put me in bodily fear! No, nor any man that ever lived; therefore, if that is the case, you may let him go, for I'll not swear to such a lie."

MARRIAGE.—No vulgar maxim has proved more detrimental to female happiness than "that a reformed rake makes the best of husbands;" in almost every instance the direct contrary has happened. For, in the first place, if the maxim were true, it is far from certain that matrimony will produce a reform. The vanity of an enamoured female may flatter her that her amiable qualities will effect a reformation, but experience tells us that the reformation may go deeper than that which is only the momentary effect of an im-

petuous passion; it must extend to the moral principle; to the whole mode of thinking. A rake is but another term for a sensualist, which in itself implies the quality selfish; he has been accustomed to sacrifice the best interests of others to his personal gratification; and there are many a way: then of trifling with the happiness of a fellow creature. Further, the libertine has acquired a despicable opinion of the sex; and we know that matrimonial tyranny usually originates from a contemptible opinion of the female sex. Lastly, in marrying a rake there are many chances to one that a woman marries a drunkard, or a gambler; and these are perhaps the only vices which are never to be reformed. We might add, that without some notion of religion, morality has but an uncertain basis—and what rake would be thought to entertain any respect for religion?

UNITED STATES.

A TRAGEDIAN TURNED PREACHER.—The Louisville theatre was lately crowded to excess to witness Charles B. Parson's celebrated performance of Othello, when the manager came forward and announced that there could be no performance that evening, in consequence of the surprising conversion of Mr. Parson under Mr. Maffit's preaching. The audience was very indignant and quite a number of young people ran into Mr. Maffit's meeting house and commenced crying "Othello!" "Othello!" so loud that Mr. Maffit stopped his sermon. Immediately Mr. Parson walked into the broad aisle and pronounced in the most emphatic manner, "Othello's occupation's gone!" and then proceeded to say that "A change had come over the spirit of his dream!" he had "fretted his brief hour upon the stage" of Thespis, and henceforth should "perish" in the House of Prayer and Temple of Zion; he had left the "sock and buskin" for the sword and helmet righteousness, and that instead of fighting Shakspeare's mimic battles, he should hereafter fight under the Cross of Jesus Christ; and finally he exhorted his old comrades to remain with him and leave the theatre to become the abode of bats.

A BANK BURN.—As our paper went to press we were informed by a gentleman direct from Decatur, Mi. that the Real Estate Bank at that place, was set on fire by a mob and burned, together with the books and papers. Nothing was saved. He also states that much excitement prevailed; and that it was feared that if the mob was not quelled, they would wreak their vengeance upon the persons and property of the directory.—Pittsburg Sentinel.

FACTS AND RECEIVES at land agencies in the republic, of whom 64 are defaulters. At the late sessions of the United States Court, Mississippi, there were twenty-five hundred cases on the docket to be disposed of.

Cooper, the Novelist, has recovered \$100 damages against an Otsego paper for libel.

A number of individuals in New York have been indicted for selling lottery tickets.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, contains an advertisement offering a reward of \$600 for the apprehension of Charles Spencer, late Cashier of one of the Connecticut banks, who has absconded, taking with him the funds of the bank to the amount of several thousand dollars.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS IN LOUISIANA.—The Pirayne tells a story of a clergyman in his neighborhood who lately read the following announcement!

"I am requested to state, that immediately after service this evening, there will be a race just back of the Church, two mile heats, for a purse of \$300; two nags entered, and some hopes of an other. I trust you will all be there."

WESTERN FASHION.—The Hoosiers have an odd way of doing up things. The Centreville Chronicle in order to draw a "ful house" to a Circus and Menagerie exhibition at Centreville, after enumerating the wild animals, winds up with, "as a further inducement for a good turn out," we would inform those who are not curious about seeing Wild Beasts that on the same day, Gen. McCARTY, a candidate for Congress, will address his fellow citizens on matters and things connected with their interests."

BILL JOHNSON.—On Monday last our town was set agog by the announcement of the arrival of "Bill Johnson," the "hero of the thousand islands," the "buccaner of the lakes," the "Canadian patriot." In a trice

the American House was filled to overflowing, all eager, (and we among the rest,) to catch a glimpse of this wonderful and noted man—nor would they look and fall back, but continued to gaze and stare at the portly looking hero. He made no work of talk, but all were delighted with the commanding, resolute, and generous looking fellow. He departed for Bangor, when lo, and behold, Bill Johnson was none other than Mr. Bradshaw, a flour merchant from Salem. It was a trick of the stage driver. Bradshaw understood the joke. But few are now willing to acknowledge that they visited the house to see Johnson. For ourselves we admit going twice.—Belfast (Me.) Journal.

An officer of the Texian army, in full uniform, was arrested in Philadelphia, on Friday night of last week, charged with stealing \$4,000 from a stranger at one of the hotels.—Buffalo Com. Ad.

"G. T."—This is a man frequently made in the south western states, on the writs in the hands of the sheriff, and is an abbreviation for "Gone to Texas."—Balt. Sun.

LOWER PROVINCES.

FORESTALLING.—On Tuesday last, a person was very properly fined £10 for forestalling Potatoes, to sell again; and on Saturday another person was again for regretting Hay, for the purpose of selling again at an advanced price.—These convictions took place before His Worship the Mayor, and Aldermen Porter and Bond; and we confidently hope that our Civil Authorities will strenuously follow up his highly commendable system of vigilance, in order to put a stop to the disgraceful and oppressive practice of extortion which has so long ground down the poorer classes of our citizens.—St. John's Observer.

MISADVICE, May 28th. The spring vessels are rapidly making their appearance. The number now in port amounts to upwards of 80. The streets are thronged with strangers, our wharfs crowded with bales, packages, &c. and the inhabitants busily engaged in their various occupations.

We understand that there is a great scarcity of labourers, and wages in consequence are much higher than they have been for some seasons past.—Gleaner.

From the Niagara Chronicle.

SIGNS.—Mackenzie in his last Gazette seems to be anything but comfortable. Giving up all hopes of what he calls "Canadian Independence," he abuses the Americans soundly for their apathy in the cause, paying them this left handed compliment:—"The more I see of the people of these States, their government and manners, the less I am able to judge of the wisdom or wisdom due to their chief magistrates for the course he has taken." He says that after ten weeks solicitation America has sent the "Canadian Association," nearly a hundred dollars, and grumbles sorely at Jonathan's backwardness in forking out the rime. A correspondent of his states that the arms, ammunition and cannon of the "patriots" were sold at Sackett's Harbour in the early part of May; the muskets going at 80 cents a piece by the dozen, and the cannons fetching from \$50 to \$80 each. Mackenzie says he believes a General Amnesty is contemplated by the British Government, and advises his friends to avail themselves of it and not to sacrifice their property, for though Iowa, Florida, Illinois and Michigan may be very good, yet they have their disadvantages as well as Canada. Mac seen preparing to commence a "reforming" crusade against republican institutions.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, JUNE 8th, 1839.

The Great Western will sail from New York on Thursday, next the 13th instant. Letters sent by post this evening will arrive at New-York in time for this conveyance.

The subscribers to the New York Albion at Quebec, Montreal, and the neighbouring places are informed that arrangements have been made for delivering the engravings of the Queen to the subscribers personally, on or about the 15th instant.

The Kingston Chronicle states that two small battalions of Glenagry Militia are to be raised at Cornwall, in addition to the force at present stationed there.

The Glasgow Courier says that a report has been current in London lately that the Morning Chronicle has changed hands, has, it has been purchased by Lord Durham, who has appointed Mr. Edward Gibson Wakefield the presiding editor. Another rumour is that the Morning Sun is now the accepted advocate and representative of Ministers.

The Wesleyan Missionary Society celebrate their anniversary on the 29th April. They have 257 principal stations, 341 regular missionaries and 3,600 catechists, scripture readers, and schoolmasters. The total number of members is 66,800, not including Ireland, and the regular subscriptions to the society, during the past year, amounted to £73,537, increased by legacies, donations, &c. to £84,818.

A licensed inn-keeper at Montreal, named Peters, has had his licence cancelled and annulled by the Governor General, for harbouring soldiers of the regiments stationed there.

We are very happy to learn, that in reply to a representation from the Committee of Trade, His Excellency the Governor General has informed that body, that at the next meeting of the Special Council, such modifications will be proposed in the obnoxious provisions of the Alien Ordinances as will hinder them from proving an obstruction to commerce.—Melb. Courier.

Extract of a Letter, dated Parrsborough, May 20.—"Our shores, bays and harbours, are infested with swarms of Yankee Fishermen, who not only sweep with nets, but build even on our shores, to the great annoyance and injury of our peaceable inhabitants.

It will be seen by an advertisement in today's paper that a company of amateurs composed of gentlemen connected with the different printing establishments of this city, intend giving a dramatic performance, in French, at the theatre, on Monday next. From the selection of the pieces, and the attention bestowed by the amateurs in getting them up, much rational amusement is expected from their efforts.

To the Editor of the Quebec Transcript. Mr. Editor,—The manner in which business connected with the Customs-House of this city is conducted, gives occasion for much complaint, and calls loudly for alteration.

That certain forms are necessary in public offices of this nature is well known, but it is equally requisite that these forms should be exhibited when demanded. If this were done, it would not only facilitate business, but prevent much annoyance and trouble arising from want of information on one hand, and unaccommodating manners on the other. It is much attention is to be paid to the wording of a document,—if entries in triplicate are to be rejected for a trivial error or omission,—why, may I ask, are not printed forms furnished to those merchants who have entries to make? These would not be liable to objections even from the most captious, and nothing can be more reasonable than that this should be done. In the present state of our public offices, much complaisance cannot be expected; but it is at least to be hoped that copies of entries will in future be exhibited whenever required; and though by this means particular individuals may suffer the loss of 5s. an entry, it will at least serve one object, which seems hitherto to have been neglected, namely, its accommodation of the PUBLIC.

Commercial.

22nd May.

Per steamer St. George, from Montreal—122 bbls. pork, to J. B. Forsyth.—564 lbs. pork, 12 kegs tongues, 40 kegs lard, to Gillespie, Jamieson & Co.—80 bbls. ashes, to Ryan Brothers.—37 bbls. pork, to David Burnett.—10 bbls. rosin, to John Gordon & Co.—9 bbls. flour, Forsyth, Walker & Co.—25 kegs nails, to J. H. Joseph & Co.—2 casks nails, to H. S. Scott.—1 tierce brushes, to W. Allen.—149 bags potatoes, to a passenger.

Per barge Hyla, in tow of St. George—368 bbls. flour, to Gillespie, Jamieson & Co.—300 bbls. flour, to Tremain & White.—272 bbls. and 27 half bbls. flour, to E. Baird.—130 bbls. flour, to Forsyth, Walker & Co.—54 bbls. flour, to Latham & Ruston.—18 bbls. flour, to D. Burnett.—173 bbls. pork, 50 bbls. and 2 half bbls. beef, 3 bbls. flour, to C. A. Bell.—Co.—679 minots wheat, 721 minots peas, by John Gordon & Co.

Per steamer British—300 bbls. flour, to Co.—104 bbls. whisky bbls. beef, to Gillespie bbls. pork, to Pemberton, 7 kegs lard, to John J. Gibb & Co.—1 v. S. Scott.—2 boxes a General.

Per steamer Canada—111 bbls. flour, to J. flour, 1 bale furs, 5 c.—35 half bbls. flour, to Co.—48 bags oats, 6 H. Roy.—25 bbls. flour.—51 bags potatoes, 2 bags meal, to Tinkler. son.—2 boxes and 1 p.—1 case merchandize 1 crate turkeys, to C. J. Ruthven.—1 case.

Per steamer John E—203 bbls. pork, to A. oatmeal, to Leslie, St. meals, to Sinclair, 3 boxes candles and soap, to 3 boxes candles and soap, to bell.—17 boxes candles, Muckle and Co.—17 to J. Codville.—10 to Peter Holt.—10 boxes candles, to S. A. Leorn.—Hart.—2 bids. soda moulds, to John Gordon 60 bags potatoes, to H. Per barge Crusas, 1 494 bbls. flour, to Jame flour, to Forsyth, Wal Baid.—100 bbls. flour bbls. flour, 56 bbls pork John Young.

Per barge Trader, 1 620 bbls. flour, to J. 1 pot ashes, to Laurie an ashes, to G. H. Parke.

Per steamer St. Geo—250 bbls. flour, to C. A. 100 boxes syrup, 20 c indigo, to John You John Gordon and Co.— provisions, to Latham pork, 65 kegs lard, to J. whiskey, to A. Roberts H. S. Scott.—4 bbls. m 1 bbl. drug, 1 case, t 1 case, to Mussol stationary, to Town M (Remainder in

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. ARRIVALS. June. Bark Wexford, Breen, 200 bbls. ballast. Brig Cherub, Duggan, 12 & Co. wines—120 p Brig Richardson, Furness & Co. ballast—127 6t 415 Bark Humber, Cape, Gilmore & Co. salt 7th Ship Dryopa, Hamilton, Montreal, general c Ship Fancy, Spence, 12th 3 & salt. Bark Calypso, Peterburg land, to order, general Brig Smale, Duck, 7th Messurier & Co. rev 420 Brig Calisto, Welch Mattland & Co. 16th Brig Ouse, Wilburn, 127 bbls. Brig Polly, Fleming, 8th 1 Co. as last.

ENTERED PORT. June: Hercules, 352, Aberdeen, Maria, 264, Haverford Woodfield. Augusta, 417, Liverpool, Core. July 1st, 241, Newcastle, Core.