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A STORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

"Till then I banish thee, on pain of death."
King Henry IV.

Concluded.

In time the gale suddenly shifted to the west-north-west, and bore them along with great rapidity towards England. Hope once more revived, that, though they might not reach a friendly port, yet, getting in a fair way for the Channel, there was a chance of falling in with a vessel from which they could obtain assistance. A day and a night passed away, and still they were careering onward without having been able to speak one ship, although several had hove in sight. Disappointment increased their irritability; there was a maddening unnatural savageness in all that the crew did; they wrangled, they fought, without knowing why or wherefore; and there was a tiger-like desire to gratify their appetites with flesh. A little negro lad, belonging to Monsieur Bertillon, "disappeared"; it was reported he had been washed overboard, and the crew asserted that they had seen him struggling for his life. It might be true, but the men had food; where they procured it, no one would tell; but conjecture was not long deciding as to what the horrible banquet actually was, and many partook without questioning further. At the close of the second day the wind veered round more to the north-east, and increased in fury so as to compel them to lay to, and before its close the land dimly seen, through the dense haze, and under their lee. Where they were, whether on the coast of Ireland, England, or France, no one could tell. They had not been able to obtain a meridian altitude for ten days; reckoning had been wholly neglected; though to the passengers the land presented a prospect of safety, yet to the seamen it seemed wreck and death. A long dark rainy night was before them; there was the thickness of darkness below, and the gloom of sky and ocean were united by links of sparkling foam. The water gained so upon the brig that she was nearly unmanageable; the billows threw their lofty leathery heads clear over her, washing every thing about her decks.

About two o'clock in the morning, a tremendous shock told them of their fate; the vessel struck the ground, and shook and tumbled as in agony. She was lifted on the wing summit of a mountain breaker, borne up with irresistible velocity, and then, as decreed, dashed upon the rocks, rent her stout timbers, already shattered by the gales. The crew and passengers had leaped on the deck, grasping any thing that offered security; but their hands were benumbed by the cold, and the relentless billows rolled them away into the yawning abyss, or dashed them on the craggy rocks on which the brig was heaving with convulsive throes. She rolled in a mountain wave, roaring and foaming in the power of its might, the remnant of the wreck was hove farther in and fixed, and though the sea was not so violent, it beat incessantly over them in showers of foam.

At the first shock Monsieur Bertillon, by his friend Michaud, succeeded in getting the mother and daughter to the station of the which near the mainmast. Bertillon was performing the same office for himself, his wife and child clung to him so as to prevent his labours. Alas! the second wave came from their grasp. He caught a rope, but it was not fast. Wild shrieks mingled with the roaring of the gale, as the dark form of the father was seen whirling along the hazy foam, and then disappeared. Pierre Michaud beheld the catastrophe, but he could not avert it. He had with difficulty enabled to make himself visible to the ladies; and futile as his attempts were to soothe them under affliction, he could not refrain from offering consolation. But their hearts were beyond desolation; the voice of the comforter was almost a mockery to think of

comfort then—was born away upon the wild gushes of the gale; and exhausted by fatigue and faintness Pierre found his strength, both mental and physical, forsaking him. A benumbing heaviness crept over his faculties, and he conjectured that he was approaching the termination of his earthly career. His eyes became dim, his recollection failed, he sank into insensibility.

The east had opened her portals, and daylight, in mournful array, had gloomily issued forth, when Pierre Michaud, stiffened with cold, and scarcely alive, awoke to a consciousness of his awful situation. He shook with convulsive agitation that portended the last struggles against dissolution; he felt his end was near at hand. And what was the spectacle which he beheld! The brig had fallen over nearly on her broadside, and he was in some measure suspended by his lashings. At his side were the mother and the daughter clasped in each other's arms; the former with her head thrown back and her eyes fixed and glaring, the latter with her face upon that bosom from which she had drawn her nutriment in early infancy; both were dead! At his feet, in the waste of the water, were two seamen, whose only motion arose from the fluctuation of the waves, they were past suffering. On his left hand, a little below the shattered bulwark, lay the captain on his back; but though the sea was breaking over him, he made no movement, for he too was lifeless. The shores, a wild rocky coast, could be faintly discerned; but as the gale still exulted in its devastating strength, Michaud dared not cherish a single hope. He resigned himself to his fate; stupor came over him, and he was lost to consciousness.

Once more the banished man awoke to sensibility; but oh, what a change was presented! There was no longer the howling of the tempest and the howling of the waters; there was no longer death and destruction stalking in fearful air around him; he lay upon a soft bed under warm covering; his pillows had been carefully arranged beneath his head, and the curtains were carefully drawn to exclude the cold air "Where am I?" exclaimed the bewildered man, as with difficulty he raised himself up, and, having parted the curtains, gazed with astonishment at the scene. "Father of mercies!" he exclaimed, "has it then been only a dream? Eulalie—my own Eulalie!" for she was sitting by his side. "What is all this! Oh, there is too much of horrible reality in the remembrances that grow upon my mind—am I yet living? Come, come to my arms, thou partner of my joys and sorrows, and by your fond embrace convince me that it is no deception."

Madame Michaud passed her arms around her husband's neck, kissed his pallid lips, and shed tears of joy upon his breast. "Yes, Pierre," said she, "thus wonderfully restored to me and to your home—blessed be his holy name who has wrought out this deliverance."

"I see—I see," exclaimed Pierre delightfully; "we are in my old ancestral mansion. In this room I drew the first breath of existence; and here, Eulalie," continued he, as he pressed her to his heart, "here am I restored to a second life. But how has this astonishing event been brought about?"

Madame Michaud briefly informed him of the wreck being observed on the coast near to his own dwelling, and himself, with three or four others, rescued from impending death. Notwithstanding his emaciated appearance, he was recognised by many who had known him in brighter days, and the papers found upon his person corroborated the evidence of his identity. He was promptly removed, and assiduously attended to by his devoted wife, who, after undergoing severe hardships and cruelties, had been restored to her matrimonial rights.

"But the Directory," exclaimed Michaud; "my enemies, Eulalie; will they not persecute where I am, and continue to persecute?"

"The Directory is no more, Pierre," responded his wife; "the monsters have been shown of their power. Napoleon Bonaparte effected a revolution on the 18th Brumaire,

and is now Chief Consul. It is through him that I am here—and you, on my husband's account are no longer a banished man."

Pierre withdrew from public life, and cultivated his estates; and it is but a few years since I plucked delicious grapes from his vineyard, and saw him surrounded by a numerous and noble progeny, on whose minds he had inculcated one excellent and wholesome lesson, that may be summed up in the words—NEVER DESPAIR.

ENGLISH ADVICES TO THE 2ND SEPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Aug. 26.

VICOUNT STRANFORD begged to enquire of the Noble Viscount (Melbourne) whether any proper and effectual steps had been taken, in concert with the government of the United States, to prevent the recurrence, during the ensuing winter, along the Canadian frontier, of that system of unwarrantable oppression, on the one hand, and of fierce retaliation, on the other, which, during the last two seasons, had led to such frightful results?

VICOUNT MELBOURNE assured the Noble Lord that every disposition prevailed, both in the United States and in the Canadas, to prevent a recurrence of those proceedings which had, unfortunately, taken place upon the frontier during the last two winters.

CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Buckingham palace, on Monday the 26th of August.

The Right Hon. T. S. Rice had an audience of Her Majesty, and resigned his seat of office as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. F. Baring by command of the Queen, was sworn as a member of the Privy Council, and took his seat at the board, Mr. Baring also received the seal of office, and had the honor to kiss hands on being appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. R. Gordon, of the India Board, is appointed under Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of Mr. F. Baring.

Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Duke of Sutherland to be Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire, his grace took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon.

On the 27th, Lord Howick tendered his resignation to Her Majesty as Secretary at War, and the resignation was accepted.

Mr. Macanley is Secretary at War, vice Lord Howick resigned.

In consequence of this movement, Mr. C. Wood, a relation of Lord Howick, resigned the office of under secretary of the Admiralty.

NEW GOVERNOR OF CANADA.—Another Court and Privy Council was held on the 28th, at which Mr. Richard Lalor Shiel was, by command of the Queen, sworn by Her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and took his place at the Board. Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. C. P. Thompson, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Canadas, the Right Hon. gentleman took the usual oaths appointed to be taken by the Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, received the appointment of President of the Committee of Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign negotiations. Her Majesty was also pleased to appoint the Right Hon. R. K. Shiel, Vice President of the Board of Trade.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The Queen prorogued Parliament in person on the 27th Augt. Her Majesty read the following speech in an elegant and emphatic style:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

The public business having been brought to a close I have now to perform the satisfactory duty of releasing you from your long and laborious attendance in Parliament.

I rejoice that a definite treaty between Holland and Belgium, negotiated by the mediation of the five powers, has settled the differences between the two countries, and has secured the peace of Europe from dangers to which it had so long been exposed.

"The same concord which brought these intricate questions to a peaceful termination prevails with regard to the affairs of the Levant.—The five powers are alike determined to uphold the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire, and I trust that this union will ensure a satisfactory settlement of matters which are of the deepest importance to the whole of Europe.

"It has afforded me the sincerest pleasure to have been able to assist in effecting a reconciliation between France and Mexico. Intent upon preserving for my subjects the blessings of peace, I am highly gratified when I can avail myself of an opportunity of removing misunderstandings between other powers.

"I have recently concluded with the King of the French a convention calculated to put an end to differences which have arisen of late years between the fishermen of Great Britain and of France.—This convention, by removing causes of dispute will cement that union between the two countries which is so advantageous to both, and so conducive to the general interests of Europe.

"I shall continue to pursue with perseverance the negotiations which I am engaged, to persuade all powers of Christendom to unite in a general league for the entire extinction of the slave trade, and I trust that, with the blessings of Providence, my efforts in so righteous a cause will be rewarded with success.

"I regret that the differences which led to the withdrawal of my minister from the court of Teheran, have not yet been satisfactorily adjusted by the government of Persia.

"In order to fulfil the engagements announced to you at the opening of the present session, the Governor General of India has moved an army across the Indus, and I have much satisfaction in being able to inform you, that the advance of that expedition has been hitherto unopposed, and there is every reason to hope that the important objects for which these military operations have been undertaken, will be finally obtained.

"I have observed with much approbation the attention which you have bestowed upon the internal state and condition of the country. I entirely concur in the measures which you have framed for the preservation of order, the repression of crime, and better administration of justice in this metropolis, and I have given a cordial assent to the bills, which you have presented to me for the establishment of a more efficient constabulary force in those towns which peculiarly required it, and for effecting the important object of generally extending and invigorating the civil power throughout the country.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the zeal and readiness with which you have voted the supplies for the service of the year.

"It has been with satisfaction that I have given my assent to a reduction of the postage duties. I trust that the act which has passed on this subject will be a relief and encouragement to trade, and that by facilitating intercourse and correspondence, it will be productive of much social advantage and improvement. I have given directions that the preliminary step should be taken to give effect to the intention of Parliament, as soon as the inquiries and arrangements required for this purpose shall have been completed.

"The advantageous terms upon which a considerable amount of the unfunded debt has been converted into stock, afford a satisfactory proof of the reliance placed on the credit and resources of the country, as well as on your determination to preserve inviolate the national faith.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is with great pain that I have found myself compelled to enforce the law against those who no longer conformed their design to resist by force the lawful authorities, and of subverting the institutions of the country. The solemn proceedings of courts of justice, and the fearless administration of the law by all who are engaged in that duty, have checked the first attempts at insubordination; and I