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Poetry.

TRUE AFFECTION.

There is a chain which firmly binds
Some kindred spirits as in one;
A holy tie, a deathless link,
Which closer knits as time rolls on.

There is a pure, undying flame,
Which burns in some devoted hearts;
An inextinguishable fire,
Whose brightness but with life departs.

There is a sympathy which none
But pure and holy hearts can feel;
A blessed interchange of thought,
A balm the wounded soul to heal.

There is a friendship, true and warm,
Which like a nerve, never snags;
Which, like the rock, stands firm unmoved,
Midst storms and waves which round it break.

There is a sweet affection which
Nought cannot stain or time efface;
The love which warms congenial hearts
Whose worth in each is at its base.

There is a true unchanging love,
Which like a star, shines mild and bright;
A constant and a ceaseless light,
Which brightens beams in sorrow's night.

Oh joy of joys! when two pure minds
In union can feel and live;
Then soul to soul is firmly knit,
And love alone such bliss can give.

A CHEER FOR ENGLAND.

A cheer for gallant England!
The chivalrous—the free!
The soldier in the battle-field,
The sailor on the sea,
He'er found a foe they fled from—
A foe they did not quell,
Hurrah for gallant England,
The land we love so well.

Oh cheer for generous England!
Amidst the surging sea
The persecuted exile found
A refuge-rock on thee.
There the slave exults
Leapt as his fetters fell,
Hurrah for generous England,
The land we love so well.

Oh cheer for happy England,
Where justice holds the sway,
Where learning strives to enterprize,
And science points the way,
There peace, and love, and charity,
With all the virtues dwell,
Hurrah for gallant England!
The land we love so well!

THE CAMP MEETING.

FROM CAPTAIN MARRYAT'S DIARY.

I was informed that a camp meeting was held about seven miles from Cincinnati, anxious to verify the accounts I had heard of, I availed myself of this opportunity of riding for myself. We proceeded about five miles on the high road, and then diverging a cross road until we arrived at a steep hill, crowned with splendid forest trees and underwood: the trees being sufficient to admit of wagons and other vehicles to pass in every direction. The camp was upon the summit of this hill, a piece of land comprising many acres. About an hour and a half was surrounded on the four sides by cabins built up of rough boards; the centre was fitted up with planks, about a foot from the ground as seats, and, but not close to the cabins, was a stand, which served as a pulpit for the preachers, one of them praying, while five or six others sat down behind him on benches. We ingress to the area by the four corners, the whole of it was shaded by the vast trees, which ran up to the height of fifty feet without throwing out a branch; the trunks of these trees were fixed in every direction for the continuance of the night. Outside the area which was designed as the church, were hundreds of tents pitched in every quarter, their whiteness contrasting beautifully with the verdure and gloom of the forest, where the temporary habitations of those who come many miles to attend the meet-

ing, and who remained there from the commencement until it concluded—usually a period of from ten to twelve days, but often much longer. The tents were furnished with every article necessary for cooking; mattresses to sleep upon, &c.; and some of them even had bedssteads and chests of drawers, which had been brought in the wagons in which the people in this country usually travel. At a farther distance were all the wagons and other vehicles which had conveyed the people to the meeting whilst hundreds of horses were tethered under the trees, and plentifully provided with forage. Such were the general outlines of a most interesting and beautiful scene. Where indeed, could so magnificent a temple to the Lord be raised as on this lofty hill, crowned as it was with such majestic verdure. Compared with these giants of the forest, the cabins and tents of the multitudes appeared as insignificant and contemptible as almost would man himself in the presence of the deity. Many generations of men must have been moved down before the arrival of these enormous trees to their present state of maturity; and at the time they sent forth their first shoots, probably there were not on the whole of this continent, nor teeming with millions, as many white men as are now assembled on this field. I walked about for some time surveying the panorama, when I returned to the area, and took my seat upon a bench. In one quarter the crowded population had collected themselves; their tents appeared to be better furnished and better supplied with comforts than most of those belonging to the whites. I put my head into one of the tents, and discovered a sable damsel lying on a bed and singing hymns in a loud voice. The major portion of those not in the area, were cooking the dinners. Fires were burning in every direction; pots boiling, chickens roasting, hams seething; indeed there appeared to be no want of creature comforts. But the trumpet sound—as in days of yore, as a signal that the service was about to recommence, and I went into the area and took my seat. One of the preachers rose and gave out a hymn which was sung by the congregation, amounting to about seven or eight hundred. After the singing of the hymn was concluded, he commenced an extempore sermon; it was good, sound doctrine, and although Methodist, of the mildest tone, and divested of its bitterness of denunciation, as indeed is generally the case with Methodism in America. I heard nothing which could be offensive to any other sect, or which could be considered objectionable by the most orthodox, and I began to doubt whether such scenes as had been described to me did really take place at these meetings. A prayer followed, and after two hours the congregation were dismissed to their dinners, being first informed that the service would recommence at two o'clock at the sound of the trumpet. In front of the pulpit there was a space railed off and strewn with straw, which I was told was the *Ark of the Lord*, and on which sat those who were touched by their conscience, or the discourse of the preacher; although there were several sitting on it, I did not perceive any emotion on the part of the occupants: they were attentive but nothing more. When I first examined the area, I saw a very large tent at one corner of it, probably fifty feet long by twenty wide. It was open at the end, and being full of straw, I concluded it was used as a sleeping place for those who had not provided themselves with separate accommodation. About an hour after the service was over, perceiving many people directing their steps near or towards it, I followed them. On one side of the tent were about twenty females; mostly young, squatted down on the straw; on the other a few men; in the centre was a long form, against which were some other men kneeling, with their faces covered with their hands as if engaged in prayer. Gradually the members increased, girl after girl dropped down upon the straw on one side, and men on the other. At last an elderly man gave out a hymn, which was sung with peculiar energy; then another knelt down in the centre, and commenced a prayer, (as I observed most clergy in the United States do when they

pray) and raising his hands above his head; then another bent out into prayer, and another followed him; then their voices became all confused together; and then were heard the silvery tones of women's supplication. As the din increased, so did their enthusiasm; handkerchiefs were raised to bright eyes, and sobs were intermingled with prayers and ejaculations. "It became a scene of babel; more than twenty men and women were crying out at the highest pitch of their voices, and trying apparently to be heard above the others. Every minute the excitement increased; some wrung their hands and called for mercy; some tore their hair; boys laid down crying bitterly, with their heads buried in the straw; there was sobbing almost to suffocation, and hysterics, and deep agony. One young man clung to the form, crying "Satan tears at me, but I would hold fast. Help, help, he drags me down!" It was a scene of horrible agony and despair; and when it was at its height, one of the preachers came in, and rising his voice high above the tumult, intreated the Lord to receive into his fold those who now repented and would fain return. Another of the ministers knelt down by a number of young men, whose faces were covered up, and who appeared to be in a state of frenzy; and putting his hands upon them, poured forth an energetic prayer, well calculated to work upon their over-excited feelings. Groans, ejaculations, broken sobs, frantic motions and convulsions succeeded; some fell on their backs with their eyes closed, waving their hands with a slow motion, and crying out "Glorious glory, glory!" I quitted the spot and hastened away into the forest, for the sight was too painful, too melancholy.

TWENTY FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Articles of Canada—Reported Marriage of Her Majesty—The Chartist—Affairs of the East—Harvest, &c.

The steamer Great Western arrived at New York from Bristol about eleven o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, bringing twenty-four days later news. By her we have received London and Liverpool papers of the 23rd, and Felix Farley's Bristol Journal of the 24th ultimo.

The commercial intelligence brought by the Western is of a favourable character, and large quantities of specie had been received by the Bank of England. The crops are much better than was anticipated, and there is every promise of a fair average harvest. The Chartist excitement appears to have much abated, and the summary punishment of a few of the ring-leaders has restored quiet and harmony.

Parliament was to be prorogued by Her Majesty in person on the 28th ultimo, so that we will have a speech from the Throne in a few days by the British Queen, which was to leave London on the 1st instant. In another column will be found a notice of Her Majesty's future lord and master, together with a contradiction of the *on dit*.

It was currently reported in London that the Marquis of Normandy is about to be removed from the Colonial Office, where he will be succeeded by Lord John Russell or Mr. Rice, who is to be raised to the peerage. Mr. McAuley, the member for Edinburgh, was spoken of as likely to become a member of the administration, to which he would add some strength. His notorious incompetency induced Lord Brougham to say that he knew not another instance of a Cabinet existing for any length of time in the country, in which no man was included who could even pretend to the possession of talent. His Lordship says a great many bitter things, both true and false, as it happens to suit his purpose, for he is destitute of any thing like moral or political principle, and his reason for giving the above truth, for it is a truth, is because he happens to be a servant out of place. If Lord Melbourne would but make him Chancellor, there could not be, in his opinion, a more talented ministry than the Whig.

The bill for making temporary provision for the government of Lower Canada, received the Royal assent on the 17th ultimo, and an

official copy of it was on board the Great Western addressed to His Excellency Sir John Colborne.

The Great Western had one hundred and ten passengers, among whom were Messrs. Furness and Cuthberton of Montreal. The weather during the voyage was extremely boisterous, particularly about the eastern edge of the Grand Bank.

Several Yankees who had been commissioned to go to Europe for the purpose of effecting loans on some more bubble schemes, have returned in the Great Western, not having been able to procure one cent. The Illinois commissioners, however, succeeded in procuring four millions of dollars.

The penny postage bill has become the law of the land, and we hope its benefits will soon be extended to the Colonies. It is the only beneficial measure effected during the session.

About eight hundred applications had been made for tickets to the stands at the approaching tournament, and every post was bringing increased demands. The issue will be limited to a thousand, and it was supposed the applications would be five times that number.

Her Majesty honoured Sir David Wilkie, R. A., with a sitting for a state portrait on the 23d. ultimo.

Messrs. Young and Huntingdon from Nova Scotia had an interview on the 22d ultimo with the Marquis of Normandy at the Colonial Office, as also Bishop McDonnell and the very Rev. A. McDonnell, of Upper Canada.

Bishop McDonnell of the Roman Catholic Church, is in England. He arrived at Liverpool from Quebec on the 1st of August.

The venerable archdeacon Straehan has been consecrated Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Upper Canada. This prelate will probably return to America by the Great Western, in October.

THE CANADAS.

The act for making temporary provision for the government of Lower Canada received the royal assent on the 17th of August.

The 1st section provides that the Special Council shall consist of not less than twenty members, and no business to be done unless eleven be present.

Section 2, repeals the provision of the act of 1 and 2 of Victoria, ch. 9, preventing the making of permanent laws. All permanent laws to be laid for thirty days before Parliament previous to being confirmed.

Section 3, repeals the provision of the late act prohibiting taxation. No new tax to be levied except for public works and objects of municipal government, and such taxes not to be appropriated by government.

Sec. 4. Repeals the provision of the late act prohibiting the alteration of acts of Parliament but no law to be passed affecting the temporal or spiritual rights of ecclesiastics or the law of tenure.

Sec. 5. All laws to have a publication in the Gazette before going into effect.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th of August,

Mr. O'Connell enquired whether the Secretary for the Colonies had received any information respecting the proclamation of Sir G. Arthur against Orange processions having been disregarded in Canada.

Mr. Labouchère answered that he had not received any information farther than that the proclamation had produced good effect; and he added, that he could give the house the general assurance that Sir G. Arthur would do all in his power to discourage Orangism and Orange processions, and prevent the irritation of party spirit.

REPORTED MARRIAGE OF HER MAJESTY.

From the Morning Post of 25th August.

It is our duty this day to make the British people an announcement which they will receive with intense interest, and we hope and believe with unanimous satisfaction. We have received from a correspondent resident at Brussels, and enjoying the entire confidence of that Court, a communication which enables us to state, in the most distinct and positive terms, that a matrimonial alliance is about to take place between her Britannic Majesty and his