

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

Indian Isle, her childhood's home. Of the deaths of her father and mother—of a cruel sister and brother-in-law—how she left that home, hoping to find a brother in America—how she sought in vain, but found, instead, a husband, he too, an Englishman, a gentleman and scholar, had been thrown upon the world. Sympathy deepened into love—alone in a crowd, all the world to each other, they married—he procured employment in a school, she plain needle-work. The close attention to the duties of his school, long walks, and scanty fare, brought on ill health, and confined him at length to his bed.

The shop, from which his poor wife obtained work, failed, and their resource was cut off. She had looked long weary days for employment—many had none to give—others gave no work to strangers. This I found them—to comfort them for a little time—then I trust they found indeed a comforter in Heaven!

The husband died first—died, placing the hand of his poor wife in mine! I needed not the mute appealing look he gave me; I took her to my own happy home—it was too late!

It is a very little time ago, I went one morning to her room; she had passed a restless night; had dreamed, she said, of her dear George—she called me her kind and only friend—begged me to sit a little while beside her, and looked up so sadly in my face, that my own heart seemed well nigh breaking. I left her not again.

In the still deep night I heard her murmur—“Sister Anne, do not speak so harshly to me; Oh! mamma, why did you leave me?” Then again she said, “give me an orange, my sister, I am very faint.” Her soul was again in her own sunny home.

“Lay me by my George, and God will bless you,” were her last words to me. I led my hushed children to look upon her sweet face, as she lay in her coffin. They had never seen sorrow or death, and then I gave them their first knowledge of both; then I told them of the sin, the cruelty of those who wound the stranger's heart.

YOUTHFUL SORROW.—Let no one make sport of youthful sorrow; it is the bitterest we know. The trials of our course through life. The trials of after life are doubtless more real, but not so intense; they are of the world, worldly; it is seldom they are unselfish, rarely untutored. Let any one of us read the devotedness of our first real grief,—the anguish of our first disappointment,—and remember how literally it was deep and heartfelt,—how perfectly mind and body were stricken during its continuance; and then, in justice to fast-coming memories, we can never make sport of early sorrows.

Oh! there be such depths of woe
In a young blighted spirit; mirth and cheer
A haughty brow, and age has done with tears;
But youth bows down to misery in amaze
At the quick cloud o'ermenting its fresh days.
(Mrs. Hemans' Records of Women.)

WONDERFUL TREE.—That extraordinary production of the arboreal kingdom, the “milk-bearing cow tree,” which flourishes in Para, in South America, is among the loftiest of the forest growing to the height of one hundred feet and upwards. It bears a delicious fruit, which has the united flavour of strawberries mixed with cream; and its trunk yields as fine bowls of milk as those from a cow. “It seems rather startling,” says Mr. Webster, in his Voyage to the Southern Atlantic, “to talk of a tree yielding milk, but such is the fact, and it is drank by the people in large quantities, and was used by us, at the gun-room table for mixing with tea, in lieu of cows milk from which it is no wise distinguishable in general use. The milk is a rich, white, bland fluid, without odour, and of the taste and flavour of common milk. It mixes readily with tea or coffee, without curdling or undergoing any change, and in every respect seems like cows milk. Boiling water does not alter it. It keeps unaltered six or seven days in the temperature of eighty-five degrees. It appears to differ from all known milky juices of plants, and to approach in obvious properties to animal milk, from which it differs widely in chemical composition. There is no cream or cheesy matter in it. I kept a bottle of the milk until our arrival at Trinidad, eight weeks after my procuring it, when it was sent to the Admiralty. To complete the marvel of this tree, we must mention that it affords the most valuable timber for ship building, and that it is so used in the dock-yard at Para.”

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN LONDON.—Never was there in any of the large cities of the world, ancient or modern, so many asylums for alleviating the miseries of man, as are to be found in London.

London contains forty-three free schools, with perpetual endowments for educating and maintaining nearly four thousand children; seventeen other schools for poor and deserted children; two hundred and thirty-seven parish schools, supported by voluntary contributions, &c. in which about ten or twelve thousand boys and girls are constantly clothed and educated; three colleges; twenty-two hospitals for sick, lame, and indigent women; one hundred and seven alms-houses for the maintenance of aged persons of both sexes; eighty-two institutions for the support of the poor of various descriptions, and about thirty dispensaries for the gratuitous supply of medicine and medical aid to the helpless in all cases. Besides these various establishments, each parish has a workhouse for the occupation and maintenance of its own distressed or helpless poor; and the several trades companies of the city of London distribute about 475,000 stls., nearly 375,000 dollars, annually in charities. The sums expended among the other public charities are computed at no less than 4850,000, or 1,250,000 dollars, per annum. The hospitals, alms-houses and free-schools, were founded chiefly by private persons, or incorporated bodies of tradesmen. Many of them are endowed with perpetual revenues; others are supported by annual or occasional voluntary contributions.

THE FORGOTTEN NOT.—The following fanciful origin of this plant is given in Mills' History of Chivalry:—Two lovers were loitering on the margin of a lake, on a fine summer evening, when the maiden espied some of the flowers of this plant growing on the water, close to the bank of an island, at some distance from the shore. She expressed a desire to possess them, when the knight, in the true spirit of chivalry, plunged into the water, and swimming to the spot, cropped the wished-for plant; but his strength was unable to fulfil the object of his achievement; and feeling that he could not regain the shore, although very near it, he threw the flower upon the bank, and casting a last affectionate look upon his lady-love, he cried, “FORGET ME NOT,” and was buried in the waters.

SENSIBLE QUERY.—When one of the English naval commanders was at Canton, the officers of his frigate gave a ball. Whilst they were dancing, a Chinese, who had quietly looked on during the operations, softly said to one of the company, “Why don't you let your servants do this for you?”

NEW, BUT APPROPRIATE.—An exchange paper has substituted the word “Mortgages,” for “Marriages,” over its hymenial news.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 20th JANUARY, 1838.

The Montreal mail due yesterday had not arrived at ten o'clock this morning—the hour at which the Transcript went to press. This unusual delay is doubtless occasioned by the very severe snow storm with which we were visited yesterday, and which must have rendered the roads in the country almost impassable.

A special courier from Halifax arrived on Tuesday, bringing papers received by the English December mail, which sailed from Falmouth on the 9th, bringing London papers of the 7th.

The London True Sun of the 3rd December has the following paragraph:—

“In consequence of the increasingly disturbed state of Canada, the services of the 43rd Regiment are required in that Colony; and the 93rd Highlanders, under orders for Gibraltar, and on the eve of embarking for the garrison, have been countermanded, and are now to proceed to Nova-Scotia, to replace the 43d. The Mailand transport, for the conveyance of the first division, was to leave the river for Cork on the 1st December, and the Hastings, intended for the service, in a few days after. It is also reported that another regiment has been applied for at the Cape of Good-Hope.”

The same paper contains a letter from a correspondent, dated Montreal, Nov. 7th, giving a detailed account of the contention between the Doric and the “Sons of Liberty,” and the destruction of the Vincidore office.—Another correspondence, of a previous date (3rd November) is also given, in which the

writer speaks of having “seen a batch of commissions of magistrates and militia officers collected together, to the number of 700, to be returned to Lord Gosford!”

The Address of the Montreal “Permanent and Central Committee” to the “Working-Men's Association” is published in several of the London papers.

In the House of Commons, on the 5th, Mr. Hume presented a petition from a person named Bryan, complaining of losses he had sustained by the oppressive and arbitrary conduct of Sir George Arthur, during his administration in Van Diemen's Land. Mr. Hume expressed his regret that such a person should have been appointed to the government of Upper Canada; but he was happy in finding that Sir Francis Head had been removed from a situation in which he had conducted himself so ill in a constitutional point of view.

Sir G. Grey was satisfied that Sir George Arthur would never take advantage of any situation to which he might be appointed, to escape a full compliance with the demands of justice. He should not trouble the House with any reply to the imputation which the hon. member had thought proper so unreasonably to make against Sir George Arthur and Sir Francis Head: all he wished to be understood was, that his silence on the subject implied any thing but a concurrence in the opinion stated by the hon. member.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Wednesday, 10th January.
Present:—The Hon. Chief Justice Sewell, Hon. Messrs. Stewart, Heney, Penberton, and Quesnel.

Cartier, appellant, and Begley and others, respondents.—Appeal discontinued, on motion of appellant's counsel.

Pothier, appellant, and Foucher and others, respondents.—Rule to stand over.

Thursday, 11th January.
Present:—The same Judges.

Cassette, appellant, and Dubord, respondent. Parties heard by their counsel.

Vallieres de St. Real, appellant, and Eucher de Nicerville, respondent. Parties heard by counsel.

Friday, 12th January.
Present:—The same Judges.

Rhodes, appellant, and Bradbury, respondent.—Parties heard on two rules.

Hamilton, appellant, and Meritt, respondent. Rule of the 13th November discharged by consent of parties.

Dubord, appellant, and Bourdon, respondent.—The parties by their counsel were heard.

Dubord, appellant, and Pepin, respondent. The parties by their counsel were heard.

Saturday, 13th January.
Woodley, appellant, and Montour, respondent.—Parties heard by counsel.

Monday, 15th January.
Present:—The same Judges.

Jones, appellant, and Lamson, respondent. The rule of the 13th November declared absolute, on payment of costs by respondent.

Duchesny, appellant, and Pothier, respondent.—Parties heard by counsel.

Tuesday, 16th January.
Present:—The same Judges.

Cassette, appellant, and Dubord, respondent.—The judgment rendered in the Court of King's Bench at Three Rivers, on the 30th of March last, was rescused, and the present action dismissed with costs.

Dubord, appellant, and Bourdon, respondent.—Judgment of the Court of King's Bench at Montreal, of the 19th February, 1836, affirmed.

Dubord, appellant, and Pepin, respondent. Judgment of the Court of King's Bench at Montreal, of the 30th April, 1836, affirmed.

Woodley, appellant, and Montour, respondent.—Judgment of the Court of King's Bench at Three Rivers, of the 30th March last, affirmed.

Stuart, appellant, and Ermatinger, respondent.—Parties heard by their counsel.

Wednesday, 17th January.
Present:—His Excellency the Governor in Chief, the Hon. J. Sewell, Chief Justice, Hon. Messrs. Stewart, Penberton and Quesnel.

Foucher, appellant, and Pothier, respondent.—Parties heard on rule obtained by Marie Merguerite Fortier, on the 21st of July last, for the allowance of an appeal from an interlocutory judgment.

Mayrand, appellant, and Basile dit Lamontagne, and wife, respondents.—Parties heard by their counsel.

Thursday, 18th January.
Present:—The Hon. Chief Justice Sewell, Hon. Messrs. Stewart, Heney, Penberton, and Quesnel.

Duchesny, appellant, and Schultz, respondent.—The hearing of this case was continued to the next term.

Friday, 19th January.
Present:—The same Judges.

Cartier, appellant, and Mallet, respondent. Appellant discontinued the appeal.

Dort, appellant, and Mallet, respondent.—Appellant discontinued the appeal.

Molson and others, appellants, and McBean, respondent. Parties heard by counsel.

Ferrier, appellant, and Thomson, respondent. Parties heard by their counsel.

Gozmon, appellant, and Fortier respondent. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do.

Hart, appellant, and Brown, respondent. Q. F. A. Co. appellant, and Fitzback, respondent.

Wilson, appellant, and Q. F. A. Co. respondent. Guzy, appellant, and Russell, respondent.

Jones, appellant, and Le Meunier and another, respondents.

There being no other appeals from Montreal or Three Rivers to be heard in the present term, the Court adjourned until this morning, when the judgments will be given.

The following cases from Quebec stand over:—

Umsline Nuns, appellants, and Attorney General, respondent.

Vallieres de St. Real, appellant, and the Union Company, respondents.

Furlin, appellant, and the Attorney General, respondent.

Chabot, appellant, and Fournier, respondent.

Nixon, appellant, and Masse, respondent. The Chief Justice of Montreal did not come down to Quebec this term.

QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

Tuesday, 16th January.
The Magistrates on the Bench were Messrs. Glackemeyer, Lamby, Paradis, Baillarge, and Bigaouette.

William Spencer and Catherine Lynch were charged with keeping a disorderly house.

From the evidence adduced, it appeared that Spencer, who resides in Champlain street, was in the habit of disturbing the repose of his amiable neighbours in that quarter, by “kicking up rows,” beating his wife, and breaking his own china and his landlord's doors and windows.

Spencer, in his defence, said that he was in the habit of “enjoying himself” after the labours of the day; but that he kept no improper characters about his house.

The Jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of Guilty.

The Grand Jury ignored the bill against Peter Angus, policeman, for assault and false imprisonment.—The charge preferred in this indictment originated in Angus having, in accordance with instructions received from the Inspector of Police, attempted to search a cart, in which were Messrs. Fiset and Desjardins, which they attempted to resist. After some altercation, Angus took them to the guard room. They were liberated on their arrival there.

Francois Labbe withdrew his plea of Not Guilty, and substituted that of Guilty, to a charge of assault.

Wednesday, 17th January.

The Magistrates on the Bench were Messrs. Glackemeyer, Lamby, Baillarge, Bigaouette, Paradis, Patton, and Cazeau.

The trial of Philippe Duchesnay for an assault on Felix Fortier, traversed from last term, was put off to the April term, the defendant being a Volunteer in Her Majesty's service, and unable to attend.

The Grand Jury came into Court with a true bill against Thomas C. Aylwin, Louis Fiset, and Eustache Masse, for assault and false imprisonment.

Thursday, 18th January.

The Magistrates on the Bench were Messrs. Glackemeyer, Lamby, Baillarge, Bigaouette, Paradis, Patton, Cazeau, and Turgeon.

Mary Hogan, John Hogan, and Michael Hogan, of the Parish of St. Marie, Township of Frampton, were arraigned on a charge of stealing fifteen bushels of oats and three bags,