

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

flowers, advancing, each filled with conscious pride, and each imagining it would be herself.—"I will take a peep at those beauties," thought the violet, as she lay on her humble bed, not presuming to attend the meeting;—"I will see them as they pass!" but as she raised her lowly head to peep out of her hiding-place, she was observed by the judge, who immediately pronounced her the most beautiful, because the most modest.

DOUBLE MISTAKE.—An Englishman traveling a few weeks since, in one of our northern mails, in company with an Irishman, charged the latter with having taken his handkerchief, but, on afterwards finding it in his own hat, where he himself had placed it, he stammered out an apology, and expressed a hope that no offence would be taken at what he had said. The Irishman answered quite gaily—"Faith an' as to that, you may keep your mind easy, I sure was as far wrong as yourself for you took me for a rogue, and I, brother, took you for a gentleman."

ENGLISH PAPERS.

Disgusted as our readers must have been by the announcement that Lord Durham had appointed the notorious Turton to be one of his private secretaries, we are sure that they will feel, if possible, a higher degree of loathing when they learn that another individual, equally obnoxious in character, has been added to the number of that proud peer's official retinue. There are very few persons in Liverpool, who have arrived at maturity, that have not heard of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, the person that inveigled, by the most scandalous trickery and deception, a young lady of the name of Turner from a boarding school in this neighbourhood. The circumstances of that infamous abduction must be generally known, as are also the subsequent particulars in the history of the unprincipled deceiver. It is no, therefore, a matter of astonishment that such a man should be selected to grace the mimic court of Her Majesty's representative in Canada. Yet such is the fact, however my Lord Melbourne, as in the case of the inconstant Turton, may plead ignorant of the appointment.

But this is not all. The catalogue of infamy does not even end here. We learn that a person of the name of Henry S. Chapman has received a commissionship from Government.—This man has done all in his power to bring about the Canadian insurrection. He was once the editor of a paper in Papineau's interest at Montreal, and subsequently became the active coadjutor of Roseueck, with whom he was connected in producing the celebrated and so scandalous "Political Pamphlet" for Bath. This revolutionary writer, as a reward for his services in stirring the people to rebellion, both at home and in the colonies, is appointed a commissioner to inquire into the state of handloom weavers.

What a compliment to the innocent and unsuspecting Queen of Great Britain it is to select to office of trust under her advisers and representatives a convicted adulterer—a condemned seducer, and a frantic republican, who has tried his best to stimulate the subjects of Her Majesty to rebel against her authority.—*Liverpool Star*, 20th July.

UNITED STATES.

(From the New York Correspondent of the Montreal Herald.)

New York, August 7th, 1838.

You will have enough to do before the cold weather sets in. Governor Kent, of the State of Maine, has taken the law into his own hands, and in the very face of the report and resolutions adopted by the United States Senate, he is taking measures to run the North East Boundary Line according to the treaty of 1783. The Surveyors are to begin on the 1st day of September ensuing. A commission will be appointed by the Governor. If the survey will be permitted by the provincial authorities, well and good, but if resistance is made the commissioners will be protected by a competent military force. Already has the Governor given instructions to the Adjutant General. This information comes direct from Bangor. The duty of running this line clearly belongs to the General Government, as the settling of the question comes within the foreign relations of the United States. But emboldened no doubt, by the successful nullification of South Carolina, Maine seems determined to try the question, with the intent no doubt of forcing the General Government

to take some step that must ensure a speedy release of British claims to the territory in dispute, or bring about a war. My opinion is, that the General Government will oppose the course of Governor Kent, and thus a contest will arise. The rights of the General and State Governments will be fairly mooted, and in this way the question will be transferred from the Boundary Line to a domestic quarrel between two constitutional powers. During this trial, the General Government may go on to settle the line with the English Government. If, however, Mr. Van Buren does not take this or some other such course, a collision must arise between English and American troops. The consequences of such a collision can easily be prophesied. I hasten to communicate this information, in the hope that it may not have reached you before this comes to hand. In the mean time, it is highly probable that official information on the same topic may have been sent to the Governor General. The establishment of so many forts and military posts by the General Government in Maine, shows that Mr. Van Buren is determined to be ready, in case of emergency. The Surveyors of those fortifications are already at work. Remember I get this information of the movements of Governor Kent from a Bangor paper, an official journal."

UPPER CANADA.

In noticing the escape of the prisoners, last week, we said that four had been retaken, besides John G. Parker. The four was a mistake, though so reported at the time. L. Watson has been captured since then. He was driven by hunger to surrender himself, near Gananoque. He has made some statements, by which, it appears, that one or two workmen, employed in the Engineer department, had furnished the prisoners with their means of escape. The men have not yet been taken. They began to break through the wall on Friday morning, and effected a passage through that night. They kept their beds piled against the place when about to be visited, and as the beds had been piled there all along, they awakened no suspicion. The trap-door baffled all their efforts to raise it, until Sunday afternoon, and when they descended the covered way into one of the gunrooms, they forced out some stones from a loop hole, and thus widened the opening large enough to pass through. Montgomery fell as he was climbing the wall of the ditch, by their rail ladder, and was so much injured that they had to carry him. Just as they heard the sentry cry "All's well!" The sound startled them, and J. G. Parker, thinking they were discovered, ran off by himself, and was not seen by them afterwards. They carried Montgomery three miles, when he begged them to leave him. This they refused to do, but separated into squads of three or four, and three of them Bropley, Chace, and Mord, took Montgomery, and finally escaped to Cape Vincent. The others have also been heard of there. It appears that they made Parker their treasurer, which accounts for his having so much money to offer for liberty to escape. By accounts from Cape Vincent, we learn that a dinner and a public procession were got up there for the escaped patriots, at which eight or them figured. Other three were at the rest. They deny having had any plan or crowd-bar furnished them, saying the plan was drawn by Morton himself, and the only instrument employed was an old spike picked up by him in the yard when out. The door-way was walled up in winter, so that the mortar was soft and pliable. They say that they were ten days before they could all agree to make the attempt after the spike was found, and then one held on until threatened with death. They watched him when any one came in, and drove him out first. While they were making the opening, as they knew the hours when they would be visited, Montgomery was placed on his bed, with his back against the opening, reading his bible in order to avert suspicion. And when they were at work, he was placed before the loop-holes in order to prevent any one from observing what was passing. It will be seen that the two accounts differ a little, and probably the escaped patriots deny having been assisted, in order to conceal their assistants.—*Kingston Herald*.

About one o'clock on Monday last, the writed convict, James Morreau, underwent the extreme penalty of the violated law pursuant to his sentence in presence of a large number of spectators. The drop was erected out of the front windows of the goal; a guard

of the 24th Regiment was stationed inside the court yard, and a few of Major Magrath's Lancers were posted outside, but the quiet demeanour of the crowd did not render the enforcing of order necessary. Since receiving his sentence the unhappy man manifested a predilection for the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church, and was assiduously attended by the Rev. Mr. Gordon and another gentleman of that persuasion, under whose guidance, we sincerely hope, he was successful in seeking and finding that mercy from his Maker, which regard for earthly justice and a fitting sense of the mercy due to human society forbade that he should receive from his fellow-men. When he appeared on the scaffold, the changed expression of his countenance indicated that the struggle within was intense; his features were a ghastly, unearthly appearance, yet his closed eyes and his lips moving in fervent prayer, showed that although his mind was closed against every other impression, it was yet alive to the awful reality of his situation. He stood a moment or two, his lips moving to the last, his belt was drawn, and James Morreau paid his debt to nature and mankind without a struggle. After hanging the usual time the body was cut down, deposited in a coffin, and buried in the Catholic Church-yard. Morreau is a Pennsylvanian by birth, of French descent, who leaves a mother, brother and two sisters, to bewail his untimely fate—was employed last winter, in his business as carrier and tanner, by Mr. Walter Biggars of this township.—*Niagara Chronicle*, August 1.

A man named Beamer, supposed to be one of the leaders in the Short Hills fight, was brought to this place by the London District gaoler on Sunday afternoon, and lodged in prison, there to await his trial before the Commission now sitting. We understand that Morreau recognized him the moment he cast his eyes upon him, and observed to a person standing by, that to the persecutions of that man, he might partly attribute his own ignominious death.—*ib*.

The Grand Jury this morning, returned a true bill for high treason against Jacob Beamer, L. W. Miller, an American, indicted for felony, has been found guilty, but the Jury accompanied their verdict with a recommendation to mercy. Norman Mallory and Wm. Reynolds, both Americans, have pleaded guilty.—*ib*.

LOWER CANADA.

A man named Rocque, of the parish of Ste. Melanie, a place in the rear of Berthier, having disobeyed the militia order for inspection on the 29th of June last, and having subsequently refused to pay the fine, a warrant was issued for his apprehension. The execution of the warrant was resisted by Rocque, assisted by a number of *habitans*, who declared that they were determined to resist that or any other exercise of the Queen's authority within the limits of the parish. The men were variously armed, and used the most outrageous and rebellious language concerning the British Government. A statement of facts, properly stated to the authorities here, and on Saturday last, the Sheriff of the district, accompanied by the High Constable, proceeded to Berthier, and thence to Ste. Helaire, where they found that the rebel had decamped, and was reported to have taken refuge in the United States. A worse spirit now prevails in that part of the country than at any time heretofore; a deep feeling of insecurity prevails among the loyalists; and the law is as completely powerless in the hands of the magistrates. The *Quotidienne* is read at the church doors to the multitude issuing from divine service, and is heard with alternate groans and applause. The number containing the account of the departure of the prisoners from Quebec was read at Ste. Melanie after a approved Jacobinical fashion. A girl some sixteen or seventeen years of age was selected, and having been carefully tutored, she read from a platform the narrative given by the *Quotidienne*. In one part Wolfred Nelson is described as bidding adieu to his native land with manacled hands, and when Mademoiselle read it, she exclaimed with streaming eyes and outstretched arms, "Why were you not there to save him?" and the multitude answered, "Why were we not?" The *Quotidienne* has a wider circulation than the *Minerve* ever had—it is conducted with bolder disregard, if not of truth, of law and authority, and is more seditious in August, 1838, than the *Minerve* was in November, 1837. The press and types of the *Quotidienne* are owned

by Mr. D. B. Viger, who is also *bona fide* proprietor of *Le Temps*, a rebel French paper, the first number of which has made its appearance.—*Montreal Herald*.

We understand that several public spirited gentlemen at Huntingdon, are about to get up races there. We wish them every success in the establishment of this truly English sport.—*ib*.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 11TH AUGUST, 1838

LATEST DATES.

London, . . . July 20. | New-York, . . . Aug. 8
Liverpool, . . . July 20. | Halifax, . . . Aug. 11.
Havre, . . . July 18. | Toronto, . . . Aug. 17.

New York papers of the 8th inst. mention the arrival on that day of the packet ships *Montreal*, 1st July from London, and *Utica*, 26th June from Havre. The advices by then has of course, been anticipated by the arrival of the *Great Western*.

The steamer *Charlevoix* arrived from Montreal this morning, and brought us the *Montreal Courier* of yesterday. It does not contain any news of importance.—The Niagara Reporter furnishes the following in a Postscript:—

At Saturday, August 4, 1838.

"To-day the convicted prisoners were sentenced as follows—4 Americans for felony to be executed at the goal, and 12 British subjects to be drawn on hurdles to the place of execution, there hanged and their bodies given for dissection on the 25th instant."

New York papers of Wednesday last contain accounts of a dreadful fire raging at Hudson, (N. Y.) The latest accounts state that about fifty or sixty houses had been burnt; and from the direction in which the wind was blowing, the most serious apprehensions were felt that the whole city would be destroyed. The fire was communicated by sparks from a steam-boat. Extensive fires have also taken place at Brooklyn, and at Hoboken; (N. J.)

His Excellency the Earl of Durham, Governor General of British North America, we understand, will leave for Montreal on Saturday next, in the steamer *John Bull*, for the purpose of being present at the races, which commence at that city on Monday next. His Excellency will return to head quarters about the 26th instant.

The steamer *John Bull*, after undergoing some repairs on Nicholson's Slip, returned to Jones' Wharf yesterday, and will proceed to the Queen's Wharf this afternoon.

The Stewards appointed to make the arrangements for the proposed Regatta have fixed on the 5th September next as the day on which it is to take place. His Excellency the Earl of Durham has consented to become patron, and has munificently given a silver cup to be rowed for by amateurs. The lovers of aquatic sports will no doubt enjoy a rich treat on this occasion. Several of the ships of war, at present in port, having crack boats, and the character of those belonging to the Quebec amateurs being already well tested, we have no doubt but that the Regatta this year will exceed any thing of the kind ever seen in Canada.

Her Majesty's Ship *Inconstant*, it is said, will sail on Saturday or Sunday next. After leaving the Admiral of the Station, Sir Charles Paquet, at Bermuda, she will proceed immediately for England.

A new building is about to be erected for the Branch of the Montreal Bank in this city, which, it is said, is to be splendid and commodious. The site chosen is, we understand, opposite to the Bank of British North America. Tenders for the erection of the building will be received at the office of Messrs. Hacher & Co. Architects, until the 20th instant.

A pocket book, containing 1,500 dollars, in United States' Bank Bills, and some pieces of foreign gold, was lost on the road between Lorette and Lake St. Charles, on Thursday last, by Mr. J. E. Reiffenstein. A reward of 200 dollars is offered for its recovery.