

should espouse her; indeed, he will have immediate orders to quit the state. You have been instrumental in preserving the life of the marquis of Salerno, who is my son-in-law; and as matters now stand I am indebted to you. Your dismissal of the bravos, by means of the count's sing, was a masterly stroke. You shall have the pleasure of taking my forgiveness to my daughter and her husband; but as for the child it may well remain here. Tell Viola I retain it as a hostage for the quick return of its mother."

I took my leave of his highness, and hastened to Pisa, where I soon found out the retreat of the marquis and his wife. I sent up my name, requesting immediate admittance, as having a message from the grand duke. The Count D'Onore had returned late on the night of the masquerade, found the letters, hastened to the Marquesa Palazzo, and had arrived just after the elopement had been discovered. He immediately followed them to Pisa, when an explanation took place, and they discovered that they had been communicating with some unknown person, by whom they had in all probability been betrayed.

It would be difficult to portray their astonishment and joy when I entered into a detail of what had occurred, and wound up with the message from the grand duke; and I hardly need add, now that I wind up my story, that the proofs of gratitude I received from the marquis and his wife during my subsequent residence in Italy, left me no occasion to repeat that I had gone to the masquerade of the Marquesa de Cesio in a Yellow Domino.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, TUESDAY, 5th JUNE, 1838.

LATEST DATES.

London, . . . April 25. New-York, . . . May 28.
Liverpool, . . . April 27. Halifax, . . . May 19.
Harris, . . . April 22. Toronto, . . . May 24.

London and Liverpool papers to the 2nd May brought to New York by the packet-ships *Orpheus* and *Sanson* were received in Quebec this morning. We subjoin a summary of the news from the Montreal Gazette.

In the House of Commons on the 30th of April, Mr. Goulton asked Mr. Rice, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if he could state to the House the probable amount of expenses incurred in suppressing the late disturbance in Canada. In reply Mr. Rice said, that the question was one of so much importance as to occasion the postponement of his annual financial statement, he not having the requisite information in his possession to state absolutely and distinctly the amount of expenses incurred. There could, of course, be no difficulty in making out the return, up to the receipt of the last advices. The House would readily perceive, that the pressure of affairs in Canada was so great, and the emergency so unexpected, that it was impossible for the local Government to carry on the business with the ordinary machinery, and the usual Commissariat rules. They were consequently compelled to have recourse to such a Commissariat system, as would meet the emergency of the case. A new Board of Control, composed of British officers, had to be formed; and their duties were not only to superintend the current expenditure, but also to exercise a revision over the past. Mr. Rice then said, that on Friday week next, he would state to the House the amount of expenses actually incurred; but he did not expect for by this time to have the full account sought for by the House.

In the House of Lords, on the 30th of April, the Earl of Winchelsea asked Lord Melbourne, if Mr. Turton, who had sailed with Lord Durham in the *Hastings*, was the individual who had appeared at their Lordship's bar, as a criminal, in an aggravated case of adultery; and if so, whether a public situation had been given to him, or if he went out to Canada with a promise that he should have a situation when he arrived there. Farther, he would ask, if such a situation had been invidiously given to this person by the noble Earl (Durham)—whether he was to be allowed any remuneration from the public purse? To these interrogations, Lord Melbourne replied "that the questions put to him, related to matters with which he was unacquainted, and which certainly affected most deeply the character of the gentleman alluded to. He did not intend to enter into any de-

tails of which he was not in possession, and would confine himself strictly to answer the questions put." His Lordship then said, that no situation whatever was offered by Her Majesty's Government to the gentleman whose name he has alluded to; and next that that gentleman had gone out to Canada without any prospect of an appointment, and without any intention, on the part of Lord Durham, to appoint him to any public situation whatever."

The steamship *Sphinx*, Captain Roberts, from New York for London, was spoken on the 12th of May, at lat. 44. long. 47 1/2.
Lord Melbourne stated in the House of Lords on the 30th of April, that the order in Council allowing Engagements to engage in the service of the Queen of Spain would not be renewed.

Also that the coronation would be postponed to the 28th of June.
The budget was to be brought forward on the 11th of May.

A copy of Mr. Biddle's letter against re-emption was received in London on the evening of April 30, by the Havre packet *Louis Philippe*, spoken off Falmouth.

The intelligence from Hanover is somewhat important. The opposition to the King's projects grows more and more decided, in the chambers as well as the country.

Don Carlos is said to have put down the revolt against him that had sprung up in Navarre.

The Carlists had again entered Almaden and destroyed much property, but were repulsed before they could destroy the quick-silver mines.

There was a riot among the workmen on the Great Western Railway—near Bristol, which commenced on the 21st of April, and continued several days. Large detachments of troops were obliged to be sent among them, to restore order.

The workmen at the other end of the road, near London, also broke out, and were put down by a squadron of the Lancers, and some detachments of police.

A dinner was given to Lord Palmerston by his constituents at Everson, on the 25th of April, at which he addressed them in a long speech, reviewing the conduct of the Government.

In the course of his speech he paid the highest compliments to the Government of the United States, for its conduct during the Canada rebellion.

CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF THE SIR ROBERT PEEL STEAMBOAT.

On board the Steamboat *Onelia*,
Wednesday, May 30, 1838.

Sir,—Expecting to be in Montreal as soon as any other who has heard of the burning of the Steamboat *Sir Robert Peel*, I shall give you a few of the particulars, which may be relied on as facts and not rumors, as I have my information from several eye witnesses.

A boat two o'clock this morning, the Steamboat *Sir Robert Peel* stopped at a landing on Wells Island, about seven miles below French Creek, belonging to, and separated from the main land of the United States, by a channel not more than twenty rods wide; immediately on her stopping, a man who had charge of the wood on the wharf, stepped on board, and stated that a number of very suspicious looking characters were near, and he thought they had mischief in view, and would therefore advise the Captain to start immediately.

The Captain paid no attention to this report and proceeded with his business; in about ten minutes afterwards, between thirty and forty men came out of the bush, at a time when most of the hands were on shore getting wood.

The gang all dressed and painted, either as Indians or Negroes, rushed on board, some armed with guns and fixed bayonets, some with pistols and swords, and others with an implement resembling a lance or spear on a red painted pole about eight feet long; they immediately ordered the Captain on shore, placed a guard on the gangway to prevent the men on shore from returning, and six of them took possession of the Engine Room. At this great alarm was created among the ladies, in consequence of the ruffians dashing their bayonets and lances thro' the cabin windows, and breaking open the various doors. At first, those gentlemen who attempted to get out of the cabin on deck, were pushed back, either by a slight push of the bayonet, or by a strong one with the butt end of the guns. The next order was for all the passengers and hands to be put on shore, they at the same time shouted they would not be hurt. As all the passengers were in bed at the time, many of them rushed

on deck nearly naked, and were not allowed to return for either their clothes or trunks, but rudely pushed on shore if they did not walk off at once. There were only three cases in which they allowed those who came on the deck to return for their clothes or trunks, but those who brought their clothes or trunk on deck were allowed to take them away. Several of the ladies were driven on shore in their night dresses, and the ladies' maid told me they were not even allowed to take their jewellery. One man who refused to leave the boat, was wounded in the arm by a bayonet.

When all who could be found were driven on shore, the pirates cut the boat out, and let her float down about fifty rods, where they let go the anchor, and after remaining on board about half an hour, probably pillaging all that was valuable and portable, they set her on fire in several places and abandoned her.

Unfortunately the mate and pilot, Honerick McSwain, had gone to sleep just as the boat made the wharf, and did not awake till the flames burst into his room; he rushed across the deck though the blaze, leaped into the water and swam ashore. Poor fellow, he is now lying in one of the berths of this cabin, in his way to his home in Prescott, with his face, hands and feet very badly burnt. It is exciting to look on this victim of these lawless brigands.

The gang got across by some means to Gananoque, and travelled by land express to Kingston, with the news of her capture, which created a great sensation, and an order was immediately issued to the several steamboats in the port, not to leave till further orders. The *Onelia* shortly afterwards came up, with the passengers of the *Sir Robert Peel*, and brought the further news of the boat being burned. On hearing this news, many along the wharves became highly excited, and were much inclined not to wait for the action of the Government in the matter. As the *Kingston* had orders not to move, I left her and proceeded downwards in the *Onelia*, and on arriving at French Creek, learned the pleasing intelligence that the authorities were making every exertion to arrest the perpetrators of this unprovoked outrage—they had already taken three, and were in pursuit of the rest. The name of one of the prisoners is Lee, a stone mason, and when arrested he had with him a lady's silk cap, a book of gold leaf, a considerable quantity of coppers, some silver spoons, and a cap, which a gentleman in French Creek said he would swear belonged to one of the hands of the *Sir Robert*; the other two are brothers named Werner.

An express had been sent off for the United States Attorney at Watertown, New York.

I had a full view of the remains of the *Sir Robert* as we passed down; she must have upset when the fire reached near the water, as the engine had fallen outward, partly into the water, and partly on one side of the hull, the other side and keel raised out of the water, the shaft almost perpendicular, and the skeleton of one wheel out of the water, nearly in a horizontal position. The fire was then smouldering near the keel.

I would here remark that there were several very respectable Americans in the *Onelia* as fellow-passengers, and they all without exception expressed their opinion that the Government under the circumstances was bound first to indemnify the sufferers by the destruction of the boat, and afterwards to bring the perpetrators to justice itself, or deliver them over to be tried by the British laws. At French Creek a large number assembled round us, and many of the most respectable expressed their determination to use every exertion possible, to get the whole gang arrested.

I believe between the passengers and the crew of the *Sir Robert*, many of the villains, although disguised, can be identified; among them, Bill Johnson, Frey, Phillips, and Wells the latter three Upper Canada refugees, the former a notoriously bad character and chief of the gang from French Creek.

Mrs. Dr. Sampson, I understand, has sworn positively to one of the gang, and one of the hands who came down with us will swear that Bill Johnson put a bayonet in his breast.

The boat was built at Brockville, Upper Canada, in 1837, and at the time of the fire was valued at £11,000, owned quarter by William Bacon, Esq. of Ogdensburgh, State of New York, the remainder by James Jones, D. R. Ford, and—Harvey, Esq. of Upper Canada.

ATTACK UPON BRITISH OFFICERS AT DETROIT.

From the Sandwich Herald.

Col. Hill, Capt. Sparke, and Lieut. Robinson, of the Queen's Light Infantry, in full uniform, accompanied by Dr. Dawson, Sur-

geon of the Regiment, in plain clothes, went over to Detroit about noon, on Friday, and whilst walking through the streets, were assailed repeatedly by the cry of "Tory! Tory!" from individuals, and also by disgusting and abusive language, and were thrice pelted with stones, eggs and mud, of which they took not the slightest notice. On their arrival at the wharf, they found that the ferry-boat had just left, and they, accordingly, had to await its return, and, therefore, took another stroll through the streets. On their return a second time to the wharf, Capt. Sparke was struck twice with eggs, which broke on his back; and on his turning to cross the street to where Col. Hill and Lieut. Robinson were standing, in a store at the corner of the street, opposite to the ferry wharf, a man pushed purposely against him and struck his sword, which the man thrust into an affiant from Capt. Sparke. A mob of twenty or thirty rascals immediately collected, and crowded round the officers, and used most disgusting and brutal language, evidently with the view of provoking them to draw their swords, which had they done, there is not the slightest doubt they would all have been murdered. The officers behaved with the greatest forbearance, and, at Col. Hill's request, went quietly on board the ferry-boat; but, in turning to do so, Capt. Sparke was asked by the cowardly rascal who first pushed against him; several eggs were also thrown at the officers when on board the boat, one of which passed close to the head of Miss Mason, sister to the Governor, who, with other ladies, and Capt. Rowland, of the Irish Guards, came on board the boat as she was pushing off. Only one individual, a respectable looking person, standing in the store with the officers, attempted to interfere in their behalf, and repudiated the conduct of his fellow citizens. He having seen the man wantonly push against Captain S., expressed his opinion freely to that effect.

Capt. Grant, late of the Royal Cavalry of Sandwich, was present at the affray, and exerted himself very handsomely in favour of the officers, and openly expressed his indignation at the brutal conduct of the "five and enlightened citizens of the greatest Republic in the world."

Another officer, Lieut. Cameron, of the Queen's Light Infantry, who had been sent, on the 17th, with despatches to Amherstburgh, on his return last Sunday morning in the steamer *General Porter*, was grossly insulted and pelted with stones and mud, whilst proceeding on horseback from the landing to the ferry-boat. Lieut. Cameron was informed that the man who led the mob on Friday and Saturday, was a fellow named Appleby, *citizen* Captain of the piratical Steamboat *Constitution*, and now of the Steamboat *Constitution*.

The following Address, drawn up in conformity to the Resolutions of a meeting held at the Exchange on the 10th ultimo, was yesterday presented to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of DURHAM, by a numerous and very respectable deputation of the signers:

May it please Your Excellency.

We the undersigned inhabitants of the city and vicinity of Quebec, beg leave most respectfully to congratulate Your Excellency on your safe arrival at the Seat of Government, and to welcome you to this part of the Dominions of our Sovereign.

At a time when Europe and America are directing their attention to the Canadas, when Great Britain shows her firm resolve to maintain the unity of the Empire, it is, we beg to assure Your Excellency, with no ordinary gratification we have experienced the additional proof of Her Majesty's estimation of these valuable tho' distant colonies evinced by entrusting their Government at this most eventful period, to a nobleman of Your Excellency's acknowledged talent, energy and character, and one possessing such commanding influence in our Father Land.

We feel that it would be premature to call for any immediate expression of opinion on the part of Your Excellency on the various grievances which have so peculiarly pressed on us, and which are detailed in our addresses to the Throne and the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament; we beg respectfully to re-iterate that we shall be prepared at a fitting time through the medium of the Executive Committee of the Quebec Constitutional Association to expose to Your Excellency the nature of those grievances which have in a great measure resulted from our being virtually