THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

White day and Transporting from

AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vot. 1. No. 361

QUEBEC, TUESDAY, 15TH MAY, 1838.

PRICE ONE PENNY

PUBLIC MEETING. ADDRESSES TO SIR JOHN COLBORNE AND THE EARL OF DURHAM.

A a seting of the citizens of Quebec, for the purpose of Considering of the propriety of addressing His Excellency Sir John Colborne and the Earl of Durham, on their arrival in this city, took place at the exchange on Thursday last. A sketch of the proceedings of this meeting appeared in the Transcript of Saturday. We have since, nowever, been tavored with a report of the systems delivered on that occasion, water we have pleasure in laying before our readers.

WM. WALKER, Esq. naving tases the chair, opened the proceedings of teating the requisition cannot be meeting. He then retwo-fold, and it because his daty as charman, to offer a few remarks on the nature of the into offer a few remarks on the nature of time tended propositions. In the first place, then, it was proposed to prepare a respective and congratuancy address or presentation to the Excellency Sir Joan Conome on no server at the seat of Government. Finer certainty could not be a more atting opportunity has could not be a more utting opportunity than that of ma artival mere of expressing our deep sense of grantuale for the important services rendered us. He (Mr. V.) had not doubt that under Driving Providence, Srt John Combonne had been the means of preserving us from scenes of hornor decading to contemporate, and we are in sected to min for the cone in attrepace and mappiness which we now enjoy—(near.) As far as lay in tear power, toered, no (M. W.) had no sound that the citizens of Quebec would testify their gratitude towards Sr John Collome by unsatimously adopting a respectful and congratinatory address to thin. He (the Chairman) had, thus far, spoken of the military services rendered by Sir John Collome; with respect to bis evil capacity he (M. W) had no hesitation in saying that, the ms great master—the minorital Wellington—ne half-sheep himself from scenes of horror dreadful to contemplate, in saying that, like his great master the in-mortal Wellington - he had shewn thouself mortal with the field. mortal Wellington—he has saewn himself great in the cashiet equality with the field. (Hear). As he (Mr. W.) and aiready remarked, he had no doubt that the inhabitants of Quebec would come forward with nearly unanimity in testifying the obligations which Sir John Colborne has laid them under—(cheers.) The next object of the present meeting was the preparation of an address to be presented to the Earl of Durham on his arrival here and consequent assumption of the ival here and consequent assumption of the lovernment of the country. Our youthful and illustrious Sovereign had chosen as Go-vernor of her North American Provinces, a nobleman who was one of the highest in rank in the kingdom, and had invested him with extraordinary powers to restore peace and prosperity to Canada. He (Mr. W.) durst say that all present had received advices from the mother country—directly or indirectly—of Lord Durham having offered ascurances of using his utmost exertions to restore the institutions of this country in a manner consonant with the feelings of all Her Maje ty's loyal subjects; but such a topic ought to be kept out of the way at present, contenting our-selves with tendering to Lord Durham on his arrival, a respectful and congratulatory ad-dress. He (Mr. W.) thought he would be supported in saying that the address to that noteman ought to be free from all distinctions of poltical parties, and couched in the most

general terms.

John Jones, jun. Esq. came forward and stated that the first resolution having been placed in his hands for proposal, he would endeavour to fulfil the duty which had thus devolved on him; at the same time he hoped that he should not be considered out of order or as taking up too much of the time of the meeting, if he referred to a matter which perhaps was not strictly within the letter of the resolution alluded to. He considered the present time befitting for the remarks which he had to make, and would proceed at once to state that a body of the creation of the loyal inhabitants of this city, themselves had al-

ready anticipated a portion of the duties as-signed to this meeting. He ainded to the Constitutional Association, and an address to # Klick that Association of Which that Association of Which that Association of What was the same thing, the Association Committee thereof—had been for some time past rugaged (curers.) He (Mr. 1.) was not aware until within the las iew days that his Constitutional Association and not enjoy that confidence to which former events, he considered, showed that it was un-Hed. ti that Association had lost the condence of the loyar annabitants to whom tay the fallet? in themselves; and way then di they not get up and user it, naving the powe they not get up and saver up naving the power within their own hands 22 9000 f. And Asso-cration had soliced by collain remarks within the text two days, for which the was at a loss to decount:—it was maked upon by some persons as not exactly to accordance with the views of the present mechang. Now, the thought had the all the things to be at the saver the transfer of the things of the transfer ne thought has the attempt to cast the Constitutional Association under a sugar cipu was noting an anjury to a body which has tellderest essential sources to this country, and would do so again—[caseers.] Lie Unitroin ness interposed by slating that its considered Air Jones to be out of

Mr. Jones remarked that he had premise mis observations by stating that what he had to offer was permaps no strictly within the setter of the resolution which he had to propose; outsuit he considered that he had eight to ready to the latter part of the Union man's adurers respecting postical parties inulional Association, and would Constitutional presentation, and would make that that every fong connected with Lord Dutham and Het Majesty's 10yal subjects was safe at its mands. The preparation of an address to Lord Burnaum, together with the choice of a proper time for presenting such address ought to be consided to the Association of the Control o address ought to be consided to the Assertation. (Cheers.) The presentation of an address ought to this Excellency immediately after his arrival might be the cause of embarrassing him. Let Lord During arrive mere, upon insoline, and have a little time to look around him—timen a fitting opportunity would olier for addressing him on the part of the Majesty's layal supports. In many contractions of the mineral contraction of the mineral contraction of the mineral contraction of the mineral contraction. of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, for which duty he (Mr. J.) must still insist, the Constitutional Association was the most competent. (Cheers.) He sincerely hoped that such a course would be pursued, and british subjects remain firmly united. We can never get curves we to together and pull together—let us remain firm in purpose to obtain our just rights, and there can be no lear of the result— (Great cheering.) He would now proceed to the more immediate subject matter of the resolution which he should have the honor of proposing and to which the worthy Chair-man had alluded in terms sufficient to ensure its unanimous adoption. Mr. Jones then passed a just and eloquent eulogium on Sir John Coloorne, concluding by proposing the tirst resolution

"1 .- That next to the favor of Divine Pro "I.— Inat next to the layo'r of Divine rividence, the people of this province are mainly indebted to the promptitude and military skill of His Exe-"leney Sir John Colborne, Commander of her Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, and now Administrator of the Government in the Lower Province, for the early suppression of the late insurrection, and for the security of the lives and properties of Her Majesty's loyal subjects therein?

In the course of his observations he re marked that Sir John whenever the Volum teers had been brought under his notice had teers had been brought under his notice had not failed, with a trankness and generosity which did him infinite honour, to compliment them; he had done more having been the means of bringing them under the notice of our gracious Queen eliciting from her Majesty an expression of pleasure at the depotion of her log al subjects. Such conduct on the part of a distinguished General Officer was sufficient to remove the impression that the zmy regarded with a jealous eye, the militia who sarn out in desence of their Sovereign,

which, being the peculiar province of the torner it was thought by some—but Sir Jehn Colborne had shown that no such feeling

Conomic had shown that he such beeling existed—that the citizen soldiers were looked upon with contempt by the "regulars."

J. C. Fisher, Esq. L. L. D. seconded the notion, and in doing soldiment in elegant language to the great and important services language to the great and important services rendered to this country by Sir John Col-borne and the high military and civil character of that gainant and distinguished General Officer.—With respect to some observa-tions which had tailed from the fast speaker, he (br. #.) would take the therity of ex-plaining the views entertained by the signers. of the requisition calling the meeting. It had appeared to them that it was expedient to address Sir John Colborne on his arrival at the seat of the requisitionists that it was distraule that an address should be presented to Lord Durham address amount be presented to Lord Durham on his arre-1 are to some the government of the country. Fo save the time of the public and he (thr. F.) was happy to see every probability of that time being fully occupied in a good business season—it was thought that the best plan that cmild be adopted would be to call a meeting to consider both addresses at the same time. To Sir J-hin Colborne we owe a debt of gratitude and the first resolution came home to the hearts of all present; to Lord Durham we ove a fair trial and a civil came home to the hearts of all present; to Lord Durham we ove a fair trial and a civil reception. (Cheers.) Until the present moment he [Dr. F.] had no alea of opposition being offered to the proposal of addressing that not-leman and he heped that the gentlemen with whom such opposition originated would think again before they persisted in it. Let them look at the matter in its true light; it was proposed that an address merely of respect and congratulation should be offered to Lord Durham, without the persons addressing him birding themselves to anything whatever. All that we had heard of Lord Durham was in his favour, and although he did not advocate conservative principles, a fair trial was due him before judgment could be pronounced on his government. Let us therefore be united in paying a just tribute of resnounced on his government. Let us there-fore be united in paying a just tribute of res-pect to a nobleman honoured with the confipect to a nobleman honoured with the confidence of our youthful and gracious Sovereign whom it was our delight to serve as faithful subjects. With respect to the Constitutional Association, he [Dr. F.] was sure that it didenjoy the confidence of the loyalists of Quebec, [cheers,] and he heard it stated to-day for the first time, to the contrary. He humbly conceived, however, that this had nothing to do with the present question. The Constitutional Association, as its title imports, has the high office of watching over the Constitution to see that it be not impaired, while this meeting was only acting in the humble cases. to see that it be not impaired, while this meeting was only acting in the humble capacity of endeavouring to be the means of holding out the hand of friendship to an individual arriving on our shores.

The resolution was then carried with great athlerisms

enthusiasm.

Thomas Froste, Esq., in proposing the second Resolution, remarked that he entirely concurred in what had been said by the last speaker both as legarded the Constitutional Association and the manner in which this meeting had been called. Mr. F. then detailed the various important and beneficial Association and the manner in which this meeting had been called. Mr. F. then detailed the various important and beneficial public acts which Sir John Colborne, assisted by the Special Council, had been the means of conferring on the country. In conclusion he said that of course he could anticipate—after the manner in which the first had been exceived—nothing but an unanimous and hearty concurrence to the second resolution.

42.—That on the occasion of His Excellent. hearty concurrence to the second resolution.

2.—That on the occasion of His Excellen
cy's visit to the seat of Government, it is highly expedient that a respectful and congratuatory Address should be presented to Sir John Colborne on the part of the loyal in habitants of this city and the vicinity, in testimony of their sense of his high character and emittent public services.

When the services are considered the resolution of the services.

Wm. Atkinson, Esq. seconded the resolu-tion, and it passed by acclamation.

J. B. Forsyth, Esq., said that before pro-ceeding to move the resolution, with which

he had been intrusted, he could not refrain from expressing his regret at the attempt at opposition which had been manifested and for which he could see no satisfactory cause. He sincerely hoped that there would be no di-vision, as ir such case we should become in-volved in difficulties which might continue throughout the administration of Lord Durnam. The terms in which the resolution was

couched were of such a general nature that it required a very captious disposition to oppose it. He [Mr. F.] hought that—all present being of one opinion as to loyalty—there ought to be no opposition merely for the sake of dividing the meeting and showing the strength of one particuliar set of men. He was exceedingly sorry that a most valued friend of his, with whom he always agreed in opinion—except on the present-unfortunate occ.sion—intended to move an amendment to the resolution. That gentleman was under the resolution. That gentleman was under the impression that it was wished to cast a slur on the Constitutional Association. Now, slur on the Constitutional Association. Now, the [Mr. F.] could say that no such thing was ever intended [Cheers.] The meeting had been called in a manner which it was considered would render the thing as general as possible, so that there should be no party feeling manifested on the arrival of Lord Dulham. [Cheers.] Mr. Forsyth then proposed the following resolution:

posed the following restation:—

a. That inasmuch as lier Majesty has been pleased to appoint to the Government of ther British Norm American Possession, a nobleman of high rank and distinguished attainments, who is more especially charged with the eventual re-establishment of the Government of this Province upon such a basis as may secure be liberties and promote the interest of all clusses of Her Majesty's loyal Subjects therein—it becomes the duty of the Loyal Inhabitants of this City and the vicinity to present a respectful and congratures. the Loyal Inhabitants of this City and the vicinity to present Freepectful and congratulatory Address to the Laci of Durham, on his arrival at the seat of Government, expressing full combinence in his Excellency's fitness for the high trust reposed in him by Her Majesty, and their firm reliance that the extraordinary powers with which he is invested, will be exerted for the permanent welfare and real interests of the Province over which he has been called to preside, and of this Province of Lower Canada in particular."

The resolution having here read from the

The resolution having been read from the

The resolution having been read from the chair,
Mt. Jones again came foward, stating that he had a few remarks to offer on the resolution. This was a portion of the business of the day which it had been truly said would meet with opposition; and being one of those opposed to the resolution as it stood, he would give his opinion openly and freely—his individual opinion, enhanced by any one he would have it to be understood—in order that the meeting might know what ground he went upon. (Cheers.) It had been truly said that there could be but one opinion regarding the address to Sir John Colborne. Now, an address to Sir John Colborne. Now, an address to Sir John Colborne. Now, an address had been voted to that gallant officer, and, that done, there he (Mr. J.) concieved that the business of this meeting ought to be brought to a conclusion. The Constitutional Association intended addressing Lord Durham on a fitting occasion, and he (Mr. J.) considered this quite sufficient. Lord Durham had declared that he will be biased by no opinion whatever—recognize no party—he wished to have the coast clear. Let him then, by all means, have a fair trial and do not embarrass him immediately on his arrival with an address of which he could have but short notice and to which very probably he would find himself compelled to give a short answer. (A laugh.) This perhaps might not be very agreable, and what would be the consequence? open war! (A laugh.) and we might love all benefits to be derived from the administration of his Lordship. Let the whole matter of addressing Lord Durham he left to the Constitutional Association, which after all is only leaving it to yourselves—(cheers and a laugh)—and let the proceedings of the present meeting stop where they are. chair,
Mt. Jones again came foward, stating that

R. H. GAIRDNER, Esq. said that he

these terms

" That it is adviseable to present a respecttal address to His Excellency the Earl of Dus-ham on his arrival at the seat of Government, containing a succinct statement of the grievances which peculiarly press upon her Majes-ty's subjects of British and Irish origin, and expressing their hope that His Excellenances which peculiarly press upon net septime, and ty's subjects of British and firth origin, and expressing their hope that His Excellen-cy will be pleased to take the same into his consideration, and to adopt such measures as may lead to their final redress."

. The motives for proposing this motion, having been misconstrued, it would be as well for him to state planely what these motives were. As affairs now are, in this Province, it was of no use to say that an address can be it was of no use to say that an address combe framed in such a manner as to bring all parts agether. (Cheers.) If was of no use to say either that Load Durham would see no distinction of partie in this Province. He would see at once that the contest is one of national origin and mollting else. (Cheers.) He Mr. G.) was at a loss to conceive how an address could be drawn up in a manner to express the santiments of Eigistahnen and Craadians combined. Was it a mere congratuation of address? He [Mr. G.] could see nothing as yet in the mission of Lord Durham that could be called it matter for congratuation from British men. Was such an address n British men. Was such an address tion from British men. tion from British men. Was such an address to be presented because Lord Burham comes out with great powers—powers, moompatible with the liberty of the subject—Secause we are deprived of popular representation, and to be governed by a depotism such as he had noped never to see exist north of the Istimas of Darien? As yet he [Mr. G.] saw no subject for congratulation in all this. (Cheer.) If, as in his opinion, the address could not, then, be entirely congratulatory, how were they to say that Lord Darians would stop measures to please all parties? Will Englishmen be pleased at a continuance of the political degradation they have so long suffered from heir opponents? Will Canadian be pleased with a re-union of the Provinces, a measure their opponents? Will Canadians be pleased with a re-union of the Provinces, a measure which the British and Irish ardently desire? It was no of use to multiply instances of the moompatibility of the wishes and desires of the two races; he [Mr. 6.] held it to be imposible to trage an address to please all parties, unless indeed it was a mere milk-and-water affair. [Cheers.] He thought it would be much better for each party to come forward with its own address—choosing its own time of presentation—standing on its own of presentation—standing on its own gount - ceasing to make themselves redicting out by useless attempts at a malgamating discordant elements. Lord Durham would take each address mot consideration and apply such remedy to the evis complained of as in the end might be just to all. [Cheers.]

W. Lloyd, Esq. seconded the amendment. W: Lloyd, Esq. seconded the amendment Da. Frishes would oppose the amendment of confirmity with what he conceived to be the views and wishes of the requisitionists of the meeting. He was perfectly unprepared to advocate the cause, but, unpopular as such a course might be, he would not hesitate to take it. He believed he might lay claim to as strong British feeling as any one present— he was one of the original founders of the Con-stitutional Asociation, and had been twice or stitutional Asociation, and had been twice or he was one of the original founders of the Con-stitutional Association, and had been twice or thrice elected a member of the Executive Committee—and he had as strong a sense of the grievances under which the British and Arish inhabitants of this country labour, as the inst speaker—but he would implore the meet-ing to lay every thing of the kind aside at the present moment. This was not intended as a political meeting, and it was not desirable that mention of our grievances should be made to Lord Durham before he had time to warm himself and turn round in the House of Assembly. The last speaker—had certainly avow-ed a most extraordinary sentiment in saying that the contest in the Province was between two races; he (Dr. F.) had never heard it said before. All loyal subjects had been in-vited to attend this meeting, and he (Dr. F.) when to attend this meeting, and he (Dr. F.) it is not a contest between the races, gYes ! Yes!) Gentlemen might say yes, but he (Dr. F.) would say no. '!! is a contest between the loyal and disloyal, and he would never acknowledge any other contest. He objected

to go to him timicitately on his artivat with an address softing torth the greevances under which we labour? Such a course was ginate a most and avourable impression on his Lordania, it was not by lithusing our greenness in his face and threadening than that we come ever expect to outlin any hing from Lord Durham; It was only by showing moderation that we could ever expect to so seem go moderation that we could ever expect to so seed in outling our demands. Let it wait patiently until Lord Durham has how time to tollow out his instructions. The tearned sentences out his instructions. The tearned gentiemer opposite [Mr. Gardner; had also said that it was perfectly impossible to frame an address which would sun ail parties; he [Dr. F. thought differently, for a 21 gentlemen were appointed a Committee, they might surely hammer out of their united trains something that would be agreeable to air loyal menthat with the agreeable to an oyal men. They would not be required to break new ground or enter into a detain of air the political differenties of the Province. Then again we are told of despotism see, but he [Di. F.] considered it strange that an act of Parliament which had gone through the ordered deal of a strict scrutiny in each house and had been sanctioned by the Queen of England, should be teared as tending to despotism.

Mr. Joses would observe with regard to one portion of Dr. Fisner's addess that it would be inferred that the Constitutional A sociation, would, if the matter were left to them, address Lord Durham immediately on his arrival in the Province. They would no

Lordship had "warrane" numer? and turned round in the House of Assembly "—ta laugh.; Mr. Bats row said that the view of the question taken by Dr. Fisher appeared to furn altogether erroreous. He had stated that this was not a party measure; now if a sta party measure what was it? For what purpose was this meeting convened? It was to address a nobleman or his arrival here atmed with extraordinary nowers for the covernment. with extraordinary powers for the government of these provinces. In the address proposed to of these provinces. In the address proposed to be presented some political opinions must be expressed, it could not be supposed that all the exertions which had been made to get up this meeting were to result in a meta compliment that nothing was to be said but "Your Lord-ship has had a safe passage, and we are glad of it?" [A laugh.] It was very clear that the bearned Foctor had been pressed into the previous and the reluctance with which he exprises and the reluctance with which he service, and the reluctance with which he defended the resolution shewed that it was any taing but agreable to him. No man was better acquainted with the affairs of this Province than the learned gentleman or knew better that the contest between the two great parties was one of national origin. It therefore with no small surprize that [Mr. B.] had heard the learned Doctor of oute the correctness of the position laid down by his learned friend who had proposed the amendment. The fact of the contest being amendment. The fact of the contest being one of national origin was incontestibly proved by one of the last divisions that took place in the last House of Assembl/—-now defunct never again it was to be hoped to be resusthe mission representation of the property again it was to be hoped to be resus-citated in the same form. That division was on a motion made by the Hon: Member for the Upper Town of Quebec, Andrew Scient, Esq., tending to elicit an expression Stuart, Esq., tending to elicit an expression of opinion from the House regarding its determination to maintain inviolate or otherwise mination to maintain inviolate or otherwise the connextion between this Province and the Mother Country. This was a test question introduced expressly for the purpose of marking the difference between the two parties in the House. What was the result? Mr. Stuart's motion was negatived by a vote of 62 to 15, and among the 15 was to be found one solitary French Canadian. At the meeting now assemble I there are a few Canadian gentlement at explaying the proportion. men but probably not in a greater proportion than 1 to 15. It was in fact impossible for than 1 to 15. It was in fact impossible for them as a party to act with us. Their in-terests—as they think—their feelings, their manner, and customs are different, and they will never analgamate. It was therefore worse than useless for us to attempt to conciliate them, if in so doing it became ne-Their incessary to cease to urge our just claims for the redress of our grievances. Some remarks had beer made respecting the impression which we might make on Lord

sorry in coming forward on this oregasion to to the amendment on the ground of its indiffer with friends in whose opinions he almost
invariably participated. It was very tar, he
could assure them from his intention to cause
a division merely for division sake, to show
the strength of a party—any such metric was
very far from that by which he was, or the
gentlemen supporting him here, actuated to
gentlemen supporting him here, actuated the
strength of a party—in the work read the
gentlemen supporting him here, actuated the
strength of a party—in the work read the
strength of a party—in the color of the
proposed Lorn Durman was not apposed to the Open and to the two houses of the Inproposed Lorn Durman was not apposed to the Durman with
the terms to the Durman was not apposed to the Durman with
the hart to offer. It was in
to go to from immediately on his arrivar with
those terms to nowever that it is ooning we should place our-selves in opposition to his Lorlship; Our petitions for redress have been presented to the Queen and to the two houses of the tim-perial Parliament, and are we not to venture to address Lord Durham? Is the rank of Lord Durham so exalted, is he so far removed above humanity, may above the Deity himself, above humanity, may above the Deity himself, for to the mighty Creator of the universe we offer up our daily prayers and make our humble supplication. Inta we are not to dare to approach him with our complaints, test we shount offend his lordly ear?—[cheers.] For what does his Lordship come out here, if not to redress grievances, and how then can we make an unfavorable impression by putting him as fail to the grievances under which we have the subour caused by the inspent dominerang of labour caused by the insolent dominecting of a French Canadian faction !- [cheers.] The rentieman who moved the resolution had a remark which he [Mr. B.] regretted to that any objection to the resolution us pro posed was captious. At the risk of incurring such an imputation, he [Mr. B.] would venture to oppose the resolution, which at the first blush appeared very innocent, but on further examination would be found to

" Look live the innocent flower,

His (Mr. B's) objection to the resolution was that it was framed on the system of concilia-tion, that it was characterized by the same spirit which dictated the Resolutions adopted at the meeting of 31st July last, a meeting now acknowledged by many of its meeting now acknowledged by many of its warmest supporters to have proved a failure. The effects of that meeting had been to give grounds for the assertion in one of those dispatches of our late governor, Lord Gosford, which have recently come to hight, despatches which he [M. B.] would not characterize in terms adequate to their merits) that he had been in a great manner enabled to recognition been in a great manner enabled to reconcile the differences between the two races, and could reckon as friends to his administration a large proportion of the reasonable and liberal

a large proportion or men of all parties. The events which have occurred since the famed 31st July last, ought surely so shew as the impropriety of going to work in an indi-rect manner; they have surely evinced the impolicy of our allowing it to be inferred that the wound is healed when in fact it is not even cicatrized. At the risk of being accounted captions he [Mr. B.] must say that there are expressions in this resolution which called are expressions in this resolution which called for the most decider reproduction. It expressed full condence in His Excellency's fitness for the trust reposed in him &c. Lord Durham he (Mr. B.) believed to be a nobleman possessed of great property and an enlarged and cultivated mind, but something more was requir-ed to generate confidence. Confidence was a plant of slow growth, requiring nurture and cultivation, not bursting up spontaneously like some of our plants at the first warm beams of the sun after the icy columns of our Cana-dian winter. It was impossible for us to have confidence in the administration of any gover-nor until we possessed the means of judging whether he were entitled to it or not. By submitting a statement of our grievances to Lord Durham he would become aware of our wants, and in proportion to the solicitude which he evinced for their redress would con-

dence grow in our breests.

Mr. B. concluded by stating that he trusted afficient had been said to vindicate the suporters of the amendment from the imputati they had taken had been that of principle.

[Loud and reiterated cheering.]
The amendment was carried by an over-whelming majority, many of the supporters to the requisition calling the public meeting to the requisition ca having voted for it.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, TUESDAY, 15th MAY, 1838.

LATEST DATES. Lordon, - - - April 12. | New-York, Liverpool, - - April 13. | Halifax, -Havre, - - - - April 10. | Toronto,

Liverpool papers to the 22nd ult. have been received at the Exchange, brought by the ship Columbus, Captain Pentreath, which sailed on the 22nd. There does not appear to be any thing worth extracting.

The London packet ship Wellington arrived at New York on Tuesday last, bringing pa-pers to be 9th ult.

This day, about one o'clock, His Excel-lency Sir John Collience arrived from Mont-real in the steamer Canada, An immenae concourse of people assembled on the wharf, and 4irs Excellency was received with the most enthusiastic cheering.

Yesterday's Montreat papers, received by steam-bont to-day, furnish nothing of moment.

tions
Drevete at the say
Mess tions
a sin
tonia
which

lris'

wou and notes Peop fire a

¥04

Brig

Ship

8 40

Ship

Saip

Bark

Bark Beek

Rark Runk Bart

Hark

Bark

Hark

Batk

Hark

Bark

Brig

Beig arig 1

Brig

Brig

Brig

Schi

Bark

Brig !

Bark

Bark

Ship

Ship 8

Ship

The London correspondent of the Quebec azette mentions that certain negociations of the utnost importance to the inhabitants of this Province have been carried on between the British American Land Company and the Colonial Secretary, and that the following arrangement has been concluded on :---

arrangement has been constituted on the Lord Glenchg propose to allow to the Company a suspension of all payments for one year. To allow all the remainder of the capital of the Company (£22 per share) to be expended in the promotion of emigration to the Lower Promote. Her Majesty's Amistern, as I understand, are also to incourage-settlers to proceed to the Lower Province, in great complex, with the size of capitile somewhere the numbers, with the view of rapidly sugmenting the British and Brish population in the Colony's thus rendering the Lower Frence, in the Colony's thus rendering the Lower Frence, in the first origin, and other Resources are to be adopted to effect the same object.

roject. This is the outline of the intentions of our Govern-nent, but thy have not yet been officially communi-cated. You may rely however upon the general orrectures of the facts I have stated.

H. M. ship Molabar [74] arrived yesterday afternoon, having on board the 71st Light In-fautry—a regiment well known and deservedly estermed in Canada. On anchoring oppo-site the town, the ane band which accompasate the town, the are band which accompanies the regiment struck up "God save the Queen!" which was followed by the appropriate airs of "Audi lang syste" and "W hastle and I'll come to thee, my lad," "The 75st Regt, we understand, will not land at Quebee, but will proceed into eciately be seturn-located to Mantach.

land at Quebec, but will proby steam-Loat to Montreal.

The New York papers of Thursday contain most animated accounts of the departure from

that port of the Great Western for England, on the preceding day.

Among the smaller articles of freight which the Western carries out, is one which will be a novelty in England. It is a beautiful bosquet of Howers, culled from Mr. Thochern's garden at Hallett's Cove, and is intended for the Queen. It was enclosed in a tin case, hermetically scaled, with a plate glass cover. It was prepared at the suggestion of Lieut. Carpenter, and so prepared that it is looped it will be preserved with freshness to be presented next week to the Queen, at Windsor Castle. It will be the first nosegay which for Majesty ever received from the gardens of her Majesty ever received from the gardens of her western neighbours.

At the Kingston, [U.C.] assizes, the Queen's counsel has put before the Grand Jury Bills of Counsel has put before the Grand Jury Bills of Indictment for Treason against several of the arties now in custody, and some of those who ave fled the country under strong suspicion of treasonable practices; but as yet no report has been made by that body. In other res-pects the Court has been occupied daily in rial of civil suits.

The House of Assembly building has been fixed upon as a residence for the Earl of Dur-ham, and a great number of workmen are now busily employed in making the altera-tions necessary to fit it for his lordship's re-

The Welland Canal, we learn, is in excellent order and in full operation. Numerous Schooners and Vessels have passed and repas-sed since the opening of the Navigation.

We understand that orders have been issued to prepare the old gaol in Montreal, for the accommodation of the troops daily expected from England.

The officers and members of the Montreal St. Andrew's Society have resolved to wear mouring for the space of thirty days, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Earl of Dalhousie; and they recommend their countrymen throughout the District to follow their example.—This distinguished nobleman was a member and munificient benefactor of that Society. was a membe

The Lewiston sympathisers are a queer set of fellows, for not content with assisting the Canadian rebels with arms and money, they have actually kindled a bonfire of all Captain Marryat's novels they could procure, because

he proposed as a toast at the St. Geotge's dinner at Toronto, the health of Captain forew and the galiant band who eut out the steamer Caroline from Schlosser, and sent her is Manes over the falls of Niagara. We dare say Captain Marryat and his publishers, the Messirs. Harper at New York, have no objections that every copy should be disposed of in a similar manner. We can give the Lewistonians a hint on which they might act, one which would unequivocally show their hatred and ristinan in the two Canadas, and which would also show "sympathy" for the rebels and that is to collect all the Canada Bank notes they can, with the exception of the two People's Banks, and make a splendis hone-fire of them. "Nothing more easy, 'spose you know now."—Mostreal Herald.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF OUTBEC

ABRIVED;

the

tay In-

#21e not

rotte

in h i too low-ira's

for

ient. ed is pre-

hich ns of

en's

lls of

who

eport res-

ly in

been

Dut

tera-

acel-

erous epas-

ssued r the ected

streat wear

as a

their leman lor of

er set ig the , they aptain ecause

Brig Williams, Nure, 4th April, London, Levey & co Falmouth, order, 13th.

Bark Anora, Chambers, 3rd April, Hull, Symes & Ross, coals and acts, Bark Magnet, Payne, 7th April, Liverpool, Montreal, general cargo, Mark Dispach, Welsh, 14th April, Water-ford, H. N. Jones, ballast, Henry, McKenzie, 6th April, Montrose, LeMesurier & co ballast,

LeMesurer & co bollast,
Lemesurer & construction of the constr

Bark Hellen, Mearms, 10th April, Belfast, Gilmour & co potates, 22 passengers, Bark Faride, Craig, 7th April, Glasgow, Gilmour & co general cargo, Birk Town of Ross, Webster, 12th April, Ross, Gilmour & co ballast, Rrig Maria, Jones, 9th April Ross, Liverpool, W. Price & co ballast, Rrig Maria, Jones, 9th April Ross, Liverpool, W. Price & co ballast, Rig Auroa, Williams, 31st March, Pwilheley, Maitiand & co ballast, Rig Auroa, Hick, 31st March, Bristol, Le-Mesurier & co ballast, 1 passenger, Pwilheley, Maitland & co ballast, Brig Orus, Bell, 5th April, Sunderland & co coals,

coals,
coals,
Brig Globe, Sherett, 3d April, Montrose,
Gilmour & co wheat,
Schr. Swift, Hopper, 13th April, Lisbon,
W. Price & co fruit, &c.
Bark Thames, Allen, 5th April, Price & co,

ballast Brig Latona, Sutton, 19th April, London, do.

ballast
Jark Seotia, Jamieson, 8th April, Greenock,
Roger, Dean & co, general cargo,
Bark Hercules, Greig, 1st April, London, W
Chapman, ballast
Ship Jane, Father, 20th April, Hull, Sharples,
ballast
Ship Meteor, Brown, 5th April, Hull, Symes
& co, ballast,
Ship Chiettam, Thom, 21st April, Laverpsol,
order, general cargo,

Gillespie, gen. cargo, Bark Don, Norton, 4th April, Yarmouth, Atkinson, ballast, Brig Ward, Crosman, 31st Morch, Gloster,

Brig Ward, Crosman, exc.
do, gtain,
Brig Prince George, McFarlane, 31st March,
Leith, Dean & co, wheat,
Brig Sarah Mary Ann, Arshibild, 9th April,
Maryport, Symes & co, ballast,
Brig Trade, Piewes, 1st April, London, Levy,
hallast,

ballast, Brig Carnation, Shepherd, 4th April, New-

Brig Carnation, Shepherd, 4th April, New-castle, Chapman, coals, Brig Minsterl, Outerbridge, 19th April, Limerick, Gilmour, ballast, Brig Coruwalis, Daives, 12th April, Water-ford, Jones, ballast, Brig Derwent, Purly, 15th April, Workington, Maitland, ballast, Fig Earl Bathurst, Stewart, 3d April, London, Le Manyior, ballast.

Le Mesurier, ballast,
Brig Cumberland, Tickle, 9th April, Maryport, Sharples, ballast,
Brig Hercules, Mordoff, 16th April, Dublia,
Gilmour, ballast,
Brig Wm. Fell, Farren, 1th April, Workingten code, ballast,

ton, order, ballast, Brig Transit, Braithwaite, 9th Aril, Workington, Premberton,

15th

Ship Isabella, Meredith, 20th April, Cork, Chapman, hallast, Bark Albion, Johnson, 20th April, Cork, Le-mesurier, ballast, Bark Cato, Cork, 20th April, Plymouth, La-

Bark Cato, Cork, 20th April, Plymouth, Lamesurier, ballast,
Bark Ocean, Slattery, 12th April, Waterford,
W Price, ballast,
Brig Sally, Ditchburn, 20th April, Whilehaven, Gilmour, ballast,
Brig Haughton LeSkerne-Ploud, 17th April,
London, Walker S co, ballast,
Brig Earde, Dankin, 2nd April, Sunderland,
W Price, ballast,
Brig Victoria, George Thomas, 16th April,
Dundee, J. Heath, ballast,

Liverpool, April 20th.—The Athabaska, Nesheld honce for Quebec was wrecked on West Hoyle on Monday night. The point of Ayr and Hoylake life hoats attempted to hoard her, but put back without doing so. The Captains' trunk was washed ashore late last night, the wavel has gone to pieces. night, the vessel has gone to pieces. It is re-ported that the whole of the crew have perish-ed; about eight bodies were washed over-

board at 3 r. M.

The Aleyon Muir, hence for Quebec has returned into Dock with loss of anchors and cables, and windlass broken, having been run foul of in the river.

MARRIED.

This morning, at the Catholic Cathedral, by the Revd. Mr. McMahon, John Maguire, Esq., of this city, to Fanny, daughter of the late Gordian Horan Esq., all of this city.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Dr. Cook, Mr. James Rose, Groeer, to Miss Brown, daughter of late Mr. Wm. Brown, all of this city,

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A contribution from Montreal, and communications signed "A CITIZEN," and "THE MINSTREL BOY," are crowded out of the present number.

(BELCHAZZAR" is weighed in the balances

We have reluctantly complied with the request of "A. G. L." but we trust he will not forget that he

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME YOUNG HORSE, belonging to the subscriber, can be seen at Fagne's Livery Stables, St. Anne Street.

H. OLIVER, No. 2 Fabrique Street.

May 13th, 1838,

H. CARWELL

ONE case of LONDON SADDLES.
ONE case of LONDON SADDLES, of a very
superior stallity, consisting of Ladice', dienthemen's and Youthe', for sale by the subscriber on fi
beral terms,

J E OLIVER 2, Fabrique-Street,

Quehec, 5th May, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE DOG CART and HARNESS. The
Dog is perfectly trained. Apply at this Office.

FOR SALE.

UPPER CANADA FLOUR and MESS PORK, warranted best quality, ALSO.

Pork Hams very superior flavour, cured in the Fork Hams very superior flavour, cured in the Ordshire style of the Arman and well made, having from bound cases very clean and well made, having contained silk Goods, Casunere and Thibet Wool Shawle. They will be sold cheap. Quelice, 8th May 1838.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.
THE QUEBEC PRICES CURRENT, printed on a sheet of follo-post, and containing the advisals, chemica, and this entered outwards, at the Port of Quebec to the Pth instant, may be had at the office of the Quebec GAZELTE, No. 14, Mountain Street, Quebes, 12th May, 1838.

COUCHA ATING LIBRARY.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY. REMOVED from No. 5, St. John Street to No. 24, Fabrique Street.

BRITISH AND ITALIAN MARBLE CHIM-NEY PIECES, for Sale by RICHARDSON BROWNE, Hope Street.

Quebec, 8th May 1838.

T. RICKABY, CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, And Undertaker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to No. 36, 84. John Street, Subards, the horse formely occupied by Mr. Allan, boot and shoemaker, where he hopes by street attention and moderate charges, to mertl and receive a continuance of the liberal experience. erto received. Quebec, 5th May, 1838.

MOFFAT'S Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply

BEGG & URQUHART,

Quebec, 5th May, 1838.

ICE!

GE in large or small quantities may be had der-ing the whole Summer at the GERMAN HO-TEL, Notre Dame Street. Quebec, 7th April, 1838.

YEW CONFECTIONARY STORE. No. 52, St. John Street.

THE subscribers most respectfully intimate to their friends and the public at large, that they have always on hand a choice assortanent of Fresn Cake and Confectionary as usual.

Quebec, 5th May, 1838.

TO LET,
NEAT AND COMMODIOUS APARTMENTS
situate in St. John Street, Upper Town, well
adapted for a small respectable family.—For address apply at the Office of this paper.
Quobee, it May, 1838.

T. BICKELL,

(Of the late Firm of Hobbs & Brckell,) GROCER, &c.

GROCER, &c.

RESPECTFULLy informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the premises for many years occupied by B. Co.E., Grocer, &c. St. John Street, where he will always have on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Wines, Spirits, and Liquors, of the best quality and thest flavor.

T. B. hopes by a strict attention to business, and selling cheap, to merit a share of public patronage.

ENGLISH MONEY

OODS AT THE FOLLOWING RATES The Half-Crown, . . . 3s. 0d.
Shilling, . . . 1s. 3d.
Sixpence, . . . 0s. 71.

T. B. has on hand a lot of Virgin Honey, in jurs of 12 lbs. each; London Porter, in bottles; Holland Gin, in cases; Pale Cognac Brandy, &c.

INTIMATION

H. CARWELLS,
RENOYED from Palace Street to Fabrique Street
opposite the Upper Town Market.
Quebes, 4th May, 1838.

LONDON SADDLES.
ONE case of LONDON SADDLES, of a very
One case of LONDON SADDLES, of a very
Transfer.

No. 6, 6t. John Street, Suhar Quebec, 12th May, 1838,

FOR SALE, No. 11, Notre Dame Street.

No. 11, Notre Dume Street
PAIRTY barrels sherry wine,
100 dozen floats,
6 cases black lead,
10 bags pimento,
4 hlds. loaf sugar,
10 boxes hyson tea,
3 tierces mustard, (35 jars.)
4 hlds. basket saft,

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.

NOTICE. THE subscribers, general Agents for Morison's Pills, have appointed William Whittakes, Sub-Agent for the Upper Town, No. 27, St. John Street.

LEGGE & Co. That the public may be able to form some idea of Morrison's Fills by their great consumption, the following calculation was made by W. Wirso, Clerk to the Stamp Office, Somerset House, in a period of six years, (part only of the that Morison's Pitls have been before the public,) the number of stamps delivered for that modeline amounted to three collion, ninc hundred, and one thousand.

collion, nine hundred, and one thousand. The object in placing the foregoing before the public is to deduce therefrom the following powerful argument in favour of Mr. Morson's system, and to which the public attention is directed, namely, that it was only by trying an innocuous purgative medicine to such an extent that the truth of the Hygeian system could possibly have been established. It is e'ear that all the medical men in England, or the world, put together, have not tried a system of vegetable purgation to the extent and in manner prescribed by the Hygeists. How, therefore, can they much purport the session of the purport of the properties.

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

REWARD.

WHEREAS WILLIAM COATES, of the City of Quebee, late first Teller of the Branch of the Montreal Bank, established at Quebee, standsharged with feloniously stealing in the month of February last, from the office of the said Bank at Quebee, a large quantity of Notes of the Montreal Bank, amounting in the whole to nearly Ten Thousand Pounds currency—and whereas the said William Coates hath been committed to the Common Gaol of the District of Quebee, to take his sital for the said offence, and whereas the greater part of the said Notes so stolen, as aforsaid, has not been found or traced!—Notice is hereby given, that the above reward of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS

eurrency, will be paid to any person or person who shall give information by which the whole or the said stolen property shall be recovered, and a proportionate part of the above Ekward according to the amount which may be so found and recovered upon application to the undersigned at the office of the said Bank, in St. Peter Siret, in the City of Quebec. A. SIMPSON, Cashier.

N. B.—The Notes stolen are principally Notes of 100 dollars, 50 dollars and 20 dollars each, of the Montreal Bank, payable at Quebec.

COACH FACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully beg leave to inform the gentry and citizens of Quobes, that they have leased the large and extensive premises at Anne Street, opposite the English Cathedral, whose they intend to carry on their business on an extensive scale, and hope to give general satisfaction. Carriagee painted in the best style, and with purest materials.

Quebec, 14th March, 1838.

F. PALMER bega leave to inform his friends and the Public that he has respond from No. 47, 81. Johns Street to Mrs. Lawrence, Farmer's Hotel, adjoining the Jesut Barrael, where he has on hand a choice selection of Bocks, Prints, Masks, and other articles too numereus to mention in detail.—The above articles are offered for gash on the lowest terms.

the lowest terms.

F. P. daily expects from London a new amount of the different articles in his line.

Quebec, 8th May 1838.

POETRY.

FORGET THEE!

"Forget thee ?" --- if so dream by night, and muse on thee by day; If all the worship deep and wild a poor's heart can

pay; If grayers in abscuce, breathed for thes to heaven's

protecting power; it winged thoughts that it to thee-a thousand in

If husy fancy blending thee with all my future lot, If this thou call'st "forgetting," thou indeed shall

" Forget thee !"--Bid the forcet birds forget their *Forget thee!"—But the force: burns forget their waveclest time!

Forget thee!"—But the sea forget to swell be-neath the moon;
Bid the thirsty flowers forget to drink the eve's re-

freshing dow;
freshing dow;
freshing dow;
freshing dow;
fishelf forget thine "own duar land" and its
"mountains wild and blue;"
forget each old familiar face, each long remem-

When these things are forgot by thee, then thou shalt be forgot;

Keep, if thou wilt, thy maiden peace, still calm

and fancy free; and fancy free; For tool forbid thy gladsome heart should grow fees glad for me; Yet, while that heart is still unwon, oh, told not

mine to rose, But let it muse in humble faith, and uncomplaining

If these preserved for patient years, at last avail me

Forget me then ;-but ne'er believe that thou cans't be forgot!

WEALTH AND FASHION.

[CONTINUED.]

i Miss Watner, said Mr. Eliison, one moraing at the breakfast table, I have a special embassy to you. Mr. Burrell catted on me yester by, and after the watnest encomiums on Miss Warner's beauty, wit, and comiums on Miss Warner's beauty, wit, and sweetness, asked me if she was disengaged. I toin him I presumed so, Am I night?" Caroline coloured, out gave an assenting bow. What was the meaning of that report I heard about you being engaged?" asked Miss Ellivon, as Casoline to night very libratured-ly. "I am not answerable for reports," repired site, businings still deeper. "Nevermind, Miss Warner," said the geatteman; "married laddes always think the tight of dirtation belongs exclusively to themselves. firtation belongs exclusively to themselves. firtation belongs e Mr. Burrou retains, and that you will have the goods mess to see him alone. The truth is, he mean to offer himself, and you must be prepared with an answer." M. Burrell!" exclaim to offer himself, and you must be prepared, with an answer." • M. Burrell "exclaimed size with affected astonishment; "he is six enough to be my father." "You grand-father, I should think," said the gattleman. "No matter," said Mrs Ellison, "he is exceedingly rich." —Is he thought a man of fashion?" asked Caroline. "Whoever becomes Mrs Burtell," said Mr Ellison, "will have the correct adoption house, carriages, further than the care and adoption house, carriages, further than the care the care and call house. have the most spiendid house, carriages, fur-niture, et cetera in the city; she will have every thing but a young and agreeable hus-band." I she thought liberal?" said Caroind. That is not his general character, as the probably a young wife may make him so. Evening found Caroline equipped for the terriew. Mr. Burrell came at the appoint-

Evening found transmit ame at the appoint-nateriew. Mr. Burrell same at the appoint-sit hoar. Notwithstanding his peruke, whis-kers, and teeth, were of the best workman-ching, the man of sixty stood revealed. His maner of making love certainly did not dis-grace his years, as it was quite in the old tashioned-style; he called her "his lovely gri, his adorable charmer." She, in return, was all artisenses, and acknowledged that he had interested her from the first moment of her introduction. She did not think it acces-

ears in love, for you are no hypocrite; can it be in dear! If you have tonightiesily involved yourself in expense, do not let it have any influence in forming this connection. If younse you that you shall be extracted from all embarrassment, without its being known; it know that I have more than suitient for the purpose. Write to me openly and fearliesily; it is not too late to retract."

Such was the purport of the letter. Catchine shed a few matural team as suc folded it up. Horace had discovered one part of the truth; size was in debt, far beyond her means to discharge. It was utterly impossible that she should dress in the style of Mrs. Elisson with her finited means, without running in debt. There were bills at the dressmaares, milliners, and jewellers. Since her engagement, these were unimportant; they were all ready to wait till site returned Mrs Burdoll. Her lover wished to accompany her home, but some remains of feeling prevented that acceptage his offer. See was received by her family with unchanged affection. It had been a zeneral agreement, that fleens should

her accepting his offer. She was received by her family with unchanged affection. It has been a general agreement, that Henson should not visit there till after Caroline's marriage and departare. She was by that meass saved from the mortification of meeting nim.

When thorace first communicated to him the purport of Caroline's letter, he received the meetingence with strong enotions; in a short time, however, he grew collected and calm. "There is more," said he, "to mortify my self-love in this affair, than my affection. I have felt atmost from the first that we were neither of us satisfied with each other. Often have I sought refuge with Fanjy, when wearied with the captress of her other. Often have I sought range of her ny, when wearied with the captrices of her sister, and I candidly acknowledge that I have sometimes wished my good genius had have sometimes wished my good genius had have sometimes wished my good genius had have sometimes with the first place." "My durected me to her in the first place." "My dear fellow," said Horace squeezing his hand "let us droj this subject entirely; when Catoline goes to New York, you will visit us as usual

A new scene was now enacting in the quiet mausion of Mr. Warner. He had made his daughter a present softcient to amply turnish has readened a new method. his hor wardrobe; neyona that, was not an his power. Her apartment was crowded with silks, satins, shawls, and French flowers; not a chair nor a table, but was loaded with artia chair nor a table, but was loaded with arti-cies of this nature. It was a season of tit-umph for Caroline; never hefore had she in-dulged the exuberance of her really elegant taste, not even on her take visit at New York where her dests remained unpaid. Once or twice it occurred to her that she would reserve a few tundreds to discharge them; but when is vanity satisfied? There was still sone-thing more to purchase, and the whole was soon appropriated. Frances tooked on with a feeling of wonder

looked on with a feeling of wonder and regret; there wes much in the whole affair she could not comprehend. She felt impatient to behold the man who could rival and regret; there Beison, and she once expressed this feeling to her sister. Caroline laughed scomfully; there was no hypocricy in her character. Had this trait arisen from principle, it might have been a redeeming point; but it rather proceeded from want of teching: she could not comprehend that what was immade halt bet, would shock others.

"Do you really think, Fanny," said she, "that I am going to marry Burrell for his heavy to fix talents? No, my sweet one, it is for his goods and chattels."

I do not at present envy you any thing uson, and she once expressed this feeling

is for mis goods and chatters."

I do not at present ency you any thing you are to posses," said Fanny, quietly; "or all misery that I can imagine, the greatest is giving the hand without the neart. But may I ask, are you going to purchase diamonds?"

I purchase diamonds! Why you dear innocent soul, my father's whole income would see here a visible film.

siri, his alorable charmer." She, in return, was all artlessness, and acknowledged that he had interested her from the first moment of had interested her from the first moment of her introduction. She did not think it necessary to add, that she had previously heard of his overflowing coffers.

That evening would have decided the fate of Caroline, had she not determined to stipulate for pin money. Though titles could not be introduced into America, she saw no reason why this excellent English custom should not be introduced into America, she saw no reason why this excellent English custom should not be adopted; she therefore, after whispering the yielding state of her mind, begged him to wait for a more decisive answer, all she had written to her dear parents.

The next day Caroline dispatched a letter to her brother, full of ambiguities, but sufficient to alarm her friends. In a short time she ecceived a letter in reply from Horace, 'There is one sentence in your letter left unsimished (said he) which fills me with appression. You say, ', I am over head and earshemion. You say, ', I

At length Mr Burrell arrives; his equipage was splended. He tool Caroline " her nouse wanted only its levely mistress to render it complete." In the eyes of Horace and Fanwanted only 16 lovely miseress to remore in complete." In the eyes of Horace and Fan-ny, he was any thing but attractive; but the one most interested, seemed perfectly satisfi-ed. The wedding evening arrived, and stift no jewels had been presented. Carotine ar-tayed hereld in the mataid dress, and arranged her hast for the splendid tiars of diamonds, which was so far to surpass Mrs Elison's. Radient in smiles, she descended to the par-iour, to meet ner nover tete-a-tete, before the hoar appointed for the e-emony arrived. He was the most admiring, the most enraptired of men; and thanking in staff in sixtess for her attention to ins request in permitting him to futnish her wedding jewels, placed a package in her hand. She only wated to express her tanans, and flew to her toom to examine, and adorn herseld with her treasures. She form; Fanny quietly folding up her dresses and put-Famy quietly folding up her dresses and put-ting the apartment in order. "They have come! I have got them!" she exclaimed; come! I have got them!" she exclaimed;
"give me a pair of scissars, a knite, may
hing," and she began putting the knot with
hier stender fingers, and whate teeth. At length
the package was untast-med, and the little red
morocco case appeared before her; for a moment she hesitated, then mastiny opened it;
it fell from her hand, and she three herselt
back, as if in the act of faming. Frances
flew to assist her. "Stand oil!" exclaimed
Caroline; "I want breath." The struggle
was for a moment doubtfut, but happily a
burst of tears reheved her. It was long and
violent, but at length her words found utterannuated fool! It is not too late yet," and annuated fool! it is not too late yet, she began to tear off the orange blossoms

(To be concluded in our next.)

MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS.

TACT AND TALENT. Talent is something, but tact is every thing tainer is someumagous tax is every tame. Takent is serious, soler, grave, and respectable; tax is all taxt, and more too. It is not a seventh sense, but it is the tipe of all the ave. It is the open eye, the quick car, the judging taste, the keen smell, and the twenty touch; it is the interpreter of all indifferent serious and indifferent serious and individual serious touch; it is the interpreter or an induces-the summounter of all difficulties—the remover of all obstacles. It is useful in all places, and of all times; it is useful in solitude, for it shows a man his way into the world; it is useful in society, for it shows him his way through the world. Talent is power—tact is skill; talent is weight—tact is momentum; talent knows what to do-tact knows how to talent knows what to do—tact knows how to of it; talent makes a mar respectable—tact will make him respected: talent is wealth— tact is ready money. For all the practical purposes of life tact carries it against talent— ten to one. Take them to the theatre, and put them against each other on the stage, and talent shall produce you a fragely that will scarcely live long enough to be dammed, scarcely live long enough to be damned while test keeps the house in a roar night af-ter night with its successful farces. There is no want of dramatic talent, there is no want of no want of dramate talent, there is no want of dramate tact, but they are seldon together; so we have successful pieces which are not respectable, and respectable pieces which are not successful. Take them to the bar, and see them shake their learned curls at each other in legal rivalry; talent sees its way clearly, but tact is first at its journey's end. Talent has many a compliment from the bench, but tact touches fees from attorneys and clients. Talent apeaks learnedly and logically, tact triumphantly. Talent makes the world wonder that it gets on no faster, tact excites as der that it gets on no faster, tact excites as-tonishment that it gets on so fast, and the secret is, that it has no weight to carry; it makes no false steps; it hits the right nail on the head; it loses no time; it takes all hints, and by keeping its eye on the weather-cock, is ready to take advantage of every wind that is ready to take advantage or every will blows. Take them into the church. Talent blows. Take them into the church bearing—tact is blows. Take them into the church. Talent has always something worth hearing—tact is sure of abundance of hearers. Talent may obtain a siving, tact will make one. Talent gets a good name, tact a great one. Talent convinces, tact converts. Talent is an honor to the profession, tact gains honour from the profession. Take them to court. Talent feels its weight, 'act finds its way. Talent commands, tact is obeyed. Talent is honoured with approbation, and tact is blessed by preferment. Place them in the senate. Talent has the ear of the house, but tact wins its heart and has its votes. Talent is fit for employment, but tact is fitted for it. It has a knack of slipping into a place with a sweet silence and glibuess of movemens, as a billiard bail insinuates itself into the pocket. Its seems to know every thing, without learning any thing. It has served an invisible and extemporary apprenticeship. It wants no drilling. It never ranks in the awkward drilling. It never ranks in the awkwa squad. It has no left hand, no deaf ear, pind side. It has all the air of commonpiac and all the power and force of genius.

VALUE OF INGENUITY AND INDUSTRY .-Both the main and the hair springs of water are made of steel hist drawn into wire. In the former description of sping, the work-man gives to the material its womenful clasman gives to the material its wooderful clas-terty, by hammering it out upon an anyn; it is then ground, namened, toned, and tem-pered by buting as we see it. The manufac-ture of the latter article has frequently been selected as an timestation of the extent to ture of the latter article has frequently been selected as an itilistration of the extent to winch the value of a material of small intrinsic worth may be about by the application of mentry and magnitudity. A point of crous from costs one managemy; it is converted into steel; that access a mane and watch-applings, every one of which a sooil of helicarticines. every one or withen as sold for half-a-gui every one of which is soid of hair-a-gained and weight only the thint of a ginni. After sendeding to waste, there are in the pound weight 1000 grains ; if, therefore, affords steer for 70,000 water-springs, the value of which, at hair a guinea each, is 50,000 gui-

Denation of Hunan Life in Ressia.—
Cases of longevity are not only much more common, but also more entrountary in respect to a greater curation, in kinsia than in any other part of Europe; thus, from the respect of the hory symon, published in 1827, it appears that there were aving in 1826, among times who poies can the force-kinsian relations who poies can the force-kinsian relations who poies can be force-kinsian relations who may act and poseu the age of 120, 4 were between 125 and 130 years of age, 100 to 180, among kinsian and 130 years of age, 125, more than 120 years of 1825 that of 35; and S49 that of 100, among the latter, 55 were notes than 113 years of age; 125, more than 120; 7, more than 120; 7, more than 120; and one was 160 years of 4th is death.

Statistics Extrao Brank.—A Builalo DURATION OF HUMAN LIFE IN RUSSIA.

STATISTICS EXTRAO BINARY. - A Buffalo STATISTICS FACTAGO DIXARY. — A Bunno glunted States paper states und there is from chough in the brood of 42 men to make a phoughshare, weighing 24 bs. How much broas there is in their taxes the Yankee authorities.

A NICE DISTINCTION. - A gentleman-finding his servant interaction, which drunk again, Sam to t section you for being drunk last might, and here you are drunk again," No, massa; same drunk, massa, same drunk," replied Sam

in a certain house the most favourite cry is order," but the universal practice disorder. -----

PROSPECTES

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT. AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER

N submitting a new paper to the judgment of the public, it becomes a duty incomment on the con-ductors to state what are the objects contemplated

in its publication. The design of this paper will be to briefly item,—the design of this paper will be to yield matriction and announce to the domestic and social circle. It will contain choice extracts item the fatest European and American periodicals,—selections from new, popular and entertaining works selections from new, popular and entertaining works required to the most electrated authors, with other interesting interary and scientific publications. The news of the day, compressed into as small a Central season of the convey a just and general knowledge of the precipal political and miscellaneous events, will also be given

cipal political and miscellaneous events, will also be given.

Its columns will at all times be open to recribe such communications as are adapted to the character of the work; and the known talent and taske existing in Gaechee justify the hope we entertain that the value of our publication will be enhanced by frequent contributions.

The publication in this city of such a paper as the one now proposed has by many been long considered a desideration; and the kindly disposition which has already been evinced in behalf of or modertaking warrants our confident anticipats in that THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT will meet with necouragement and success

couragement and success Quebec, 6th December, 1837

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND THOMAS J. DONOUGHUE, At the Office, No. 4, St. Antoine Staret In to Hunt's What?