

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

twelve months, and don't stand whispering there, as if there was no 'act' to make people be inside their doors before eight o'clock in the day, Kate, avourent; and let Maurice go away home; the Feeless will not let going their rooms in less than no time.

"I feel," said Carmody to himself, as he bounded over the Cart-road to his own cabin, "I feel as if the wide world was too little to hold me this night; and the heart within me keeps leaping an' jumping as if it would force itself out through the skin for bare joy.

The excitement of the young man's feelings at the unexpected change in his prospects, was too great to allow him to sleep. He lay thinking of Kate Hennessy, and forming plans of the industry and good conduct which were to win the favour of her father during his year of probation. He was aroused by a confused murmur of voices and footsteps outside the cabin. This was nothing unusual in the times of which we write, when parties of police accompanied by a magistrate (the former had not then been invested with the powers they now enjoy, and were unable to act without the presence of an authority of a magistrate), used to patrol the country, to see that all were in their houses in obedience to the provisions of the Insurrection Act. The names of the inmates written on a paper, were affixed to the door of every house; and it was frequently the custom to stop at any suspected cabin, and examine whether it contained its due number of occupants.

The loud knocking that assailed his ears when the whispering ceased, might have alarmed Maurice Carmody at any other time, but he was now in too happy a frame of mind to think of fear. He sprang lightly up, and opened the door. There was a party of police, headed by a magistrate, outside.

"Is your name Maurice Carmody?" said the latter. The young man made a sign in the affirmative.

"Take," said the gentleman sternly, drawing a paper from his pocket, "it is my duty to arrest you as the writer of a rebellious and seditious notice—here is my warrant."

The glow which his feverish dream of love and hope had called up on his cheek, died away into a ghastly paleness, as these words smote on the ear of the unfortunate young man. He staggered back a few paces, and leant against the wall for support.

"We cannot wait," said one of the policemen, "you must dress yourself rapidly—put on his clothes without uttering a word of remonstrance, and accompany the party in silence to the police barrack.

So sudden, so stunning, had been the shock, that it was some minutes before he was almost aware of the overwhelming change that had taken place in his prospects. Too soon the truth, the whole bitter truth, burst upon his bewildered senses, as wringing his heavily ironed hands in the agony of his despair, he looked round at the gloomy walls of the black hole," in which he was confined, whose darkness was made visible by the glimmer of a rushlight, which the woman who had admitted the party, touched by the disconsolate appearance of the youthful and handsome prisoner, had placed there. None could tell what were the bitter lamentations, the agonised groans, that his blighted hopes and wretched fate wrung from the soul of Carmody as he paced his prison floor that night; for in the morning all traces of the struggle had vanished, and he stood, stern and composed, before his accusers.

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And Kate Hennessy! how did she bear the astounding intelligence of her lover's fate? When the first shock was over, she threw herself at the feet of her father, and besought him earnestly to allow her to go to the prison to take a last farewell of Carmody, before he

was hurried away for ever from her sight. Hennessy was for a long time inexorable; but at last yielding to her entreaties, he consented to accompany her to Limerick. They arrived at the goal, the door of the cell was thrown open, and the distracted girl flung herself into the arms of her betrothed.

Kate Hennessy had been remarkable, in her happier days, for a degree of womanly pride and delicacy no often found in her station; and this maiden coyness and reserve, or as it was called by her companions called it, was owing less to her father's rise in the world, than to the peculiar sensitiveness, and shrinking modesty, of her own disposition. But now,—all was forgotten,—lost in the overwhelming sense of her misery; but yesterday she would have blushed to acknowledge, even to herself, how dear he was to her—and now, in wild despair, she clung to her lover, and clasped him, as though the frail arms that were wont to convulsively round his sinewy frame would shield him from those that would tear him from her.

Nearly ten minutes was the emotion that heaved the breast against which her small hand had been pressed, while her long black hair hung over it in neglected masses. Carmody strove, "in all the silent madness of grief," to subdue his own anguish, that he might minister consolation to her. He saw her tearless agony, and words of comfort rose to his lips, but they died away in the vain effort to give them utterance. He could only return

"That bright, press
Of hands that for the last time sever,
Of hearts, whose pulse of happiness,
When that cold breath,—and dead for ever!"

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS.

THE BOWIE KNIFE.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Transcript communicates some interesting facts respecting the origin and first use of the Bowie knife, with a sketch of Mr. Bowie the inventor. He was one of that class of men who are found only on the frontier of civilization in the Western States—a second Daniel Boone—who had wandered from Kentucky into the western and wider parts of Arkansas, where he could enjoy uninterrupted, the pleasures of the chase. For some months he lived alone, surrounded by the wild and uncultivated woods, broken in upon by a wandering blacksmith, Bowie had long wanted a weapon with which he could with great safety attack the furious bears, which he found in the low marshy grounds, thickly covered with canes, and where his rifle was useless. He soon struck a bargain with the blacksmith, supplying him with provisions and skins, and he in return, and under Bowie's directions, out of an old fashioned formidable and famous Bowie-knife. The instrument was twelve inches long, its point curved and hollowed at the back cutting both ways, like a two edged sword—it was two inches broad at the hilt, and a proportional thickness.

Mr. Bowie, wearied of a life of solitude, after a time returned to the haunts of civilization, when he visited the town of Alexandria on the banks of the Red River, where he learned that his brother was about to fight a duel. He hastened to the battle ground, where he found his brother and his antagonist in the act of taking aim at each other with their rifles. His brother's rifle missed fire, and his antagonist's passed harmless. Bowie then stepped up and offered his trusty weapon, observing that it never failed. It was accepted and the other provided himself with a butcher's cleaver, and the murderous conflict was renewed. Col. Bowie killed his antagonist, and ever after retained the fatal knife. Soon after he visited Philadelphia, where he engaged a mechanic to make a more perfect specimen of his brother's invention, who retained a model, which was soon sent to manufacturers at Birmingham, where thousands have since been made. Col. Bowie was killed at the taking of the Alamo, where Col. Crockett fought and died so bravely. He was murdered in his bed, where he was confined by sickness at the time of the attack.—This is all of his Biography, "he lived and he died," and though his name is known in every corner of the United States, he did no act while living which should distinguish him from the common class of men. His reputation fills every corner of the United States; but it is a reputation which is not to be desired, and was one which was not rightly his own.

Respecting Mr. Bowie, the inventor of the knife, the correspondent before alluded to, gives the following sketch of his character:—

Mr. Bowie is well known in Louisiana, as an intelligent planter; kind and affable in his manners, and an enemy to violence. But he is also known as a man of courage and nice honor; never seeking differences, and a peace-maker between others. When a real affront is given, he sees that it is righted. While in Havana, many years since, a Spanish gentleman questioned in his presence the soundness of American courage. Mr. Bowie declared himself to be a native of the United States; the Spaniard's gentleman reiterated his doubts; Mr. Bowie threw down the glove—knives were sent, Mr. Bowie desired that their feet might be shackled; the allusion was understood and the request acceded to. Mr. Bowie lives.

SINGULAR DUEL.—The following novel species of duel took place in Paris, in May, 1808. M. de Grandpre and M. le Pique, having quarrelled about Mademoiselle Tiverval, a celebrated dancer at the Academie, who was mistress of the former, but had been discovered in an intrigue with the latter, a challenge ensued. Being both men of elevated spirits, they agreed to fight in balloons, and in order to save time for their preparations, it was determined the duel should take place one month after the receipt of the challenge. Accordingly on the 31st of May, 1808, the parties met in the Place Louis XV, adjoining the Tuilleries, where their respective balloons were ready to receive them. Each, attended by a second, ascended his car loaded with blunderbusses, as pistols could not be expected to be efficient in their probable situations. A great multitude attended, hearing of the balloons, but little dreaming of their purpose; the Parisians merely looked for the novelty of a balloon race. At nine o'clock the cords were cut, and the balloons ascended majestically amidst the shouts of the spectators. The wind was moderate, blowing from the N. N. W. and they kept, as far as could be judged, about eighty yards from each other. When they had mounted to the height of 900 yards, M. le Pique fired his piece off ineffectually, and almost immediately after the fire was returned by M. Grandpre, and penetrated his adversary's balloon; the consequence of which was its rapid descent, and M. le Pique and his second were both dashed to pieces on a house top, over which their balloon fell. The victorious Grandpre then mounted aloft in the second balloon, and descended safe with his second, about seven leagues from the spot of ascension.

The subjoined account of Admiral Russell's puny behavior, and of his noble treat at Cadix in Spain, on Christmas day, in the year 1695, according to the relation of a gentleman who was present at the entertainment, is copied from an old English Almanack. It is enough to make a modern brand-brad-tee-totaler's hair stick right out straight.—There was in the middle of the garden of lemons and oranges (which garden belonged to Don Pedro Velasco, governor of Cadix) a fountain which was set with Dutch tiles in the bottom and sides, and was made as clean as a jupon punch-bowl. In this fountain, on Christmas day, was poured six butts of water, half a hoghead of strong Malaga wine, two hundred gallons of brandy, six hundred weight of sugar, twelve thousand lemons, and nutmegs in proportion. The admiral hired the governor's house belonging to the garden, and resided there the winter. He invited there all the English and Dutch merchants, and officers belonging to the fleet to dine with him; there was one hundred dishes of fresh meat, besides many other dishes of rarities; but such a festal feast was never seen in Spain before. He also masted an ox for the benefit of the company. Dinner being ended, they marched in order to the fountain, or punch-bowl, where, on the punch floated a little boat with a boy in it, and cups were set out to the company. The admiral began with the allies' health; and having drank what they thought fit, they drew off, and in went the mob with their shoes and stockings all on, and had like to have turned the boat, with the boy in it over, and so might have been drowned in the punch; but to prevent further danger, they sucked it up, and left the punch-bowl behind.—This is a comical, but a true relation, and worth noting.

WELLERINGS.—"A Ven more embrace before we part," as the hear said to the boy,—"*I have taken some pains to come in,*" as the top said to the publican when he drove his head through the window.—"*How irresistibly killing you are,*" as the thief said to the hangman when he tied the rope to his neck.—"*I like your premises better than your con-*

clusion," as the man said when they went taking him to be hanged.—"*You are more familiar than a brother,*" as the debtor said when the constable laid his hand on the shoulder.—"*You're a grate,*" as the loafer said when he was freezed over an empty fire-place.

ADVICE GRATIS.—If you are in law, get out; if you are out, stay out. If you are a batchelor, marry anon; if you cannot marry, drown yourself.

MISS SHIRREFF.—While this lady was singing, at her benefit recently at Baltimore, the ballad of "Whistle and I'll come to thee, my lad," a young gentleman in the pit, who was completely entranced, unconsciously whistled loud enough to be heard by the whole house. The audience testified by applause, its admiration of the compliment.

BALANCE OF EUROPE.—Two worthy, but not very particular M. P.'s went one evening down to the House of Commons, discussing politics as well as their eyes and hickeys would permit them—one of them said, solemnly,—"*Europe's true balance must not be out-throw.*" To which the other replied,—"*By the other's balance try to keep your own.*"

AWKWARD MISTAKE.—"What is your business, madam?" asked a counsel recently of a witness on the stand. "I keep a seminary for the destruction of young ladies," was his answer.

OPENING OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

London Feb. 5.—Parliament was opened this day, by the following speech from the Throne, delivered by the Queen in person:—

My Lords and Gentlemen—

I rejoice to meet you again in parliament. I am particularly desirous of recurring to your advice and assistance at a period when many matters of great importance demand your serious and deliberate attention.

I continue to receive from foreign powers gratifying assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most friendly relations.

I have concluded a treaty of the same kind with the Sultan, calculated to place the commercial relations between my dominions and the Turkish empire upon a better and more secure footing.

I have been engaged, in concert with Austria, France, Prussia and Russia, in negotiations with view to a final settlement of the differences between Holland and Belgium.

A definitive treaty of peace, founded upon anterior arrangements, which have been acceded to by both parties, has in consequence been proposed to the Dutch and Belgian Governments. I have the satisfaction to inform you that the Dutch Government has already signified to the conference its acceptance of that treaty, and I trust that a similar announcement will allow of the Belgian Government will put an end to that disquietude which the present unsettled state of these affairs has necessarily produced.

The unanimity of the five Allied Powers affords satisfactory security for the preservation of peace. I lament the continuance of the civil war in Spain, which engages my anxious and undiminished attention.

Differences which have arisen have occasioned the retirement of my minister from the Court of Teheren. I indulge, however, in the hope of learning that a satisfactory adjustment of these differences will allow of the re-establishment of my relations with Persia upon their former footing of friendship.

Events connected with the same differences have induced the Governor General of India to take measures for protecting British interests in that quarter of the world, and to enter into engagements, the fulfilment of which may render military operations necessary. For this purpose such preparations have been made as may be sufficient to resist aggression from any quarter, and to preserve the integrity of my Eastern dominion.

The reform and amendment of the municipal corporations of Ireland are essential to the interest of that part of my dominions.

It is also urgent that you should apply yourselves to the prosecution and completion of those measures which have been recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Established Church and of confirming its hold upon the affections and respect of my people.

The better enforcement of the law and the more speedy administration of justice are of the first importance to the welfare of the community, and I feel assured that you will be anxious to devote yourselves to the examination of the measures which will be submitted to you for obtaining these beneficial results.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I have directed the annual estimates to be prepared and laid before you.

Adhering to the principles of economy which it may duty to enforce in every department of the State, I feel it my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service. I fully rely on your loyalty and patriotism to maintain the efficiency of those establishments which are essential to the strength and security of the country.

My Lords and Gentlemen
It is with great satisfaction
inform you that throughout
India possessions, the period
final and complete emancipation
been anticipated by acts of
treaty, and that the transitive
system of apprenticeship
taken place without any dis-
turbance and tranquillity. Any mea-
sures necessary in order to give full
beneficial change, will,
your careful attention

I have to acquaint you
the province of Lower Can-
tury by inspection, and
have been made into 1 per
less inhabitants of the United
Kingdom. These violations of
been promptly expressed
forces, and the loyalty of
The President of the United
States of the Union to
ings, so incompatible with
with honors between Great
States.

I have directed full in-
formers to be laid before
the present state of these Pro-
consideration. I rely upon
determination to maintain
Crown, and I trust that you
such measures as will secure
empire the benefit of inter-
full advantages of their own.

I have observed with pain
which it will be my duty to
to excite my subjects to
assistance to the law, and to
and illegal practices. For
such designs I depend upon
which it will be my duty to
secure and right disposition
their attachment to the pro-
their adherence of violence.

I confidently count all of
your wisdom, and I support
just and proper your coun-
Addresses in reply to that
in the House of Lords by
in the Commons by Mr.
vers and seconded each
law subject in a manner
explanation that the sub-
der the com demotion of
plying that a modification
anticipated.

In the Commons, Mr.
of a motion that evidence
but of the House in sup-
total repeal of the
impatriation of foreign gra-

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, WEDNESD

NINE DAYS LATER

Per Steam Ship

The steamer Liverpool
York on the 25th ult. bin
London to the 5th, and
—nine days later than the
the Great Western. We
by the Liverpool. We re-
We submit the most im-
ligence; and in an
the Queen's Speech on
ment, which, it will be
allusion to the affairs of

It is said that reconcil-
fected between Lords M.
and Durham and Brough-
The merchants of L.
great effort to put a stop
Spain.
Louis Napoleon. Buon-
pool when the steamer le
The Earl of Durham p-
anniversary dinner of the
Society.
The cold has been i-
winter.

A Sierra Leone vessel
verpool and twelve lives
Miss Bartlett Coutts is
with a Mr. Stewart, a
of Somerset. So the ex-
fence hunters are to be at
let.

A memorial has been p-
in council, from the Cha-
St. John's, Newfoundland
abolition of the House
ground that its members
the Catholic Clergy.

The Leicester express
have been arrested on su-
of Lord Northbury.
The highly accomplished
E. L. is said to have fal-
sailed paragon; of her h-
of Cape Coast, who con-