

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

made of your approbation of my Government in British North America. So far as it seemed imperatively necessary to allay the most alarming irritation and excitement in the Canadas, and to lead men's minds from the contemplation of present evils to the prospect of future remedies, I have already explained the nature and scope of the policy which I trusted as Governor General. Upon the subject I shall, when Parliament meets, be prepared to make a representation of facts wholly unknown here, and disclosures of which the Parliament and people have no conception, and I shall then fearlessly demand from the assembled Legislature, that justice which neither they nor the people of England ever will deny to a public servant, who has faithfully and honestly discharged the duties assigned to him. What relates to myself, however, is of no consequence, when compared with the interests of your fellow subjects, the inhabitants of British North America. To the furtherance of those interests, I have publicly and solemnly declared that I would devote myself with singleness of purpose, and independent of all party considerations in the country. I am glad of an opportunity, at the very moment of landing in England, to repeat that pledge. The necessity of this course is well understood by the people of America, and will before long also be comprehended by the people of England, involving, as it does, the very existence of British supremacy all over the world, and the efficient maintenance of, or weak abandonment of that national policy, which is expressed in the words "Ships, Colonies and Commerce." Referring to the conclusion of your address, and to the principles which have governed my political conduct at home, I can, with truth assure you, that they are unchanged and unchangeable. They were formed on the maturest deliberation, and have been strengthened by observation, as each succeeding event demonstrated to my mind their soundness and policy. My attachment, therefore, to the cause of that reform of our institutions to which you allude cannot be doubted. It has been tested by the share which I took in the preparation of the Reform Bill, to which this important town owes its political privileges; and it has stood, by my declaration to the people of Scotland in 1834. I need not make any new professions. I have nothing to add, to nothing to retract from, those declarations, which, in my conscience, I believe to be the expression of principles alike conducive to the honour and dignity of the Throne—the security of property—the prosperity of industry—the promotion of wise and liberal instruction—and the general happiness of the people."

Much interest continues to be felt with regard to the course which will be taken by Lord Durham. That it will not be a course friendly to the ministry, is evident from the fact that Lady Durham has resigned her appointment as Lady of the Bedchamber, and that the resignation has already been accepted. His Lordship arrived in London last Friday, the 7th, from Plymouth, having in his way received addresses at Exeter and other places from the Radicals, who appear to count upon him already as their future leader.

The Hon. F. Greville arrived from Brighton last Saturday in his yacht, "The Charlotte," from Canada, bringing dispatches from Sir John Colborne. She left New-York on the 13th Dec., and notwithstanding the very severe weather, arrived in seventeen days, two of which she hove to, and during half a day was becalmed. In the course of the voyage Mr. Lessee, while taking an observation, was washed overboard, but was fortunately saved. One of the crew was also washed overboard and saved.—*Brighton Gazette, Dec. 6.*

The Great Western arrived at Bristol, Dec. 9, from New-York, which she left Nov. 24. She will leave Bristol for New-York on the 19th Jan.

Plymouth, Dec. 8th.—The President, Captain Moore, passed up channel this morning, left New-York on the 20th Nov. Mr. C. Buller, Secretary to the Earl of Durham, and Capt. Marryat left the President when off the Start, in a Pilot Boat, and landed at Plymouth this evening. Mr. Buller proceeds to Totness to-morrow, and Capt. Marryat direct to London.

Before the Duke of Buccleugh left Scotland, he planned improvements at Braxholm, near Hawick and Langholm Lodge, upon a score so extensive, as will afford the numerous artisans and labourers at present engaged at those places, full employment during the whole period of his Grace's absence.

The 42d Regiment, now in Dublin garrison, are under orders for Canada. Two or

three other regiments, now in Ireland, are to proceed for the same destination.

A dreadful flood at Allahabad had swept away 2,500 houses, and caused great damage in the fort.

Great preparations are making by the Emperor of Russia for some warlike expedition, and the belief is gaining ground that a hostile display would be made against Turkey, rather than against our possessions in India. Our Government is, however, using every precaution in that hemisphere, by augmenting the native army, and marching troops on the most exposed situations.

UNITED STATES.

There never has been a more heart sickening narrative of murder than that given in the last Jackson (Miss.) Sun. John W. Carter has been taken to Lauderdale County, who it is believed assisted in the murder of Silas D. Rivers, in last September. Another villain of the name of Johnston Cook is also implicated, who has gone to Texas. Carter has given a statement, which he says he has from Cook's own lips, truly horrible. According to this, he has perpetrated as many as thirty murders—all in cold blood! He says that Cook has been wandering to and fro throughout the southern States, on the system of Daniel, seeking whom he might murder; that he has gone to Texas avowedly to pursue a life of crime, and has no more belief in killing a human being than in holding a hog. Cook is between 26 and 30 years of age; his face and hands are badly scarred by dirks and knives, which he got by fighting, he has been stabbed through the muscle of his left arm twice with a dirk, also in the hip; his hair is sandy, and one of his fingers is broken.—*Grand Gulf Advertiser.*

A fearful tempest occurred at the Galt House, in this city, on Saturday night. Various conflicting rumours in regard to it are afloat, and to avoid errors, we shall only make a general statement of the occurrence.

On Saturday evening a difficulty took place between Judge Wilkerson, Dr. Wilkerson and Mr. Murdo, all of Mississippi, and Mr. Redding, merchant tailor of this city, in regard to some clothes which had been made by the latter. A scolding appears to have been roughly used, and he went to the Galt House after night to get redress, accompanied by two or three of his friends. In the bar-room he met Judge Wilkerson, and some words passed between them. The Judge retired, and in a short time returned with Mr. Wilkerson and Mr. Murdo, all armed with Bowie knives. A general fight almost immediately ensued. Mr. Meek, a book-keeper in the Wall-street House, was struck dead by a Bowie knife. A similar knife was passed through the lungs of Mr. John Rothwell, a hatter in this city, who died last evening. Mr. Holmes, a steamboat pilot or engineer, was also badly cut.—In a short time, a crowd had collected around the combatants, and the Mississippians retired up the steps of the Hotel, and in going up the steps one of them received a wound in his shoulder from a pistol that had been dropped in the contest. He returned the fire without effect. We learn that Mr. Redding and his friends were unharmed—at least they displayed no serious dangers during the conflict. Judge and Dr. Wilkerson and Mr. Murdo were arrested and placed in confinement.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Columbus Democrat of the 8th instant contains the confession of one Samue Walker, who seems to have lived a life of most horrid villainy. He was born in New York in 1812, and educated for the bar. In 1824 he ran away from home, and went to Cincinnati. Here he fell into evil ways and evil company, and went as cabin boy on board the steamboat Caledonia. Not being sufficiently well paid he helped himself from the passenger's pockets while they were asleep.

After various successful depredations, he arrives at the honor of assisting in a murder, which he relates with evident gaud as follows:— "I then staid in Louisville till the summer of 1833, when I shipped on board the steamer Galenian, Capt. Clarendon Dix, as steward of the crew—Here I shall give an account how we worked together, and from it, hope all steamboat men, from Captain to the meanest stowaway on a steamboat, may learn to shun all bad practices; and also I hope it may put owners on their guard—in the first place, to inquire into the character of every commander of a steamboat, with the severest scrutiny; also to commanders of steamboats, I would say, be careful who you hire for any situation whatever, even to a fireman; for if I chose to disclose their names, people who are now highly honored

and respected by all who know them, would soon be knocked from the stations they now fill, and be damned forever. But this is not going on with what concerns me, and I know my time in this world is but short,—so to go on with my story.

Directly after the Galenian left Louisville, I was watching all the passengers, to see who had money, and who had not. Among the rest I observed an aged gentleman, with about \$5,000 in his trunk; he came to me and said:— "Steward, if you will put my trunk in my state room, I will give you a dollar; certainly, says I, and immediately did so. After we got in the state room from amongst the passengers, I inquired of him where he went ashore at. He told me that he got out at Smithland; so I was determined that he should not carry his trunk ashore with all that money in it, nor yet any of it. So knowing that we should reach Smithland by daylight in the morning, I intended to take it that night when he was asleep, and about 12 o'clock I went into the door and there I found Capt. Dix robbing the trunk. Says I, hold on captain, that's my game—and I see plainly it is yours; so let's divide; and looking at that instant on the bed where the old man lay, I saw the blood gushing from his heart, and a dagger lying by his side. Then says Dix to me, "sit you are my friend, and this is your game, sit you are my friend, and I will make your fortune—so come, let us take and throw this old son of a b—ch in the river. So we opened the window—I got on the outside of it; and Captain Dix handed his head to me—I then put my arm around his head and body, and gave him a pitch into the river, taking good care to throw the bed clothes over with him. After this affair, he told me that I must not go steward any more, but that he would get an entire new crew at Louisville, and that I must go as passenger. Accordingly when we came to Louisville, the crew was paid off; he hired an entire new one. I travelled as a sportsman, and in conjunction with Captain Dix, robbed passenger after passenger every trip until we quitted her. He then went up the river to some place, and I believe got married to a young lady, by whom he had one child. He then came down to Louisville about three years ago and boarded with a lady by the name of Carroll who still lives in this place, and to my knowledge he has not been on the river since, nor seen his wife since."

His next grand achievement was the murdering of Mr. Parker at the Mechanic's Savings Bank Louisville, Ky. for which he is now under sentence of death.

UPPER CANADA.

Toronto, (U. C.) Jan. 8.—On Sunday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the English Episcopal Church of this city was discovered to be on fire, in a few minutes it was beyond all rescue, and in a couple of hours was a mass of ruins. There is no reasonable conjecture respecting the cause of the sad calamity, further than that the fire must have communicated from the stove pipes. We are happy to say that it is insured in a London office for \$5,000, and as the walls have apparently sustained but little damage, we trust that 5 or \$6,000 additional will repair the loss. The loss of the magnificent organ, towards the cost of which the Hon. John Henry Dunn had contributed \$800, is greatly to be lamented. It may be many a long day ere the church meet with another so magnificent a gift.—*Patriot.*

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, 16th JAN. 1839.

LATEST DATES.

From London,	Dec. 16	From New-York,	Jan. 8
From Liverpool,	Dec. 16	From Halifax,	Jan. 8
From Paris,	Dec. 16	From Toronto,	Jan. 8

The steam-ship *Royal William* arrived at New-York on the 16th instant, brings London dates to the 14th, and Liverpool to the 15th December. Extracts of the intelligence will found in another column.

The London Gazette of the 14th ult. contains the appointment of His Excellency Sir John Colborne to be Governor General, &c. and invests him with as ample powers as were delegated to his noble predecessor the Earl of Durham. Despatches from the Colonial Office intimating this appointment were received by the Royal William, and it was understood that His Excellency would be sworn in, at Montreal, on Monday last.

The following is from the London correspondent of the Quebec Gazette:

"London, Dec. 14, 1838.

"I have it upon authority, to which I believe full reliance may be placed, that the Queen has refused an application made on the part of Lord Durham for a private audience, in order that his Lordship might, as he promises to do while in Canada, lay his appointment in person at Her Majesty's feet. The refusal, we believe, is the cause of the retirement of Lady Durham from attendance at the Palace as one of the Ladies in Waiting upon the Queen. I am assured that Lord Durham is highly incensed at the Ministers for the fresh display of opposition to him and his wishes. As it is not probable that the Queen will hold a Levée until long after the assembling of Parliament, Lord Durham will not have an opportunity of explaining in any way his feelings, except in his place in the upper House of the Legislature.

A party is forming, with Lord Durham at its head, to defeat, if possible, the Ministers in their public policy. It is fully expected at the Clubs, even at Brooke's, that it will be impossible for the advisers of the Queen to retain their places for a month after Parliament shall have been reassembled.

No American or Upper Canada mail has been received this morning.

The Special Council, which was adjourned for the Christmas holidays till the 10th, will not assemble till the 21st instant, when it will meet for the despatch of business.

The Congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Niagara, presented their Pastor, the Rev. Robt. McGill, with the sum of £300, as a "New Year's Gift," on the 1st instant.

Sir George Arthur left Toronto on the 7th instant for Amherstburgh, to examine into the state of defence of the Province in that quarter.

The *British Whig*, of Kingston, is about to be resuscitated. The first number of the new series will be published on the 7th of Feb.

All is perfectly quiet in the Upper Province. There is not even a piratical rumour.

The emboldened Militia at Brockville, consisting of several companies from the Leeds Regiments, under the command of Lieut. Col. James Morris, has been permitted by the Lieutenant Governor to return to their homes.

Allan Macdonald, Esq. has also disembodied his troop lately raised at Hamilton.

We regret to learn by an arrival at Boston, that the celebrated poetess, LETITIA ELIZABETH LANDON, the lady of Governor Maclean, of Cape Coast Castle, died at that place soon after her arrival in Africa, whither she had accompanied her husband.

The Buffalo papers contain an account of a meeting of the "Ladies" of that city, in the Ladies' Parlour of the American Hotel, on the 29th December, for the purpose of forming a Society in aid of the suffering Canadian patriots. The following is a part of the "flour-up" of the fair and foolish female Buffalonians:

"Resolved, That we will this day (the anniversary of that awful tragedy, the burning the Arcology—and while a nation is mourning her flag insulted, and her soil polluted by midnight assassins) form ourselves into an association, to be called the BUFFALO LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY for the purpose of relieving the sufferings of such Canadian Patriots or their families, as may be tormented destitute among us, and to aid them in their laudable efforts to break the galling chains of the oppressors—hoping that by so doing we shall remind our own government, as well as those blood-thirsty tyrants who dared to pollute our soil with their unwholesome feet, that even the ladies of Buffalo remember that insult and those wrongs have neither been atoned for nor avenged."

At a special meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of this city, held at the Albion Hotel, on Wednesday evening last, Captain the Hon. R. E. Boyle, of the Coldstream Guards, and Captain Buchanan of the Queen's Volunteers, were elected life members. At the same time, the thanks of the Society were voted to J. P. Bradley, Esq. for the zeal and assiduity with which the duties of Secretary had been performed by him.

On Monday the detachments of the 65th Regt. and 93rd Highlanders, who were lately landed at Halifax, crossed the Bay of Fundy and marched into the Jesuits' Barracks, where they will remain for a few days, and then proceed to join their respective corps; they are fine looking men, and will prove eff-

cient
66th d
Stokes
Ensign
The
this G
follow
the re
is und
py the
casion
We
immed
from
other j
curey.
Wil
second
cousid
public
very g
ragmen
ence
The
beyond
delved
selves
approv
an ind
been o
our su
on ou
mould
being
smooth
hope t
ing an
poses
For
pedict
THE
the fu
scrip
will n
ter of
litera
tion,
will b
The
ment
under
a peti
sente
and
will b
it me
grace
tion
but as
out at
the co
be re
of cor
our w
ances
subj
and
to in
disre
Mr
Agric
this s
form:
"T
the lo
rectio
mail r
part
suitab
now
better
more:
the U
"A
popul
siting
feely
roads,
large
machi
dism
machi
prop
these
vast c
realy
water
that n
"T
Can
—m
carr
know
less w
is ver
the as
in sep
adopt
a mod
less c
ous i