

conducted herself in a most original manner. Whilst under the influence of these feelings her first impulse was to avail herself of the respite she had in generously proffered, to seek her youthful lover, and acquaint him with the scene that had just taken place. Albert Orlando, who loved her with all the ardour of which a young warm heart is capable, and who was vitiated of a more brewed and observant character than herself, saw much occasion for alarm when he considered the circumstances of the case, and reflected that Mr. Stanfield might have accounted from his designing neighbour, pecuniary obligations, which there could be no means of repaying otherwise than by the sacrifice of Selina's hand.

Selina, who observed the change of his countenance, assured him that there was not the slightest cause for uneasiness, as her heart was unalterably his; and protested her antipathy to her middle-aged lover in terms sufficiently energetic to have made a figure in a tragedy, or a melodrama at the least.

"Oh, but circumstances may, and I fear will, compel you to become his wife, my sweet Selina," said young Fisher despondingly.

"Albert, if I thought such a thing possible, I would elope with you this very night, and thus put it out of the power even of fate to entail upon me a destiny so full of woe."

Albert, with a deep sigh cut short this romantic effusion by pointing the woe of his worldly wealth, consisting of three shillings and fourpence halfpenny, not half enough, as he observed, to cover the expenses of their marriage by banns; and then what resources had either of them for a maintenance? Selina, in direct terms, proposed that Albert should become either a pirate or a bandit.

"My love," replied the young man laughing, "either of those high-sounding but villainous professions, even if practicable in these days, would conduct me post-haste to the gallows."

"Oh, but you do not know what interest very grandiose fellows in the pages of romance I will allow, Selina; but heaven defend us both from the acquaintance and principles of such associates in real life!"

"Heaven be praised, a very substantial one, my dear girl," said the young man, in a cheerful tone. "Patience! pretty Selina, and you will yet be mine; but, before I can indulge the rapturous hope of calling you my own, I must pass some years of patient expectation in active and industrious exertions."

[Concluded in our next.]

Cardinal Mazzari was dictating one day a letter to his secretary. The latter, overcome with incessant work, fell asleep, and the Cardinal continued dictating, while racking up and down his study; when he had come to the conclusion, he turned towards his secretary, saying, "and as usual." He then perceived that the first lines of the letter only were written. The Cardinal was very partial to this secretary, and treated him as a father. To awake him, he gave him a box on the ear; the secretary, in a fury, returned the blow. The Cardinal, without showing the least emotion, said coolly, "Now, sir, as we are both wide awake, let us proceed with the letter."

A deceased upright and able chief justice of one of our courts, was once obliged thus to address a southern jury:

"Gentlemen of the jury, in this case the counsel on both sides are unintelligible; the witnesses on both sides are incredible; and the plaintiff and defendant are both such bad characters, that to me it is indifferent which way you give your verdict."

LONDON AND PARISIAN FASHIONS For September.

The bodices of dresses continue to be made en cour, the sleeves moderately wide, the skirts long, but less full, than they have been worn, and trimmed with five or six narrow, small, straight flounces, festonnes or dentelles. Large mantlets the same as the dress, silk shawls lined or single, but trimmed with lace, and mantlets of black silk, edged with bias of colour, are fashionable in Paris. White dresses are literally loaded with lace.

Some new sleeves have appeared, they are full at the top, sometimes terminating with a cuff, others, when intended for dress, open, and hanging from the elbow; the garters are enclosed at the arm-hole in a kind of jockey or bias piece, almost flat, from which the lace emanates, and the whole is semi-bonnet.

Dresses with rows of flounces are made in various styles, but the greatest novelty is with festoons of colour or plain.

Poignets, for morning or evening, are made in every description of muslin or gauze without tulle in front, but the back tight; when the corsage is plain, a long continue of the same material is worn, forming a rosette with long ends like a muslin ribbon; this style is rather neat and simple.

On a half-high dress, a bonnet giving an idea of a helix peleries, is continued round the skirt heading a sprig. Orpanty is much in fashion, and though sprigs in colour and applications of velvet have been attempted, the simplicity of the plain muslin is preferred by many. Vandykes at this moment divide favour with flounces. A new material for dresses is the Arabian foulard, with sea ground, and figured all over in Moorish or Arabian patterns.

The small aprons now worn are of plain silk, trimmed with a fringe or black lace; they are also made of plain mousseline de laine, embroidered in shaded silks, the bonnets used terminate under the pockets.

The corsage colour is fashionable for materials for dress, ribbons, flowers, and all objects of the toilet. Many plaids are prepared, of which the checks are large, for the autumn, in which black and carnation predominate. This style of silk, with flounces of black lace, will produce a beautiful effect. Shawls of plain cachemire with deep fringes are found pretty, and suitable for summer.

A style of cap termed capuche is new and pretty; it is made of plain tulle, edged all round with a ruche of tulle, and ornamented on each side with a wreath of cloves, the flapping descends each side in wide squared lappets ruffled all round.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, TUESDAY, 9th OCT. 1838.

CALENDAR.

London, . . . Sept. 7. | New-York, . . . Sept. 20
Liverpool, . . . Sept. 7. | Halifax, . . . Sept. 23
Bristol, . . . Sept. 8. | Toronto, . . . Sept. 23

The address to His Excellency the Governor General, adopted at the meeting held in the lower part of the Quebec Exchange, last Wednesday, will be presented to His Excellency this afternoon at half past four o'clock. The procession will start from the Quebec Exchange at a quarter past four.

The papers from New York, received by mail this morning, are to Thursday morning. The steam-ship *Royal William*, had not arrived, and the papers are unusually destitute of interest.

His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Governor of Upper Canada, accompanied by Capt. Arthur and Mr. Donville, Aids-de-Camp, and by Mr. Attorney General Hagerman, arrived at Quebec on Saturday last in the steamer *Canada*, to pay a visit to His Excellency the Earl of Durham, previous to his lordship's departure from the country. Sir George Arthur embarked on board the steamer *Canada* about six o'clock yesterday evening, on his return to Upper Canada. His Excellency was loudly cheered by a large concourse of the citizens assembled on the wharf.

Various rumours were in circulation on Saturday as to the causes of Sir George's visit, all of which we believe are without any foundation. The *Montreal Gazette* says:

"Upon the arrival of Sir George Arthur, it was carelessly reported through town, that the object of His Excellency's visit to this Province, at the present time, was for the purpose of holding a consultation with the Governor General and the Commander of the Forces, on the subject of certain information, which, it was said, had reached Sir George, that an insurrectionary rising of 20,000 men would soon take place on the frontiers of Upper Canada. But the report was altogether without foundation, as we have the best authority for saying, that Sir George Arthur himself heard nothing of it until his arrival in Kingston."

The Deputation appointed by the citizens of Toronto, to present their address to His Excellency the Earl of Durham, arrived in town on Saturday last, in the steamer *Canada*. The Deputation consisted of W. B. Jarvis, Esq. Sheriff of Toronto, John Powell,

Esq. Mayor of that city, and James F. Smith, Esq. Mr. Attorney-General Hagerman, who arrived in the same boat, was the bearer of an address to the Earl of Durham, passed at a meeting of the inhabitants of Kingston on the 1st instant.

It is said, and we believe on good authority, that B. C. A. Gage, Esq. has received the appointment of Adjutant-General of Militia, and W. K. Cord, Esq. that of Deputy Adjutant-General.

We understand that orders have been issued for the re-formation of the Royal Quebec Volunteer Artillery.

The following paragraph is cut from the Boston Times. It is well calculated to give the oppressed inhabitants of "despotic Canada" a bright conception of how much is to be evaded in "the land of liberty," "the asylum of the oppressed," "the hope of the world," and what not:—

"The Corporation of the city of Apalachicola, Florida, have imposed a tax of twenty-five dollars on every free person of colour, man, woman, and child—and a tax of fifty dollars on every slave who hires his own time. Unless this tax is paid in a given time, the delinquents are to be seized and sold!! As the free negroes of the south are generally poor, it is probable that many who live within the light of the ordinance here referred to, will lose their freedom, though they have spent years of arduous toil in obtaining it. When such things as these occur, can we wonder that there are fanatics?"

[Among "our neighbours," those who are favorable to the abolition of slavery are called "fanatics," "imatics," or other more epithetous names.]

Some of the inhabitants of the Suburbs, assisted by a few of the *culte* of the *Chapelin* Church, held a meeting at the door of St. Roch's street, on Sunday last. We are by no means good "calculators," but we should suppose that the heads nodding assent to the proceedings of this meeting might number about 300:

legal knowledge) contained in their heads, was of course equal to that of ten times the number of their fellow-citizens; and by this rule, we opine, the secretary must have computed them, for in yesterday's Gazette, he boldly sets them down at no less a figure than 3000!—not 3000 in buckram, nor 3000 in cotton-dolls, nor 3000 freeholders, but (what is quite as astonishing) "3000 FREEHOLDERS!"

The proceedings of this momentous meeting were got through in a most summary manner. To wit—Mr. Charles Drolet appeared—took the chair—produced three or four resolutions, read them aloud—moved them—seconded them—carried them of course—and finally directed Mr. Hunter to write copies of them on two clean sheets of paper, and dispatch one to the Right Honourable Lord Brougham, and the other to John Temple Leader, Esq.—and all was done "with one might with moderate haste tell a hundred."

After this a few individuals attempted a cheer, which the rest of the meeting mistook for the Victoria Club in the distance, and each man hastened to his freehold with all convenient speed, without even waiting to thank their factotum for his truly business-like conduct in the chair.—"Ingratitude more strong than traitors' arms."

We shall not here give the resolutions in full, as we expect to publish them as an advertisement; but the purport of them is, that the "great mass" remonstrate the burning of Lord Brougham in effigy, and that he and Mr. Leader merit thanks for their efforts in favor of the rights, &c. of the people of Canada.

We understand there has been a good deal of talk among some of the "freeholders" of St. Rocks and Champlain Street, of burning an effigy; but we suppose it is now "deemed advisable" to let it alone.

Extract of a private letter from a soldier of the 15th Regt. dated

"Chambly, 6th Oct. 1838.

"A few miles from this, across the river, they are swearing in the habitans every night, and meetings take place every Saturday evening, at a tavern fifteen miles from this. Some of our men are stationed on the frontier on duty, and the Canadians have repeatedly threatened to take their lives. The new barracks in this place are nearly finished.—There can be little doubt that there will be

an outbreak here as soon as the winter commences; and I assure you our men have no desire to see their fire-locks rusting in the arm-racks."

A letter from Dublin, in the London Times, says that rumours were current to the effect that an Irish peer, who succeeded, on the death of his father, to an estate of £10,000 a year, and nearly £100,000 in the funds, had lost every shilling over which he possessed control, by gaming, even to his life interest in his magnificent entailed estate. Two other members of the peerage are said to have had the plucking of this fat pigeon. The New York Advertiser says, "From some high thrown out in the letter, we infer that the 'Irish peer' is no other than Lord Powerscourt, who was in this city not very long ago, and who so grievously disappointed some of our belles, it is said, by afterwards marrying a daughter of the Earl of Roden."

We some time since published the prospectus of a periodical intended to be published in Montreal, entitled THE LITERARY GLEANER, and we are glad to learn that the arrangements for its publication are now completed, and that the first number will issue on the 1st of December next. The terms are 15s. per annum.

Mr. Hall, of the Commercial Advertiser, lately on a visit to Canada, travelled to New York in forty-one hours and five minutes from Montreal; perhaps as quick a trip as was ever made between the two cities.

The Cornwall Observer intimates that the body of the drowned man lately discovered in harbour, upon whose person £75 was found, is most probably that of Mr. Nelson Cozens. Mr. Cozens left Cornwall, via L'Orignal, with the intention of proceeding to England, nearly two years ago, for the purpose of laying a land claim of his father's before the Colonial Office. He left Montreal, (according to information communicated to his father) for Quebec, on the 3d of November, 1836, and he never been heard of since.—(Mont. Gaz.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

- Oct. 5th.
- H. M. S. Inconstant, from Halifax and Bermuda.
- Bark St. Patrick, Melloy, 20th Augt. Galway, LeMesurier & co. ballast.
- 6th.
- H. M. Steam ship Medea, from Halifax, &c. Ship John Bolton, Hutchinson, 20th August. Liverpool, John Munn, general cargo.
- Bark Sovereign, Markham, 26th July, London. H. Burstall, ballast.
- Bark of Durham, Frost, 8th August, Poole, Pemberton.
- Bark Faury, Barlett, 1st do London, Atkinson & co.
- Bark Beaufort, Brown, 1st do London, W. Price & co.
- Bark Prince, Renau, 1st July, LeMesurier & co.
- Bark Cyrus, Rac, 31st July, London, Wm. Price & co. ballast.
- Bark Tam O'Shanter, Sumpton, 18th Augt. Liverpool, general cargo, for Montreal, 2 cabin passengers.
- Bark Wm. & Elizabeth, Taylor, 15th do Gloster, Pemberton, ballast.
- Bark Onondago, 20th do Cork, Pemberton.
- Bark Argyle, Baldwin, 30th July, London, Price & co. ballast.
- Ship Elizabeth, Ross, 1st August, London, Price & co. ballast.
- Bark Restintion, Moon, 29th July, Gloster, Maitland & co.
- Esq. Speculator, Harvey, 30th do Dartmouth, Chapman & co.
- Brig Ocean Bride, Robinson, 4th August, Wyrewaer, A. Gilmore & co.
- Brig Eight, Muthall, 16th do Lisbon, Gilmore & co. ballast.
- Brig Amynatas, Peek, 13th do Swansea, Maitland & co. coals.
- Brig Lord Ravensworth, Newnam, 31st July, Plymouth, the master, ballast.
- Schr. Sarah, Dugal, 15th Sept. from the fisheries.
- 7th.
- Ship Queen, Jones, 7th Augt. Liverpool, Gilmore & co. ballast.
- Ship Maida, Nicholson, 31st Jnly, Hull, H. Burstall, general cargo, 1 passenger.
- Bark Sir Wm. Bensley, Gubb, 27th do London, Atkinson & co. ballast.